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Whitaker's Almanack 1898h

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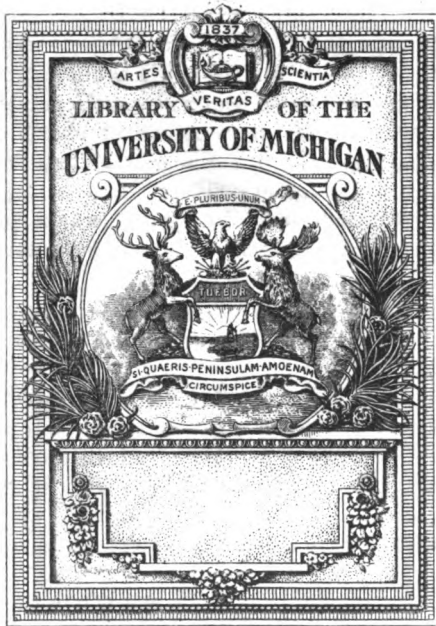
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15 Payments	3 8 5	3 12 1	3 16 0	4 5 8	4 16 2	5 11 8

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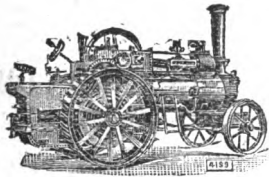
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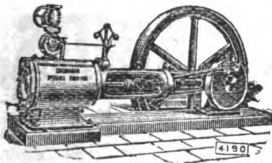
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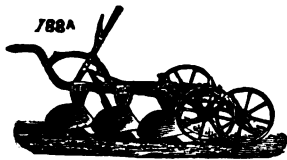
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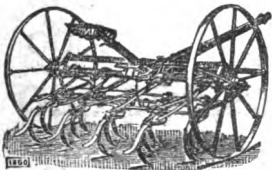
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1898

BY
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PREFACE TO THE XXXTH ANNUAL VOLUME.

IN the earlier portion of the present issue of the Almanack every section has been subjected to rigid supervision. Where possible without interfering with utility, contractions have been made in some departments to provide space for expansions and additions in others. In this way, the Army and Navy Estimates are presented in a tabular form; the Insurance Section has been remodelled and extended; a page has been allotted to Indian and Colonial Governors; the most notable Wills of the year are for the first time included under a special heading, and an instructive table of our Fighting Ships has been added to the Navy list.

Additional space has been devoted to Sport, and to the list of Fairs; the Postal Guide has been re-arranged, and considerable expansion of the pages devoted to the various Orders of Knighthood has been necessitated by the long list of Honours conferred in the year of Jubilee.

In the supplementary portion of the Work will be found an exhaustive article on the various Foods Supplied from Abroad—both from Foreign Countries and from Greater Britain. In the Geographical section a full-page Map of India, and several smaller Maps have been inserted; the Reports of the various Royal Commissions for the year, a new table of the Postal Work of the World, and a *complete* list of the recipients of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, since its Institution in 1892, also find a place in the volume.

These and other additions and extensions have necessitated a further increase in the Work, which now extends to Seven hundred and seventy-six pages.

The information afforded throughout has in every case been brought down to the latest possible date.

Thanks must once more be heartily expressed for corrections and suggestions from innumerable correspondents. Every letter has received consideration, though it has been impossible to act in every instance upon the suggestions offered. It is trusted that the Almanack may continue to merit this friendly co-operation, which tends so essentially to progression and improvement with each succeeding issue.

In order that full advantage may be taken of such suggestions, letters should reach our hands not later than October.

WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON, 27th November, 1897.

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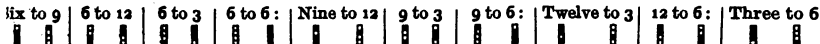
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" " Presbyterian Church	245	Water, 421; Supply of London	720	" " Ducal Household	89
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DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 4th to the 10th of January there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 19th to the 23rd it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



HOURS FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE AND OTHER LAMPS.

These times will be found on pp. 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1898.

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 61 AND 62 OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number XVIII	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday May 19
Epact 7	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819) " 24
Solar Cycle 11	Pentecost—Whit Sunday " 29
Roman Indiction 3	Trinity Sunday June 5
Dominical Letter B	Sundays after Trinity " 24
Julian Period 6611	Corpus Christi June 9
Septuagesima Sunday Feb. 6	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837) " 20
Ash Wednesday " 23	Queen's Coronation (1838) " 28
Good Friday April 8	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841) Nov. 9
Easter Day. (See p. 63) " 10	First Sunday in Advent " 27
St. George's Day " 23	St. Andrew's Day " 30
Rogation Sunday May 15	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday Dec. 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.) March 20 2A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°) Sept. 23 1M
Summer, " " Cancer (90°) June 21 10M	Winter, " " Capricornus (270°) Dec. 21 7A

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

Law Sittings.

Hilary Begin Jan. 11 and end April 6	Trinity Begin June 7 and end Aug. 12
Easter April 19	Michaelmas Oct. 24
INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—Hilary begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31; CALL DAY, Jan. 26.	Trinity begins June 7, ends June 27;
Easter begins April 19, ends May 16; CALL DAY, May 4.	Michaelmas begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 23; CALL DAY, Nov. 17.

University Terms.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 2	Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 13	May 27	Easter	April 18	June 24
Trinity	May 28	July 9	Michaelmas	October 1	December 19
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17			

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1898, A.M. 5658-59.)

The Year 5658 commenced September 27, 1897.

Jan. 24 New Moon Sebat 1	July 20 New Moon Ab 1
Feb. 23 New Moon Adar 1	28 Fast, Destruction of Temple 9
Mar. 7 Fast of Esther 13	Aug. 20 New Moon Elul 1
" 8 Purim 14	Sept. 17 First day of New Year, 5659 Tishri 1
" 9 Shusan Purim 15	" 18 " " and day " 2
" 24 New Moon Nisan 1	" 19 Fast of Guedaliah 3
April 7 Festival of Passover 15	" 26 Fast of Expiation 10
" 8 " " and day " 16	Oct. 1 Feast of Tabernacles 15
" 13 " " 7th day " 21	" 2 " " and day " 16
" 14 " " ends " 22	" 7 Hosana Raba 21
" 23 New Moon Yiar 1	" 8 Feast of the 8th day 22
May 10 Festival, 33rd day of Omer 18	" 9 Rejoicing of the Law 23
" 22 New Moon Sivan 1	" 17 New Moon Heshvan 1
" 27 Festival of Weeks 6	Nov. 15 New Moon Kislev 1
" 28 " " and day " 7	Dec. 9 Dedication of the Temple 25
June 21 New Moon Tamus 1	" 14 New Moon Tebet 1
July 7 Fast of Tamus 17	Dec. 23 Fast, Siege of Jerusalem 10

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

Mohammedan Calendar. (1315-1316.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1315.	Ramadán	January 24	1316.	Sephar	June 21
"	Shawál	February 23	"	Rabia I.	July 20
"	Dulkaada	March 24	"	Rabia II.	August 19
"	Dulheggia	April 23	"	Jomada I.	September 17
			"	Jomada II.	October 17
			"	Rajab	November 15
1316.	Muharrám	May 22	"	Shaaban	December 15

A Calendar

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					*													
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5*	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												


LEAP YEARS.

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6			
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
								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 fell in the year 1891, in the table of years look for 1891, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 5, which directs to col. 5, in which it will be seen that May 4 fell on Monday.

		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. 04. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	* 8	S		H. M.	H. M.	1	364
2	8	S		8 8	4 1	2	363
3	8	M		8 7	4 2	3	362
4	8	Tu		8 7	4 4	4	361
5	8	W		8 6	4 5	5	360
6	8	Th		8 6	4 6	6	359
7	8	F		8 5	4 7	7	358
8	8	S		8 5	4 9	8	357
9	8	S	8 4	4 10	9	356	
10	8	M	8 4	4 12	10	355	
11	8	Tu	8 3	4 13	11	354	
12	8	W	8 2	4 15	12	353	
13	8	Th	8 1	4 16	13	352	
14	8	F	8 1	4 18	14	351	
15	8	S	8 0	4 19	15	350	
16	7	S	7 59	4 21	16	349	
17	7	M	7 58	4 23	17	348	
18	7	Tu	7 57	4 24	18	347	
19	7	W	7 57	4 25	19	346	
20	7	Th	7 56	4 27	20	345	
21	7	F	7 55	4 29	21	344	
22	7	S	7 54	4 31	22	343	
23	7	S	7 53	4 32	23	342	
24	7	M	7 51	4 34	24	341	
25	7	Tu	7 50	4 35	25	340	
26	7	W	7 49	4 37	26	339	
27	7	Th	7 48	4 39	27	338	
28	7	F	7 46	4 41	28	337	
29	7	S	7 45	4 42	29	336	
30	7	S	7 43	4 44	30	335	
31	7	M	7 42	4 46	31	334	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	8d. 04. 24m.	Morning.
(Last Quarter	15 3 45	Afternoon.
● New Moon	22 7 25	Morning.
) First Quarter	29 2 33	Afternoon.

Apogee 4d. 4h. A. 252.300 | Perigee 20d. 1h. A. 224.700

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 17 days. The total fall for the month was 1.61 inches; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.33 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 1. — Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.—Dog and establishment licences renewable. Queen's taxes due.

— Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN.

No.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Night Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (G.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation of ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.		
			H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	3 55	1'18	18	48	33	11'04	22	59	3	12'8	18	44	38
2	4 23	1'16	18	52	58	11'02	22	53	42	13'9	18	48	35
3	4 51	1'14	18	57	22	11'00	22	47	54	15'1	18	52	31
4	5 18	1'13	19	1	46	10'99	22	41	38	16'2	18	56	28
5	5 45	1'11	19	6	9	10'97	22	34	56	17'3	19	0	24
6	6 11	1'09	19	10	32	10'95	22	27	48	18'4	19	4	21
7	6 37	1'07	19	14	54	10'93	22	20	12	19'5	19	8	17
8	7 3	1'05	19	19	16	10'91	22	12	11	20'6	19	12	14
9	7 27	1'02	19	23	38	10'88	22	3	43	21'7	19	16	10
10	7 52	1'00	19	27	59	10'86	21	54	49	22'8	19	20	7
11	8 15	0'98	19	32	19	10'84	21	45	30	23'8	19	24	4
12	8 38	0'95	19	36	39	10'81	21	35	46	24'9	19	28	0
13	9 1	0'92	19	40	58	10'78	21	25	36	25'9	19	31	57
14	9 23	0'90	19	45	16	10'76	21	15	1	27'0	19	35	53
15	9 44	0'87	19	49	34	10'73	21	4	2	28'0	19	39	50
16	10 5	0'84	19	53	51	10'70	20	52	39	29'0	19	43	46
17	10 25	0'81	19	58	7	10'67	20	40	52	30'0	19	47	43
18	10 44	0'79	20	2	23	10'64	20	28	41	31'0	19	51	39
19	11 2	0'76	20	6	38	10'61	20	16	7	31'9	19	55	36
20	11 20	0'72	20	10	53	10'58	20	3	10	32'9	19	59	33
21	11 37	0'69	20	15	6	10'55	19	49	50	33'8	20	3	29
22	11 53	0'66	20	19	19	10'52	19	36	8	34'7	20	7	26
23	12 9	0'63	20	23	31	10'49	19	22	5	35'6	20	11	22
24	12 23	0'59	20	27	42	10'45	19	7	40	36'5	20	15	19
25	12 37	0'56	20	31	53	10'42	18	52	54	37'4	20	19	15
26	12 50	0'53	20	36	2	10'38	18	37	48	38'2	20	23	12
27	13 2	0'49	20	40	11	10'35	18	22	21	39'0	20	27	8
28	13 14	0'48	20	44	19	10'31	18	6	35	39'9	20	31	5
29	13 24	0'42	20	48	26	10'28	17	50	29	40'7	20	35	2
30	13 34	0'39	20	52	32	10'25	17	34	4	41'4	20	38	58
31	13 43	0'35	20	56	38	10'21	17	17	21	42'2	20	42	55

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5'0)

2. S. (5'1)

3. (5'2)

4. (5'4)

5. (5'5)

6. (5'6)

7. (5'7)

8. (5'9)

9. S. (5'10)

10. (5'12)

11. (5'13)

12. (5'15)

13. (5'16)

14. (5'18)

15. (5'19)

16. S. (5'21)

17. (5'23)

18. (5'24)

19. (5'26)

20. (5'27)

21. (5'29)

22. (5'31)

23. S. (5'32)

24. (5'34)

25. (5'35)

26. (5'37)

27. (5'39)

28. (5'41)

29. (5'42)

30. S. (5'44)

31. (5'46)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1897.

No.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	Direction.	Pressure.
1	48'3	31'4	37	30'250	0'05	2'7	NNE	5'0
2	36'5	27'2	37	30'356	...	...	Calm	0'0
3	44'4	33'6	37	30'122	...	...	S	0'8
4	38'7	32'6	36	29'925	...	0'1	S	0'9
5	42'8	34'9	36	29'760	0'16	...	SSE	2'0
6	46'0	33'6	36	29'521	...	1'9	SE	3'2
7	45'7	40'6	36	29'585	0'19	0'4	ESE	3'7
8	42'1	39'3	36	29'486	0'55	...	E	5'4
9	41'4	35'4	36	29'415	0'18	...	ENE	3'1
10	46'1	38'8	36	29'458	0'05	...	E	0'2
11	41'5	37'5	36	29'561	...	...	NNE	0'3
12	40'9	38'2	36	29'546	...	...	ENE	0'3
13	39'8	36'3	36	29'715	...	...	NE	3'2
14	40'3	38'9	36	29'592	0'02	0'2	NNE	2'9
15	38'6	31'3	36	29'902	...	1'1	NE	3'0
16	34'1	30'3	37	29'781	0'15	...	NE	2'9
17	34'1	27'8	37	29'835	...	0'3	NNW	2'5
18	38'8	28'8	37	29'913	...	...	WSW	0'0
19	36'0	32'2	37	29'878	0'02	...	NNE	2'7
20	35'9	29'7	37	29'943	0'01	...	ENE	6'6
21	34'1	29'3	37	29'682	0'01	...	NE	10'2
22	35'4	26'5	37	29'242	0'05	3'9	NNE	7'6
23	31'2	25'6	38	29'591	0'07	0'4	NNE	11'0
24	32'4	24'3	38	29'678	...	1'3	N	2'2
25	40'3	29'5	38	29'411	0'04	2'7	W	14'0
26	34'9	27'6	38	29'584	...	3'3	W	6'5
27	39'1	26'3	38	29'791	...	1'2	NW	2'3
28	37'1	30'0	38	29'901	...	...	NW	2'8
29	37'3	30'7	38	29'700	0'02	0'3	WNW	1'5
30	36'9	33'8	38	29'090	0'03	...	SE	2'1
31	34'8	33'7	38	29'306	0'01	...	NE	0'9

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Morning.			Souths Afternoon.			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.	"	
1	11	34		1	57		7	13		1	44	43	16	28	18	54	42	14	56	8	16
2	11	56		3	8		7	58		2	32	28	20	20	34	54	19	14	50	9	16
3	aft.	4	18	8	46		8	46		3	21	53	23	20	55	54	6	14	46	10	16
4	0	55	5	24	9	36		4	13		4	13	1	25	20	54	0	14	44	11	16
5	1	37	6	23	10	26		5	5	27	26	12	17	54	3	14	45	12	16		
6	2	37	7	14	11	17		5	58	23	25	52	2	54	11	14	47	13	16		
7	3	36	7	53	mrn.	6	50	55	24	19	49	5	54	25	14	51	14	16			
8	4	46	8	25	0	7	7	42	13	21	40	3	54	42	14	56	15	16			
9	5	58	8	48	0	55	8	31	59	18	0	46	55	4	15	2	16	16			
10	7	12	9	7	1	41	9	20	6	13	32	25	55	28	15	8	17	16			
11	8	26	9	23	2	26	10	6	59	8	26	31	55	56	15	16	18	16			
12	9	43	9	37	3	10	10	53	19	2	55	7	56	27	15	25	19	16			
13	10	58	9	50	3	54	11	40	1	2	49	18	57	2	15	34	20	16			
14	mrn.	10	6	5	4	39	12	28	6	8	33	8	57	40	15	44	21	16			
15	0	17	10	22	5	26	13	18	41	14	0	43	58	19	15	55	22	16			
16	1	39	10	43	6	17	14	12	49	18	53	14	58	59	16	6	23	16			
17	3	4	11	12	7	12	15	11	10	22	48	27	59	37	16	16	24	16			
18	4	29	11	52	8	13	16	13	37	25	22	28	60	8	16	25	25	16			
19	5	43	aft.	9	16	17	18	56	26	14	45	60	30	16	31	26	16				
20	6	43	2	3	10	21	18	24	50	25	15	8	60	28	16	33	27	16			
21	7	27	3	30	11	24	19	28	51	22	28	46	60	30	16	31	28	16			
22	7	58	5	0	aft.	20	29	15	18	14	46	60	6	16	24	0	3				
23	8	22	6	26	1	17	21	25	29	12	59	39	59	29	16	14	1	5			
24	8	40	7	49	2	7	22	17	56	7	10	34	58	41	16	1	2	5			
25	8	56	9	8	2	54	23	7	31	1	11	68	57	48	15	47	3	5			
26	9	9	10	26	3	39	23	55	16	4	40	41	56	55	15	32	4	5			
27	9	23	11	40	4	23	0	42	16	10	8	32	56	5	15	19	5	5			
28	9	40	mrn.	5	2	1	29	23	15	2	58	55	22	15	7	6	5				
29	9	58	0	53	5	53	2	17	23	19	13	54	54	19	14	58	7	5			
30	10	22	2	4	6	41	3	6	44	22	32	46	54	23	14	51	8	5			
31	10	53	3	13	7	30	3	57	34	24	51	45	54	11	14	47	9	5			

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6h. 2m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 6m. aft., the length of the Day being 7h. 32m.

Jan. 2. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 1h. aft.

Jan. 3. Occultation of the Pleiades:—17 Tauri, magnitude 4; 23 Tauri, magnitude 4; 7 Tauri, magnitude 3; 27 Tauri, magnitude 4. The disappearances take place at 7h. 13m. aft., 75° from the vertex; 8h. 2m. aft., 125° from the vertex; 8h. 46m. aft., 96° from the vertex; 10h. 1m. aft., 103° from the vertex, respectively; the corresponding reappearance at 8h. 27m. aft., 284° from the vertex; 9h. 11m. aft., 212° from the vertex; 10h. 8m. aft., 231° from the vertex; 10h. 59m. aft., 181° from the vertex.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10.6s.

Jan. 6. Occultation of 125 Tauri, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 56m. morn., 29° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 58m. morn., 269° from the vertex.

Jan. 7. Partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, see p. 67.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9.3s.

Jan. 22. Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 67.

Jan. 29. Mercury at greatest elongation (25°) West, 4h. aft.

In this month the Mornings increase 26m., and the Afternoons 46m.

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	19	35	26	18	1	7	17	57	44	12	36	50	16	24	18
6	19	10	56	18	28	32	18	14	9	12	38	2	16	26	28
11	18	44	56	18	55	55	18	30	37	12	38	58	16	28	34
16	18	32	52	19	23	7	18	47	8	12	39	37	16	30	34
21	18	36	20	19	50	2	19	3	39	12	39	59	16	32	28
26	18	50	46	20	16	34	19	20	8	12	40	3	16	34	15
31	19	12	5	20	42	39	19	36	34	12	39	49	16	35	55

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	D.	"	"	D.	"	"	D.	"	"	D.	"	"	D.	"	"
1	20	16	138	23	26	398	24	3	498	2	32	258	19	53	128
6	19	38	33	23	29	8	24	4	18	2	38	40	19	57	56
11	19	39	36	23	13	29	23	58	18	2	43	9	20	2	20
16	20	9	1	22	39	54	23	45	46	2	45	50	20	6	21
21	20	50	51	21	48	58	23	26	41	2	46	39	20	10	2
26	21	27	46	20	41	34	23	1	8	2	45	36	20	13	21
31	21	47	188	19	18	528	22	29	148	2	42	428	20	16	178

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is an evening star in the first Week of this month, and a morning star after the 8th. Is in Sagittarius.

♀ VENUS is a morning star in the first half of the month. In the latter half too near the Sun for easy observation.

♂ MARS, in Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER is in Virgo, not far from γ Virginis.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, in Scorpio, about 6° north of ζ Antares.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄			
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5	9	0	13	1	5	3	3	7	1	7	0	8	16	18	7	1
15	9	0	11	9	5	2	3	7	1	7	0	8	16	17	4	5
25	9	0	9	5	5	2	3	8	1	7	0	8	16	16	3	6

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄			
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5	16	18	5	0	5	0	1	9	17	3	7	1	16	17	4	5
15	16	17	4	5	5	0	2	0	17	8	7	2	16	16	3	6
25	16	16	3	6	4	9	2	0	18	4	7	3	16	16	2	0

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

	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Springs rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
Neaps	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

RISE, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	8 36m	0 50A	5 4	7 24m	11 17m	3 10A	7 25m	11 13m	3 1A	11 59A	5 53m	11 44m	5 23m	9 40m	1 57A
8	7 29m	11 47m	4 5A	7 34m	11 27m	3 20A	7 20m	11 9m	2 58A	11 34A	5 27m	11 17m	5 0m	9 16m	1 32A
15	6 38m	10 54m	3 10A	7 41m	11 38m	3 35A	7 14m	11 4m	2 54A	11 7A	5 11m	10 51m	4 36m	8 51m	1 6A
22	6 22m	10 31m	2 40A	7 43m	11 48m	3 53A	7 7m	11 0m	2 53A	10 40A	4 34m	10 24m	4 11m	8 26m	0 41A
29	6 23m	10 28m	2 33A	7 40m	11 57m	4 14A	6 57m	10 55m	2 53A	10 11A	4 6m	9 57m	3 47m	8 1m	0 15A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM POLLUX.				
R. A.				DECL. N.				
D.	2	4	5	D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	Midnight.
10	1	21	50° 5	1	East	78 6 19	78 36 "	75 7 "
10	1	21	42° 0	2	East	66 15 11	64 46 49	63 18 34
19	1	21	33° 6	3	East	54 30 24	53 2 35	51 34 49
28	1	21	24° 3	4	East	42 49 3	41 21 33	39 54 5

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars in the right leg of Pollux, in R. A. 6h. 48m., and Decl. 18° 8' N., nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. This cluster is triangular in shape, and, in small telescopes, hardly distinguishable from a nebula. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 22nd. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R. A. 6h. 43m., and Decl. 20° 39' S., about 4° South of Sirius, with a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes.

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	||	Tu	Peter Redpath, the Montreal Philanthropist, d. Purification. Candlemas. Scot. Q. D. [1894. <i>St. Blaize</i> . Marquess of Salisbury born, 1830. W. H. Ainsworth born 1805; died, 3 Jan. 1882. <i>St. Agatha</i> . Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.	R. M.	H. M.		
2	||	W		7 40	4 48	32	333
3	||	Th		7 38	4 50	33	332
4	||	F		7 37	4 51	34	331
5	||	S		7 35	4 53	35	330
6	||	S	Septuagesima Sun. Sir Henry Irving b. 1838. Chas. Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 33	4 55	36	329
7	||	M		7 31	4 57	37	328
8	||	Tu	Half-Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 29	4 59	38	327
9	||	W	General Sir Evelyn Wood, VC, born, 1838.	7 28	5 0	39	326
10	||	Th	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 26	5 2	40	325
11	||	F	Rt. Hon. Sir James Bacon b. 1798; d. 1 June '95.	7 24	5 4	41	324
12	||	S	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554.	7 22	5 6	42	323
13	||	S	Sexagesima Sun. Lord R. Churchill, b. 1849. <i>St. Valentine</i> . Sir Wm. Blackstone died, 1780.	7 20	5 8	43	322
14	||	M		7 19	5 9	44	321
15	||	Tu	The Caledonian Railway opened, 1848.	7 17	5 11	45	320
16	||	W	Lindley Murray, Quaker and grammarian, d. '26.	7 15	5 13	46	319
17	||	Th	H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany born, 1861.	7 13	5 15	47	318
18	||	F	Charles Lamb born, 1775; died, 27 Dec. 1834.	7 11	5 17	48	317
19	||	S	Sir Henry Savile, Mathematician, died, 1622.	7 9	5 19	49	316
20	||	S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday. Battle of Alumbagh, '58. Trinidad taken, 1797.	7 7	5 21	50	315
21	||	M		7 5	5 23	51	314
22	||	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. George Washington b. 1732.	7 3	5 25	52	313
23	||	W	Ash Wednesday.	7 1	5 26	53	312
24	||	Th	<i>St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr</i> .	6 59	5 28	54	311
25	||	F	Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid born, 1845.	6 57	5 29	55	310
26	||	S	Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria born, 1861.	6 55	5 31	56	309
27	||	S	Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent. Tichborne claimant's Trial ended, 1874.	6 53	5 33	57	308
28	||	M		6 51	5 34	58	307
				6 49	5 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6d. 6h. 24m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	14 0 35	Morning.
● New Moon	20 7 41	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	28 11 13	Morning.

Apogee 1d. 9h. m. 251,700 | Perigee 17d. 7h. m. 228,200

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1898.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	Tu. 11	12	12	11
Wolverhampton ..	W. 12	13	13	12
Birmingham	Th. 13	14	14	13
Stourbridge	F. 14	15	15	14
Dudley	S. 15	16	16	15

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Register of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.
- 11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
- 20. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 22nd.
- 28. Hare-hunting ends.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total fall for the month was 2.38 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.90 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equator 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.	H.	M.	S.	S.	'	"	'	"	H.	M.	S.				
1	13	53	0	32	21	0	42	10	18	17	0	19	43	0	20	46	51
2	13	58	0	28	21	4	46	10	14	16	43	0	43	7	20	50	48
3	14	5	0	25	21	8	49	10	11	16	25	23	44	4	20	54	44
4	14	10	0	21	21	12	51	10	07	16	7	29	45	1	20	58	41
5	14	15	0	18	21	16	52	10	04	15	49	19	45	8	21	2	37
6	14	19	0	15	21	20	53	10	00	15	30	52	46	5	21	6	34
7	14	22	0	11	21	24	52	9	57	15	12	10	47	1	21	10	31
8	14	24	0	08	21	28	51	9	54	14	53	12	47	7	21	14	27
9	14	26	0	05	21	32	49	9	50	14	33	59	48	4	21	18	24
10	14	26	0	02	21	36	47	9	87	14	14	52	49	0	21	22	20
11	14	26	0	02	21	40	43	9	84	13	54	50	49	5	21	26	17
12	14	26	0	05	21	44	39	9	81	13	34	54	50	1	21	30	13
13	14	24	0	08	21	48	34	9	78	13	14	45	50	7	21	34	10
14	14	20	0	11	21	52	28	9	75	12	54	23	51	2	21	38	6
15	14	19	0	14	21	56	22	9	72	12	33	48	51	7	21	42	3
16	14	15	0	17	22	0	15	9	69	12	13	1	52	2	21	46	0
17	14	11	0	20	22	4	7	9	66	11	52	2	52	7	21	49	56
18	14	6	0	22	22	7	59	9	63	11	30	52	53	2	21	53	53
19	14	0	0	25	22	11	50	9	61	11	9	31	53	6	21	57	49
20	13	54	0	28	22	15	40	9	58	10	48	0	54	0	22	1	46
21	13	47	0	31	22	19	29	9	55	10	26	19	54	4	22	5	42
22	13	39	0	33	22	23	18	9	52	10	4	28	54	8	22	9	39
23	13	31	0	36	22	27	6	9	50	9	42	27	55	2	22	13	35
24	13	22	0	38	22	30	54	9	47	9	20	19	55	5	22	17	32
25	13	13	0	41	22	34	41	9	45	8	58	1	55	9	22	21	29
26	13	3	0	43	22	38	28	9	42	8	35	36	56	2	22	25	25
27	13	52	0	46	22	42	14	9	40	8	13	4	56	5	22	29	22
28	13	41	0	48	22	45	59	9	38	7	50	24	56	8	22	33	18

MEMORANDA

1.	Lamps to be lighted (5'48)
2.	(5'50)
3.	(5'51)
4.	(5'53)
5.	(5'55)
6. S.	(5'57)
7.	(5'59)
8.	(6'0)
9.	(6'2)
10.	(6'4)
11.	(6'6)
12.	(6'8)
13. S.	(6'9)
14.	(6'11)
15.	(6'13)
16.	(6'15)
17.	(6'17)
18.	(6'19)
19.	(6'21)
20. S.	(6'23)
21.	(6'25)
22.	(6'26)
23.	(6'28)
24.	(6'29)
25.	(6'31)
26.	(6'33)
27. S.	(6'34)
28.	(6'36)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				inches.	hours.	Direction.	Pressure.
1	37.5	33.2	38	29.165	0.39	...	SE	0.7
2	37.0	32.6	38	29.135	0.62	...	E	0.1
3	40.9	32.4	38	29.634	0.09	0.1	SSE	0.3
4	48.2	40.9	38	29.662	0.12	0.3	SSW	1.1
5	46.3	36.6	39	29.197	0.60	...	SE	8.5
6	39.3	35.7	39	29.329	...	...	NW	8.7
7	40.8	32.6	39	29.837	...	2.0	NNW	2.6
8	43.7	30.0	39	30.088	0.06	...	SW	5.5
9	51.3	43.7	39	29.824	...	...	WSW	4.8
10	46.9	43.8	39	29.983	0.06	...	SE	0.7
11	43.8	39.1	39	29.919	0.18	...	ESE	1.5
12	41.5	36.4	39	30.016	...	...	ESE	1.6
13	45.0	37.1	39	29.831	0.06	...	SW	1.2
14	51.1	44.7	39	29.858	...	0.2	NW	1.7
15	46.7	38.2	39	30.219	0.01	...	NE	0.5
16	44.3	36.3	39	30.442	...	...	Calm	0.0
17	49.0	31.7	39	30.312	...	7.0	SW	0.1
18	53.0	30.7	39	30.123	...	8.1	SW	2.6
19	48.7	42.3	39	30.104	0.02	...	SW	3.7
20	53.1	43.7	39	30.049	0.12	0.1	SW	5.3
21	50.7	43.9	39	30.235	0.02	4.4	WNW	13.0
22	54.4	44.9	39	30.403	...	0.6	W	2.3
23	53.1	44.3	39	30.423	...	2.8	WSW	3.6
24	49.1	43.0	39	30.343	...	0.4	WSW	6.5
25	50.7	46.0	40	30.013	...	...	SW	10.5
26	50.6	46.5	40	30.022	...	4.2	WSW	6.7
27	51.7	38.3	40	30.136	...	3.4	NNE	1.0
28	50.9	32.0	40	29.723	0.03	0.5	S	3.2

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer* with the average for 50 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 150 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine* and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.		Sets Morning.		Souths Afternoon.		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.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.			
1	11	33	4	15	8	20	4	49	40	26	4	14	54	8	14	46	10	5	
2	1	33	4	15	9	10	5	42	27	26	5	45	54	13	14	48	11	5	
3	1	23	5	5	10	1	6	35	9	24	55	3	54	27	14	52	12	5	
4	2	33	6	27	10	50	7	27	2	22	34	48	55	47	14	57	13	5	
5	3	44	6	52	11	37	8	17	35	11	41	55	52	15	4	14	5	5	
6	4	59	7	12	mrn.		9	6	40	14	53	29	55	39	15	11	15	5	
7	6	15	7	29	0	23	9	54	31	9	53	0	56	8	15	19	16	5	
8	7	28	7	44	1	8	10	41	40	4	22	29	56	38	15	27	17	5	
9	8	46	8	0	1	52	11	28	52	1	24	208	57	7	15	25	18	5	
10	10	5	8	13	2	37	12	17	2	7	12	31	57	35	15	43	19	5	
11	11	26	8	30	3	24	13	7	6	12	45	44	58	2	15	50	20	5	
12	mrn.		8	50	4	14	14	0	1	17	45	48	58	27	15	57	21	5	
13	0	49	9	15	5	7	14	56	23	21	52	41	58	51	16	4	22	5	
14	2	12	9	49	6	4	15	56	18	24	45	41	59	12	16	10	23	5	
15	3	30	10	38	7	5	16	58	58	26	6	36	59	29	16	14	24	5	
16	4	33	11	44	8	7	18	2	43	25	44	24	59	40	16	17	25	5	
17	5	21	aft.		9	9	19	5	32	23	39	16	59	42	16	18	26	5	
18	5	58	2	28	10	8	20	5	45	20	3	11	59	35	16	16	27	5	
19	6	23	3	56	11	3	21	2	33	15	16	34	59	18	16	11	28	5	
20	6	42	5	20	11	54	21	56	1	9	43	19	58	50	16	3	29	5	
21	6	59	6	41	aft.		22	45	44	3	46	578	58	13	15	53	0	16	5
22	7	14	8	1	1	29	23	35	37	2	11	42	57	31	15	42	1	16	5
23	7	29	9	16	2	14	0	23	34	7	55	7	56	46	15	30	2	16	5
24	7	44	10	31	3	59	1	11	28	13	8	56	56	3	15	18	3	16	5
25	8	4	11	45	3	46	1	59	58	17	41	21	55	24	15	7	4	16	5
26	8	25	mrn.		4	83	2	49	34	21	22	29	54	52	14	59	5	16	5
27	8	52	0	56	5	22	3	40	26	24	4	9	54	29	14	52	6	16	5
28	9	29	2	2	6	12	4	32	23	25	39	53	54	16	14	49	7	16	5

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at a. a. m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 46m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 8m.

Feb. 5. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 1h. morn.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 75s.

Feb. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft., 4 7° 9' N.

Feb. 11. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 6h. aft. 5° 0' 1" N.

Feb. 12. Occultation of 89 Virginis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 26m. morn., 172" from the vertex; reapparance at 5h. 54m. morn., 213" from the vertex.

Feb. 14. Occultation of δ Scorpis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 33m. morn., 115" from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 37m. morn., 227" from the vertex.

Feb. 14. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 6h. aft.

Feb. 15. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun, 10h. aft.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 59s.

In this month the Mornings increase 51m., and the Afternoons 48m.

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	19	37	39	21	8	13	19	52	55	12	39	18	16	37	27
10	20	5	53	21	33	17	20	9	10	12	38	29	16	38	51
15	20	25	50	21	57	51	20	23	17	12	37	25	16	40	6
20	21	6	57	22	21	57	20	41	17	12	36	4	16	41	12
25	21	26	52	22	45	38	20	57	7	12	34	29	16	42	8

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

5	21	42	38	17	42	128	21	51	98	2	37	588	20	18	518
10	21	7	51	15	52	59	21	7	4	2	31	28	20	21	4
15	20	3	26	13	52	44	20	17	13	2	23	17	20	22	55
20	18	24	37	11	43	4	19	21	53	2	13	29	20	24	25
25	16	13	52	9	25	348	18	21	248	2	2	148	20	25	338

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star; near to ♄ Capricorn on the 19th.

♀ VENUS rises and sets too near the Sun to be observed till the end of the month, when it becomes an evening star.

♂ MARS is a morning star throughout the month, but having a large Southern declination cannot be well observed.

♃ JUPITER in Virgo near to ♀ Virginis.

♄ SATURN is a morning star; may be observed, rising in the south east, about 4½ hours before the Sun

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
16 15	3 0	4 9	2 0	19 0	7 4
16 13	2 7	4 9	2 1	19 5	7 5
16 10	2 5	4 9	2 1	19 9	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 296° 8' 17".

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

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames, will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded. See Tides, p. 71.

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	6 30m	10 35m	2 40a	7 36m	0 6a	4 36a	6 46m	10 50m	2 54a	9 43a	3 38m	9 29m	3 22m	7 36h	11 50m
12	6 37m	10 47m	2 57a	7 29m	0 13a	4 57a	6 35m	10 45m	2 55a	9 13a	3 9m	9 1m	2 56m	7 10m	11 24m
19	6 40m	11 3m	3 26a	7 18m	0 19a	5 20a	6 22m	10 40m	2 58a	8 44a	2 40m	8 32m	2 30m	6 44m	10 58m
26	6 39m	11 20m	4 1a	7 7m	0 25a	5 43a	6 8m	10 35m	3 2a	8 12a	2 11m	8 5m	2 4m	6 18m	10 32m

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	21	20.9	88	45	17
10	1	21	12.3	88	45	16
19	1	21	5.4	88	45	14
28	1	20	59.1	88	45	12

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM ALDEBARAN.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 A.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
3	West	33	16	47	34	43	18
4	West	44	59	42	46	29	5
5	West	57	2	52	58	34	28
6	West	69	22	42	70	56	16

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 very beautiful cluster of stars situated in the Crab's southern claw, in R.A. 8h. 45m. 36s., and Decl. 12° 11' N., consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month. 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 is situated in R.A. 8h. 34m., and Decl. 20° 20' N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8h. 6m. 20s., and Decl. 18° 1' N. Two of the stars are only 1" apart and the third about 5" from them.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN			DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	H. M.	H. M.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	Tu	ST. DAVID'S DAY. F.-M. Sir D. Stewart b. '24	6 47	5 37	60	305	
2	||	W	St. Chad. Ember Day. Horace Walpole d. 1797.	6 45	5 39	61	304	
3	||	Th	Treaty of San Stefano (Russo-Turkish) 1878.	6 43	5 41	62	303	
4	||	F	Ember Day. Ld. Chancellor Somers born, 1650.	6 41	5 43	63	302	
5	||	S	Ember Day.	6 38	5 44	64	301	
6	||	S	Second S. in Lent. George du Maurier b. '34	6 36	5 46	65	300	
7	||	M	St. Perpetua. Admiral Ld. Collingwood, d. 1810.	6 34	5 48	66	299	
8	||	Tu	Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died 1887.	6 32	5 50	67	298	
9	||	W	William I., first German Emperor, d. 1888.	6 29	5 52	68	297	
10	||	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863; b. 9 Nov. 1841.	6 27	5 54	69	296	
11	||	F	Gen. Sir James Outram d. 1863; b. 29 Jan. 1803.	6 24	5 56	70	295	
12	||	S	St. Gregory. Cæsar Borgia assassinated, 1507.	6 22	5 58	71	294	
13	||	S	Third Sunday in Lent. Karl Marx d. 1883.	6 20	6 0	72	293	
14	||	M	Humbert, King of Italy born 1844.	6 17	6 1	73	292	
15	||	Tu	Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent died, 1823.	6 15	6 3	74	291	
16	||	W	Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, d. 1861.	6 12	6 4	75	290	
17	||	Th	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Rt. Hn. Sir F. H. Jeune, b. '43.	6 10	6 6	76	289	
18	||	F	Edward, K. W. S. Princess Louise born, 1848.	6 8	6 8	77	288	
19	||	S	David Livingstone b. 1813; d. 4 May, 1873.	6 6	6 10	78	287	
20	||	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. H. Ibsen b. 1828.	6 3	6 11	79	286	
21	||	M	St. Benedict. Princess Louise married 1871.	6 1	6 13	80	285	
22	||	Tu	Vandyck born, 1599. Lincolnshire Hndicap.	5 59	6 15	81	284	
23	||	W	Battle of Novara, 1849.	5 57	6 17	82	283	
24	||	Th	Loss of H.M.S. <i>Eurydice</i> ; 330 lives lost, 1878.	5 54	6 18	83	282	
25	||	F	Annunciation. Lady D. Qr. D. Grand National.	5 52	6 20	84	281	
26	||	S	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge b. 1819.	5 49	6 21	85	280	
27	||	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent. Camb. Lent Term Ends.	5 47	6 23	86	279	
28	||	M	Duke of Albany died, 1884; born, 7 April, '53.	5 45	6 25	87	278	
29	||	Tu	Battle of Towton, 1461.	5 43	6 26	88	277	
30	||	W	Don Carlos, Spanish Pretender born, 1848.	5 41	6 28	89	276	
31	||	Th	Andrew Lang born, 1844.	5 39	6 29	90	275	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- Full Moon 8d. 9h. 29m. Morning.
 ● Last Quarter 15 7 48 Morning.
 ● New Moon 22 8 37 Morning.
) First Quarter 30 7 40 Morning.

Apogee 1d. 5h. m. 251,200 | Perigee 14d. 3h. a. 230,000
 Apogee 29d. 1h. m. 251,300.

RAINFALL IN MARCH, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 17 days. The total fall for the month was 3.33 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1.87 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.
 15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.
 18. Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural parishes to take place on or within seven days before or after 25th.
 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for the past half-year.

THE SUN.

Day	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (8th.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	"	"	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.
1	12	29	0'50	22 49 44	9'36	7 27 38	57'1	22 37 15				
2	12	17	0'52	22 53 28	9'33	7 4 45	57'3	22 41 11				
3	12	4	0'54	22 57 12	9'31	6 41 47	57'5	22 45 8				
4	11	51	0'56	23 0 55	9'29	6 18 43	57'8	22 49 4				
5	11	37	0'58	23 4 38	9'27	5 55 34	58'0	22 53 1				
6	11	23	0'60	23 8 20	9'26	5 32 20	58'2	22 56 58				
7	11	8	0'62	23 12 2	9'24	5 9 1	58'3	23 0 54				
8	10	53	0'63	23 15 44	9'22	4 45 39	58'5	23 4 51				
9	10	38	0'65	23 19 25	9'21	4 22 13	58'6	23 8 47				
10	10	22	0'66	23 23 6	9'20	3 58 44	58'8	23 12 44				
11	10	6	0'67	23 26 47	9'18	3 35 11	58'9	23 16 40				
12	9	50	0'69	23 30 27	9'17	3 11 36	59'0	23 20 37				
13	9	33	0'70	23 34 7	9'16	2 47 59	59'1	23 24 33				
14	9	17	0'71	23 37 47	9'15	2 24 20	59'2	23 28 30				
15	8	59	0'72	23 41 26	9'14	2 0 39	59'2	23 32 27				
16	8	43	0'72	23 45 5	9'13	1 36 57	59'3	23 36 23				
17	8	25	0'73	23 48 44	9'12	1 13 14	59'3	23 40 20				
18	8	7	0'74	23 52 23	9'12	0 49 31	59'3	23 44 16				
19	7	49	0'74	23 56 2	9'11	0 25 47	59'3	23 48 13				
20	7	32	0'75	23 59 41	9'11	0 2 5	59'3	23 52 9				
21	7	13	0'75	0 3 19	9'10	North.	59'2	23 56 6				
22	6	55	0'76	0 6 58	9'10	0 45 19	59'2	0 0 2				
23	6	37	0'76	0 10 36	9'09	1 8 58	59'1	0 3 59				
24	6	19	0'76	0 14 14	9'09	1 32 36	59'0	0 7 56				
25	6	1	0'76	0 17 53	9'09	1 56 11	58'9	0 11 52				
26	5	42	0'77	0 21 31	9'09	2 19 44	58'8	0 15 49				
27	5	24	0'77	0 25 9	9'09	2 43 14	58'7	0 19 45				
28	5	5	0'77	0 28 47	9'09	3 6 40	58'5	0 23 42				
29	4	47	0'76	0 32 25	9'09	3 30 2	58'3	0 27 38				
30	4	29	0'76	0 36 4	9'09	3 53 21	58'2	0 31 35				
31	4	11	0'76	0 39 42	9'10	4 16 35	58'0	0 35 31				

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(6'37)
2.		(6'39)
3.		(6'41)
4.		(6'43)
5.		(6'41)
6. S.		(6'46)
7.		(6'48)
8.		(6'50)
9.		(6'52)
10.		(6'54)
11.		(6'56)
12.		(6'58)
13. S.		(7'0)
14.		(7'1)
15.		(7'3)
16.		(7'4)
17.		(7'6)
18.		(7'8)
19.		(7'10)
20. S.		(7'11)
21.		(7'13)
22.		(7'15)
23.		(7'17)
24.		(7'18)
25.		(7'20)
26.		(7'21)
27. S.		(7'23)
28.		(7'25)
29.		(7'26)
30.		(7'28)
31.		(7'28)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1897.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Direction.	Pressure.
1	49.7	36.3	40	29.369	0.35	5.5	SW	4.4
2	48.1	34.0	40	29.476	0.48	6.9	SW	17.0
3	47.8	35.1	40	28.878	0.14	0.4	W	26.0
4	50.0	35.1	40	29.136	0.05	3.1	SW	20.0
5	49.0	33.3	40	29.176	...	8.1	SW	3.5
6	43.9	34.0	40	29.567	0.08	0.7	NE	0.3
7	43.6	32.4	40	29.908	...	1.7	NNE	1.0
8	47.5	32.5	40	29.952	...	3.9	NE	0.1
9	49.0	30.8	41	29.874	0.20	2.7	S	1.1
10	51.1	38.7	41	29.825	0.01	7.0	WSW	4.5
11	50.2	34.2	41	29.788	0.20	6.3	SSW	10.5
12	49.9	34.8	41	29.427	0.06	4.2	SW	4.4
13	49.0	34.8	41	29.417	...	1.6	NE	0.5
14	44.2	36.6	41	29.209	0.21	...	SE	3.7
15	48.6	40.0	41	29.192	0.17	2.4	SSW	4.9
16	53.9	38.8	41	29.286	0.08	3.9	SSW	6.7
17	53.5	42.3	41	29.311	0.16	1.3	SSW	12.0
18	52.9	42.6	41	29.472	0.35	3.9	WSW	25.0
19	57.7	45.4	41	29.702	...	8.3	WSW	13.5
20	56.3	43.2	41	29.958	...	0.9	WSW	1.7
21	60.7	47.7	41	29.946	...	1.9	WSW	1.0
22	58.0	49.0	41	29.790	0.06	0.1	SW	6.4
23	62.2	44.1	41	29.796	...	6.8	WSW	4.1
24	61.0	46.6	42	29.666	...	10.2	WSW	16.5
25	59.0	48.5	42	29.878	...	5.9	WSW	5.4
26	55.2	48.3	43	29.554	...	1.7	SW	14.6
27	57.1	46.7	43	29.528	...	4.0	W	22.5
28	57.9	42.2	43	29.065	0.18	1.5	SW	12.0
29	49.5	37.6	44	29.344	...	8.4	NW	6.7
30	53.3	29.9	44	29.444	...	9.1	SW	1.1
31	53.8	38.4	44	29.136	0.55	1.0	SW	2.6

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Morning.			Souths Afternoon.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.		Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11 A.M.
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	D.	H.	
1	10	14		2	59	7	2	5	24	59	26	5	29	54	14	14	48	8	15	41	0	23		
2	11	10		3	47	7	52	6	17	34	25	19	34	54	22	14	50	9	16	0	41	23		
3				4	24	8	43	7	9	30	23	50	54	40	14	55	10	16	4	30	4	23	●	
4	1	26		4	54	9	29	8	0	18	20	23	3	55	5	15	2	11	16	3	21	0	4	
5	2	40		5	15	10	16	8	49	5	16	24	36	55	38	15	11	12	16	3	0	24		
6	3	56		5	35	11	2	9	38	19	11	38	0	56	14	15	21	13	16	3	1	24		
7				6	5	11	47	10	26	11	6	14	39	56	51	15	31	14	16	2	0	134		
8	6	29		6	mrrn.	11	14	6	0	27	55	57	27	57	27	15	41	15	16	1	0	34		
9	7	49		6	21	0	33	12	2	56	5	26	47	58	57	15	50	16	16	0	1	243		
10	9	11		6	37	1	20	12	53	33	11	11	45	58	57	15	57	17	16	0	1	34	●	
11	10	35		6	56	2	10	13	46	47	16	27	6	58	49	16	3	18	16	0	1	0		
12	11	59		7	21	3	3	14	43	12	20	51	25	59	4	16	7	19	16	0	1	0		
13	mrrn.			7	52	3	59	15	42	48	24	3	33	59	12	16	10	20	16	0	1	0		
14	1	18		8	37	4	59	16	44	50	25	45	48	59	15	16	10	21	16	0	1	0		
15	2	26		9	37	6	1	17	47	45	25	47	56	59	14	16	10	22	16	0	1	0		
16	3	18		10	49	7	1	18	49	42	24	10	10	59	7	16	8	23	16	0	1	0		
17	3	58		aft.		8	0	19	49	11	21	2	54	58	57	16	5	24	16	0	1	0		
18	4	25		1	36	8	55	20	45	27	16	43	43	58	41	16	1	25	16	0	1	0		
19	4	48		2	57	9	46	21	38	33	11	33	15	58	20	15	55	26	16	0	1	0		
20	5	4		4	19	10	34	22	29	5	5	54	17	57	55	15	48	27	16	0	1	0		
21	5	20		5	38	11	21	23	17	51	0	0	108	57	25	15	40	28	16	0	1	0		
22	5	35		6	54	aft.		0	5	45	5	45	36	56	52	15	31	0	3	0	1	0		
23	5	50		8	10	0	51	0	53	38	11	9	32	56	17	15	22	1	3	0	1	0		
24	6	6		9	25	1	37	1	42	9	15	57	57	55	14	12	2	3	0	1	0			
25	6	29		10	37	2	25	2	31	47	19	58	59	55	11	15	4	3	3	0	1	0		
26	6	53		11	45	3	13	3	22	40	23	2	42	54	44	14	5	4	3	0	1	0	●	
27	7	26		mrrn.		4	3	4	14	39	25	1	33	54	25	14	51	5	3	0	1	0		
28	8	9		0	47	4	54	5	7	14	25	50	47	54	15	14	48	6	3	0	1	0		
29	9	1		1	39	5	44	5	59	45	25	28	52	54	14	14	48	7	3	0	1	0		
30	10	1		2	21	6	33	6	51	35	23	57	34	54	24	14	51	8	3	0	1	0		
31	11	8		2	53	7	21	7	42	16	21	21	21	54	44	14	56	9	3	0	1	0		

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 56m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 36m. aft., the length of the Day being 10h. 50m.

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

Mar. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. morn. 4 7' 4" N.

Mar. 14. Occultation of a Scoopid (Antares), magnitude 1. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 38m. morn., 111° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 49m. morn., 35° from the vertex.

Mar. 16. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 4h. aft.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 3s.

Mar. 20. Sun enters Aries: Spring commences, 2h. aft.

Mar. 23. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. morn. ♀ 6' 38" S.

Mar. 26. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 2h. aft. ♀ 1° 14' N.

Mar. 30. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 5h. aft.

Mar. 30. Occultation of 3 Gemini-norum, magnitude 3½. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 13m. aft., 78° from the vertex; the reappearance on the 21st, at 2h. 19m. morn., 237° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 8m., and the Afternoons 5m.

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	22	11	29	23	8	57	21	12	47	12	32	41	16	42	54
7	22	44	48	23	31	59	21	28	18	12	30	42	16	43	29
12	23	18	53	23	54	48	21	43	38	12	28	34	16	43	54
17	23	53	52	0	17	31	21	58	49	12	26	19	16	44	9
22	0	29	36	0	40	13	22	13	50	12	23	59	16	44	13
27	1	5	17	1	2	58	22	28	42	12	21	37	16	44	6

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	13	30	28	7	1	53	17	16	7	1	49	43	20	26	20
7	10	13	23	4	33	35	16	6	23	1	36	9	20	26	47
12	6	24	58	2	13	14	52	33	1	21	43	20	26	54	
17	2	7	53	0	30	44	13	35	1	1	6	41	20	26	42
22	2	30	19	3	3	42	12	14	11	0	51	19	20	26	10
27	7	13	54	5	35	12	10	50	29	0	35	53	20	25	20

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is a morning star till about the middle of the month; and towards the end, becomes an evening star.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; near to Mercury throughout the month.

♂ MARS is a morning star throughout the month. In Capricornus till the 13th, then enters Aquarius.

♃ JUPITER in Virgo; nearly in the same position as last month.

♄ SATURN is a morning star throughout the month.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♁		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	16	9	2	5	4	9	2	1	20	1	7	8
15	16	6	2	5	4	9	2	2	20	3	7	9
25	16	3	2	7	5	0	2	2	20	4	6	6

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

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

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	6 34m	11 38m	4 42a	6 55m	0 30a	6 5a	5 53m	10 29m	3 5a	7 41a	1 40m	7 35m	1 37m	5 51m	10 5
12	6 27m	11 58m	5 29a	6 40m	0 34a	6 28a	5 37m	10 23m	3 9a	7 9a	1 10m	7 7m	1 10m	5 24m	9 38
19	6 18m	0 20a	6 22a	6 26m	0 35a	6 50a	5 21m	10 17m	3 13a	6 35a	0 39m	6 35m	0 43m	4 57m	9 11
26	6 7m	0 43a	7 19a	6 13m	0 43a	7 13a	5 4m	10 10m	3 16a	6 3a	0 9m	6 10m	0 16m	4 30m	8 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h. m.	s.	°	'
1	1 20	58.5	88	46 12
10	1 20	52.9	88	46 10
19	1 20	49.6	88	46 7
28	1 20	47.6	88	46 5

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM REGULUS.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
27	East	79	11 24	77	42 13	76	13 "
28	East	67	20 21	65	51 44	64	23 9
29	East	55	31 45	54	3 6	52	34 25
30	East	43	40 53	42	11 38	40	42 17

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3/4" to 4" in diameter; it is situated in R.A. 11h. 8m. 47s., and Decl. 55° 34' N. Its spectroscopic examination leads to the inference that it is a mass of incandescent gas.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight

towards the end of this month. Between Vir and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R. 12h. 13m. 29s., and Decl. 15° 0' N. With a lar telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to resolve in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulae, which may be best observed on t evenings immediately before and after the 22nd.

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	All Fools' D. Rt. Hn. Sir W. V. Whiteway b.'28.	5 37	6 31	91	274
2	||	S	Oxford Term ends. Richard Cobden d. 1865.	5 35	6 33	92	273
3	||	S	Palm Sunday. <i>St. Richard.</i> Holy Week.	5 32	6 34	93	272
4	||	M	<i>St. Ambrose.</i> Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 30	6 36	94	271
5	||	Tu	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster d. 1886; b. 11 July, '18.	5 28	6 38	95	270
6	||	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Old Lady Day.	5 25	6 39	96	269
7	||	Th	Maundy Th. D. of Albany b.'53; d. 28 Mar. '84.	5 23	6 41	97	268
8	||	F	Good Friday. King of Denmark born, 1818.	5 21	6 42	98	267
9	||	S	King of the Belgians b. 1835. Adelina Patti b. '43.	5 19	6 44	99	266
10	||	S	Easter Day. Great Chartist demonstration, '48.	5 17	6 45	100	265
11	||	M	Easter M. Bank H. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.	5 15	6 47	101	264
12	||	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 13	6 49	102	263
13	||	W	Oxford East. T. begins. Edict of Nantes, 1598.	5 11	6 51	103	262
14	||	Th	Princess Beatrice b. 1857. Rangoon taken, '52.	5 8	6 52	104	261
15	||	F	Matthew Arnold d. 1888; b. 24 Dec. 1822.	5 6	6 54	105	260
16	||	S	Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B. (Garter), born, 1816.	5 4	6 56	106	259
17	||	S	First Sun. after Easter. Low Sunday.	5 2	6 58	107	258
18	||	M	Camb. Term begins. Relief of Chitral, 1895.	5 0	7 0	108	257
19	||	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Primrose Day.	4 57	7 1	109	256
20	||	W	K. of Roumania b. 1839. City and Suburban.	4 55	7 3	110	255
21	||	Th	The Baroness Burdett-Coutts born, 1814.	4 53	7 5	111	254
22	||	F	Great Earthquake at Colchester, 1884.	4 51	7 7	112	253
23	||	S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616.	4 49	7 8	113	252
24	||	S	Second S. af. East. Daniel Defoe d. 1731.	4 47	7 10	114	251
25	||	M	St. Mark, E. and M. Keble Coll. founded '68.	4 45	7 11	115	250
26	||	Tu	Oliver Cromwell born, 1599; d. 3 Sept. 1658.	4 43	7 13	116	249
27	||	W	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, b. 1830. 2000 Gs.	4 41	7 15	117	248
28	||	Th	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789.	4 39	7 16	118	247
29	||	F	Sir F. W. Grenfell b. 1841. 1000 Guineas.	4 37	7 18	119	246
30	||	S	Sir J. Lubbock b. 1834. Duke of Argyll b. 1823.	4 35	7 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6i.	9h.	20m.	Afternoon.
◐ Last Quarter	13	2	28	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	10	21	Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	29	2	5	Morning.

Perigee 9d. 10h. A. 227,300 | Apogee 25d. 7h. A. 251,800.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 16 days. The total fall for the month was 1'65 inches; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0'01 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Quarter Sessions to be held unless otherwise fixed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1897-8, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

6. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

11. English Bank Holiday, and 18 Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days after this date.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day	After Cook.	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.	S.				H. M. S.	S.
1	2	0.76	0 43 20	9 10	4 39 44	57.8	0 39 28		
2	3	0.75	0 46 59	9 10	5 2 48	57.6	0 43 25		
3	3	0.75	0 50 37	9 11	5 25 47	57.3	0 47 21		
4	3 1/4	0.74	0 54 16	9 12	5 48 40	57.1	0 51 18		
5	2 41	0.73	0 57 55	9 12	6 11 27	56.8	0 55 14		
6	2 7	0.72	1 1 34	9 13	6 34 7	56.5	0 59 11		
7	2	0.72	1 5 13	9 14	6 56 41	56.3	1 3 7		
8	1 49	0.71	1 8 53	9 15	7 19 8	56.0	1 7 4		
9	1 32	0.69	1 12 33	9 16	7 41 27	55.6	1 11 0		
10	1 16	0.68	1 16 13	9 17	8 3 39	55.3	1 14 57		
11	1 0	0.67	1 19 53	9 19	8 25 43	55.0	1 18 53		
12	0 44	0.66	1 23 34	9 20	8 47 38	54.6	1 22 50		
13	0 28	0.64	1 27 15	9 21	9 9 25	54.3	1 26 47		
14	0 13	0.63	1 30 56	9 23	9 31 3	53.9	1 30 43		
15	Ref.	0.61	1 34 38	9 24	9 52 31	53.5	1 34 40		
16	0 17	0.60	1 38 20	9 26	10 13 50	53.1	1 38 36		
17	0 31	0.58	1 42 2	9 28	10 34 59	52.6	1 42 33		
18	0 44	0.56	1 45 45	9 29	10 55 57	52.2	1 46 29		
19	0 58	0.55	1 49 28	9 31	11 16 44	51.7	1 50 26		
20	1 11	0.53	1 53 12	9 33	11 37 31	51.3	1 54 22		
21	1 23	0.51	1 56 56	9 35	11 57 46	50.8	1 58 19		
22	1 35	0.49	2 0 40	9 36	12 17 59	50.3	2 2 16		
23	1 47	0.47	2 4 25	9 38	12 38 0	49.8	2 6 12		
24	1 58	0.45	2 8 11	9 40	12 57 48	49.3	2 10 9		
25	2 9	0.43	2 11 57	9 42	13 17 24	48.7	2 14 5		
26	2 19	0.41	2 15 43	9 44	13 36 46	48.2	2 18 2		
27	2 28	0.39	2 19 30	9 46	13 55 55	47.6	2 21 58		
28	2 38	0.37	2 23 17	9 48	14 14 50	47.0	2 25 55		
29	2 46	0.35	2 27 5	9 50	14 33 31	46.4	2 29 51		
30	2 54	0.33	2 30 54	9 53	14 51 58	45.8	2 33 48		

1. Lampe to be lighted (7.31)
2. (7.33)
3. (7.34)
4. (7.36)
5. (7.38)
6. (7.39)
7. (7.41)
8. (7.42)
9. (7.44)
10. (7.45)
11. (7.47)
12. (7.48)
13. (7.51)
14. (7.52)
15. (7.54)
16. (7.56)
17. (7.58)
18. (8.0)
19. (8.1)
20. (8.3)
21. (8.5)
22. (8.7)
23. (8.8)
24. (8.10)
25. (8.11)
26. (8.13)
27. (8.15)
28. (8.16)
29. (8.18)
30. (8.19)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1897.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL. inches.	SUB- SHINE hours.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Direction.	Pressure.
1	43.2	34.5	45	29.952	0.11	0.5	NE	7.0
2	47.0	36.2	45	29.556	...	3.8	N	2.9
3	45.3	35.0	45	29.270	...	0.1	ESE	4.4
4	47.6	34.5	45	29.450	...	4.7	ENE	4.5
5	48.9	30.4	45	29.830	...	7.5	ENE	1.6
6	49.9	35.8	45	29.588	...	3.3	SE	2.7
7	53.2	35.1	45	29.489	0.42	1.2	W	2.0
8	49.7	38.7	45	29.848	0.02	1.2	N	2.8
9	56.1	36.7	45	29.869	0.04	2.8	SSW	2.8
10	53.4	36.7	45	30.006	0.05	5.3	N	7.7
11	53.9	29.9	45	29.918	...	10.3	S	2.7
12	51.8	42.5	45	29.587	...	...	S	4.0
13	60.3	44.0	45	29.533	0.01	1.2	S	2.1
14	56.9	40.4	45	29.578	0.05	6.4	WSW	11.0
15	56.5	36.3	46	30.038	0.01	11.4	WSW	5.4
16	54.5	41.4	46	29.931	0.07	2.2	SW	12.5
17	55.1	44.9	46	29.886	0.18	...	WSW	11.5
18	58.2	42.8	46	29.839	0.03	10.5	NW	5.0
19	56.0	40.4	47	29.589	0.05	5.1	SW	2.0
20	56.3	42.1	47	29.490	0.14	2.8	NW	4.2
21	54.3	44.2	47	29.648	0.11	...	S	2.4
22	52.0	39.7	47	29.930	...	5.9	NE	5.8
23	50.9	36.5	48	29.839	...	9.3	NE	9.0
24	52.2	38.6	48	29.710	...	7.4	ENE	6.0
25	54.1	37.9	48	29.667	...	8.7	ENE	1.5
26	63.0	38.2	48	29.661	...	9.4	ENE	3.0
27	67.8	41.8	48	29.765	...	6.2	NNE	0.1
28	67.5	45.1	48	29.861	0.22	3.2	SW	0.7
29	66.2	46.6	49	29.874	...	9.4	SW	3.7
30	59.1	44.4	50	29.567	0.14	4.9	WSW	6.8

THE MOON.

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

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

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 37m *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8h. 31m *aft.*, the length of the Day being 12h. 54m.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 42s.

Apr. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. *morn.* 4 6' 59" N.

Apr. 11. Mercury at greatest elongation (19°) East, 1h. *morn.*

Apr. 11. Occultation of A Ophiuchi, magnitude 4¼. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 38m. *morn.*, 39° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 8m. *morn.*, 347° from the vertex.

Apr. 18. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. *morn.* 6' 10" S.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 51s.

Apr. 22. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. *morn.* 2' 2" S.

Apr. 30. Occultation of ε Leonis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 1m. *morn.*, 1° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 15m. *morn.*, 331° from the vertex.

Apr. 30. Mars at least distance from the Sun, 9h. *aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 2m., the Afternoons 48m.

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	1	39	6	1	25	51	22	43	26	12	19	15	16	43	49
6	2	8	24	1	48	59	22	58	1	12	16	57	16	43	21
11	2	30	38	2	12	24	23	12	29	12	14	44	16	42	44
16	2	44	2	2	36	11	23	26	51	12	12	38	16	41	58
21	2	47	56	3	0	24	23	41	8	12	10	42	16	41	2
26	2	43	20	3	25	3	23	55	20	12	8	57	16	39	53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♄ MERCURY is an evening star throughout the month; situated in Aries.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; may be observed after sunset, in the north-west, not far from the Pleiades.

♂ MARS is a morning star near a Aquarii on the 10th.

♃ JUPITER may be observed rising in the early evening, near η Virginis.

♄ SATURN almost stationary, in Scorpio.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♄			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	11	37	50N	8	3	38N	9	24	20S	0	20	40S	20	24	12S
6	15	14	41	10	27	28	7	56	8	0	5	56S	20	22	48
11	17	45	25	12	45	11	6	26	17	0	8	3N	20	21	7
16	19	1	25	14	55	14	4	55	9	0	21	5	20	19	11
21	19	0	22	16	56	4	3	23	12	0	32	56	00	17	1
26	17	46	50N	18	46	6N	1	50	49S	0	43	24N	20	14	38S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♄	♀	♂	♃	♄	♄
16 0	3 3	5 0	2 2	20 4	8 2	
15 57	4 3	5 1	2 3	20 2	8 3	
15 55	5 5	5 2	2 3	19 9	8 4	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 293° 1' W.

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
2	5 54M	1 2A	8 10A	6 0M	0 47A	7 34A	4 46M	10 3M	3 20A	5 31A	11 33A	5 40M	11 44A	4 2M	8 16M
9	5 39M	1 12A	8 45A	5 47M	0 52A	7 57A	4 28M	9 56M	3 24A	4 59A	11 3A	5 11M	11 16A	3 34M	7 48M
16	5 18M	1 5A	8 52A	5 36M	0 58A	8 20A	4 9M	9 48M	3 27A	4 27A	10 32A	4 42M	10 47A	3 5M	7 19M
23	4 56M	0 41A	8 26A	5 26M	1 4A	8 42A	3 51M	9 41M	3 31A	3 55A	10 2A	4 13M	10 18A	2 36M	6 50M
30	4 32M	0 2A	7 32A	5 17M	1 11A	9 5A	3 32M	9 33M	3 34A	3 24A	9 32A	3 44M	9 48A	2 7M	6 22M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 20	47°0		88	46	3
10	1 20	47°1		88	46	0
19	1 20	48°6		88	45	57
28	1 20	52°0		88	45	35

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM POLLUX.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
2	West	30	51	41	32	24	43
3	West	43	29	15	45	5	58
4	West	56	34	36	58	14	35
5	West	70	4	57	71	47	52

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, near γ Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month: it is situated in R.A. 13h. 25m. 37s., and in Decl. 47° 43' N. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." Later observations placed it among the "Spiral" Nebulae. That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the ab-

sence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15h. 13m. 16s., Decl. 2° 30' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel could distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-foot reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be distinguished. Lord Rosse says that the star range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evening about the 20th are the best for observing these objects.

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.
SUN ENTERS GEMINI 21d. 1A. M.				R. M.	H. M.		
1	||	S	Third S. after Easter. SS. Philip & James.	4 33	7 21	121	244
2	||	M	Royal Academy opens. Simnel crowned, 1487.	4 31	7 23	122	243
3	||	Tu	Invention of the Cross. Sir Jas. Stirling b. 1836.	4 29	7 24	123	242
4	||	W	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, '95.	4 27	7 26	124	241
5	||	Th	Napoleon I. died, 1821; born 15 Aug. 1769.	4 25	7 27	125	240
6	||	F	St. John ante Port. Lat. Phoenix Pk. murders, '82.	4 23	7 29	126	239
7	||	S	Lord Rosebery born, 1847. Jubilee Stakes.	4 21	7 31	127	238
Fourth Sunday after Easter.				4 20	7 32	128	237
8	||	S	Half-Quarter Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	4 18	7 34	129	236
9	||	M	Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 1857.	4 17	7 35	130	235
10	||	Tu	Rt. Hn. Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812.	4 15	7 37	131	234
11	||	W	Lord Grimthorpe b. '16. Earl Cadogan, K. G. b. '40.	4 14	7 38	132	233
12	||	Th	Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670.	4 12	7 40	133	232
13	||	F	The Illustrated London News started, 1842.	4 11	7 41	134	231
14	||	S					
Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.				4 9	7 43	135	230
15	||	S	Rogation Day. Earl of Elgin, G.M.S.I., b. 1849.	4 8	7 44	136	229
16	||	M	Rogation Day. King of Spain born, 1886.	4 7	7 45	137	228
17	||	Tu	Rogation D. Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, b. '68.	4 6	7 46	138	227
18	||	W	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. St. Dunstan.	4 4	7 48	139	226
19	||	Th	Christopher Columbus died, 1506; born, 1436.	4 3	7 49	140	225
20	||	F	Chevalier d' Eon d. 1801. Maria Edgeworth d. '49.	4 2	7 50	141	224
21	||	S					
Sunday after Ascension. Victor Hugo d. 1885.				4 3	7 52	142	223
22	||	S	Battle of Ramillies, 1706. Lord Loch b. 1827.	4 0	7 53	143	222
23	||	M	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1819). Geo. III. b. 1738 (O.S.)	3 58	7 55	144	221
24	||	Tu	Pss. Christian b. 1846. Epsom: Derby Day.	3 57	7 56	145	220
25	||	W	St. Augustin. Duchess of York born 1867.	3 56	7 58	146	219
26	||	Th	EAST. LAW S. END. Ven Bede. Oxford T. ends. Oaks.	3 55	7 59	147	218
27	||	F	Oxford Trin. T. begins. Earl Russell d. 1878.	3 54	8 0	148	217
28	||	S					
Whitsun Day. Pentecost. Restoration Day.				3 52	8 2	149	216
29	||	S	Whitsun M. Bank H. Alfred Austin b. 1835.	3 51	8 3	150	215
30	||	M	Whitsun Tuesd. Lord Chelmsford b. 1827.	3 50	8 4	151	214
31	||	T					

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6d.	6h.	34m.	Morning.
(Last Quarter	12	9	30	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	0	58	Afternoon.
) First Quarter	28	5	14	Afternoon.

Perigee 7d. 9h. A. 224,700 | Apogee 23d. 9h. M. 252,300

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 1'24 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0'76 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 2. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

- 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.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS.—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are, May 28; Nov. 28.

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.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	"	M. S.	S.	
1	3 2	0'31	2 34 42	9'55	15 10 10	45'2	2 37 45					
2	3 9	0'29	2 38 32	9'57	15 28 6	44'5	2 41 41					
3	3 16	0'27	2 42 22	9'59	15 45 48	43'9	2 45 38					
4	3 22	0'24	2 46 12	9'61	16 3 13	43'2	2 49 34					
5	3 28	0'22	2 50 3	9'64	16 20 23	42'6	2 53 31					
6	3 33	0'20	2 53 55	9'66	16 37 16	41'9	2 57 27					
7	3 37	0'17	2 57 47	9'68	16 53 53	41'2	3 1 24					
8	3 41	0'15	3 1 40	9'71	17 10 14	40'5	3 5 20					
9	3 44	0'12	3 5 33	9'73	17 26 17	39'8	3 9 17					
10	3 47	0'10	3 9 27	9'76	17 42 3	39'0	3 13 14					
11	3 49	0'07	3 13 21	9'78	17 57 31	38'3	3 17 10					
12	3 50	0'05	3 17 16	9'81	18 12 41	37'5	3 21 7					
13	3 51	0'03	3 21 12	9'83	18 27 33	36'8	3 25 3					
14	3 51	0'00	3 25 8	9'86	18 42 6	36'0	3 29 0					
15	3 51	0'03	3 29 5	9'88	18 56 21	35'2	3 32 56					
16	3 50	0'05	3 33 3	9'91	19 10 16	34'4	3 36 53					
17	3 49	0'07	3 37 1	9'93	19 23 52	33'6	3 40 49					
18	3 47	0'10	3 40 59	9'95	19 37 8	32'8	3 44 46					
19	3 44	0'12	3 44 58	9'98	19 50 4	31'9	3 48 43					
20	3 41	0'14	3 48 58	10'00	20 2 40	31'1	3 52 39					
21	3 37	0'17	3 52 58	10'02	20 14 55	30'2	3 56 36					
22	3 33	0'19	3 56 59	10'04	20 26 50	29'3	4 0 32					
23	3 29	0'21	4 1 0	10'07	20 38 23	28'5	4 4 29					
24	3 23	0'23	4 5 2	10'09	20 49 36	27'6	4 8 25					
25	3 17	0'25	4 9 5	10'11	21 0 26	26'7	4 12 22					
26	3 11	0'27	4 13 7	10'13	21 10 56	25'8	4 16 18					
27	3 4	0'29	4 17 11	10'15	21 21 3	24'8	4 20 15					
28	2 57	0'31	4 21 14	10'16	21 30 48	23'9	4 24 12					
29	2 50	0'33	4 25 18	10'18	21 40 10	23'0	4 28 8					
30	2 42	0'34	4 29 23	10'20	21 49 10	22'0	4 32 5					
31	2 33	0'36	4 33 28	10'22	21 57 47	21'1	4 36 1					

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8'21)	
2.	(8'23)
3.	(8'24)
4.	(8'26)
5.	(8'27)
6.	(8'29)
7.	(8'31)
8. S.	(8'32)
9.	(8'34)
10.	(8'35)
11.	(8'37)
12.	(8'38)
13.	(8'40)
14.	(8'41)
15. S.	(8'43)
16.	(8'44)
17.	(8'45)
18.	(8'46)
19.	(8'48)
20.	(8'49)
21.	(8'50)
22. S.	(8'52)
23.	(8'53)
24.	(8'55)
25.	(8'56)
26.	(8'58)
27.	(8'59)
28.	(9'0)
29. S.	(9'2)
30.	(9'3)
31.	(9'4)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL inches.	SUN- SHINE hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) lbs. 1'4
1	57'6	39'0	50	29'747	...	8'9	NW	4'7
2	62'9	40'0	51	29'697	...	10'6	WSW	4'7
3	59'3	44'2	51	29'748	0'02	4'8	WSW	3'9
4	61'2	39'3	51	30'003	...	13'6	WNW	3'7
5	58'9	43'2	52	29'753	0'15	3'4	W	16'4
6	54'2	37'0	52	29'929	...	8'9	WNW	6'3
7	55'8	39'0	52	29'927	...	2'6	WSW	1'7
8	65'3	45'8	52	29'911	...	1'9	WSW	3'5
9	59'3	45'4	52	30'025	...	11'2	NNW	4'3
10	56'6	40'8	52	29'794	...	5'9	NW	9'6
11	54'0	35'8	52	29'740	0'04	10'1	N	11'8
12	51'5	35'8	52	29'947	...	10'4	N	3'8
13	51'7	33'6	52	30'070	...	1'1	NNW	2'6
14	58'5	35'7	52	30'142	...	0'2	W	1'0
15	64'7	44'6	52	30'244	...	9'1	E	1'0
16	67'1	40'5	53	30'131	0'02	8'9	NNE	6'2
17	73'5	47'5	53	29'916	...	8'5	NE	4'7
18	77'6	45'4	53	29'923	...	12'1	NE	11'3
19	67'8	42'3	54	29'950	...	10'9	NE	5'0
20	72'3	41'2	54	29'838	...	13'0	NE	2'3
21	69'1	48'3	54	29'766	...	13'9	ENE	7'0
22	65'3	42'2	54	29'668	...	14'3	NE	3'5
23	67'5	41'0	55	29'646	...	11'6	NNE	5'4
24	61'9	44'4	55	29'741	...	5'1	N	4'8
25	72'3	42'9	55	29'583	0'01	4'1	SW	4'0
26	58'3	47'5	55	29'348	0'09	...	SW	2'4
27	65'7	47'5	56	29'205	0'15	8'4	S	2'5
28	61'2	45'6	56	29'218	0'09	9'3	SSW	6'2
29	61'1	48'5	56	29'535	0'13	7'7	SSW	8'0
30	73'6	52'7	57	29'682	0'53	8'8	SSW	7'3
31	71'8	49'4	57	29'833	0'01	12'3	NE	1'2

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises			Sets			Mornings			Evenings			Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.		
	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.							
1	1	43	2	14	8	8	14	10	36	24	4	42	19	56	40	15	28	10	14
2	2	56	2	30	8	59	11	23	37	5	0	57	42	57	33	15	52	11	14
3	4	18	2	44	9	47	12	13	15	6	46	24	58	37	15	47	12	14	
4	5	41	3	21	10	38	13	5	24	12	25	59	59	18	16	11	13	14	
5	7	9	3	23	11	34	14	1	17	17	34	15	60	1	16	23	14	14	
6	8	36	3	50	11	50	15	1	22	21	44	58	60	3	16	31	15	14	
7	9	57	4	27	0	35	16	5	11	24	31	41	60	4	15	16	35	14	
8	11	4	5	19	1	39	17	11	7	25	34	27	60	4	13	16	34	17	14
9	11	55	6	26	2	44	18	16	44	24	46	38	60	26	16	30	18	14	
10	11	55	7	47	3	47	19	19	42	27	17	10	59	56	16	22	19	14	
11	0	29	9	11	4	45	20	18	21	18	26	10	59	18	16	11	20	14	
12	0	55	10	35	5	39	21	13	28	13	37	48	58	36	16	0	21	14	
13	1	16	11	56	6	29	22	4	41	8	14	53	57	53	15	48	22	14	
14	1	34	11	57	7	16	22	53	18	3	36	41	57	12	15	37	23	14	
15	1	47	2	29	8	0	23	40	26	3	0	55	56	34	15	26	24	14	
16	2	3	3	41	8	44	0	27	7	8	24	28	56	0	15	17	25	14	
17	2	20	4	55	9	29	1	14	15	13	21	50	55	30	15	9	26	14	
18	2	37	6	7	10	14	2	2	28	17	41	31	55	4	15	2	27	14	
19	3	0	7	19	11	2	2	52	11	21	12	38	54	42	14	56	28	14	
20	3	27	8	24	11	50	3	43	23	23	45	22	54	24	14	51	29	14	
21	4	2	9	23	aft.		4	35	40	25	12	12	54	10	14	47	0	23	
22	4	48	10	12	1	31	5	28	18	25	29	2	54	2	14	45	1	23	
23	5	42	10	51	2	21	6	20	26	24	36	0	54	0	14	44	2	23	
24	6	45	11	20	3	9	7	11	20	22	37	10	54	4	14	46	3	23	
25	7	52	11	45	3	56	8	0	36	19	39	31	54	17	14	49	4	23	
26	9	2	11	20	4	40	8	48	14	15	51	30	54	38	14	55	5	23	
27	10	12	0	2	5	24	9	34	26	11	22	4	55	8	15	3	6	23	
28	11	24	0	20	6	7	10	20	12	6	20	12	55	47	15	13	7	23	
29	aft.	0	34	6	50	11	6	23	0	55	20	56	56	34	15	26	8	23	
30	1	54	0	49	7	36	11	53	41	4	41	43	57	28	15	41	9	23	
31	3	13	1	4	8	24	12	43	24	10	17	20	58	25	15	67	10	23	

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

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

May 1. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 10h. morn.

May 3. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6' 2s.

May 13. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 5h. a/t.

May 18. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. a/t. ♀ 8° 33' S.

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

May 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 6h. a/t. ♀ 0° 51' S.

May 22. Occultation of Venus. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 54m. a/t., 115° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 32m. a/t. 184° from the vertex.

May 28. Mercury at greatest elongation (25°) West, 5h. a/t.

May 29. Occultation of e Leonis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 17m. a/t., 116° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 16m. a/t., 235° from the vertex.

May 30. Saturn in opposition to the Sun, 10h. morn.

May 30. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. a/t. ♃ 7° 1' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m., and 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.
1	2	33	33	3	50	10	0	9	28	12	7	25	16	38	48
6	2	23	31	4	15	43	0	23	33	12	6	8	16	37	30
11	2	17	36	4	41	40	0	37	36	12	5	5	16	36	7
16	2	18	0	5	7	58	0	51	38	12	4	18	16	34	40
21	2	25	4	5	24	30	1	5	40	12	3	48	16	33	10
26	2	38	15	6	1	10	1	19	42	12	3	34	16	31	37
31	2	56	59	6	27	50	1	33	44	12	3	37	16	30	3

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is a morning star, in the Constellation Aries.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; very near to the Moon on the evening of the 22nd. May be well observed in this month, after sunset, in the North West.

♁ MARS is a morning star.

♃ JUPITER well placed for observation in this month; not far from γ Virginis.

♄ SATURN, owing to its great southern declination, cannot well be observed in this month. The best time is at the end of the month.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃			♀			♁			♃			♄		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	15	40	50n	20	23	49n	0	18	26S	0	52	21N	20	12	48
6	13	21	24	21	47	49	1	13	38N	0	59	40	20	9	20
11	11	31	17	22	56	47	2	44	58	1	5	16	20	6	27
16	10	36	22	23	49	37	4	15	15	1	9	5	20	3	28
21	10	41	38	24	25	25	5	44	5	1	11	4	20	0	25
26	11	39	57	24	43	32	7	11	7	1	11	13	19	57	20
31	13	19	55n	24	43	43n	8	35	59n	1	9	34n	19	54	15S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♁			♃			♄		
	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."
5	8	8		15	8		5	6		4	4		1	9		1	0	
15	8	8		14	1		5	7		4	5		1	8		1	0	
25	8	7		11	5		5	9		4	6		1	8		1	0	

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♁			♃			♄		
	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."	"	'	."
5	15	53		6	0		5	3		2	4		19	5		8	5	
15	15	50		5	3		5	4		2	4		19	0		8	5	
25	15	49		4	4		5	6		2	4		18	5		8	5	

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	4 11M	11 21M	6 31A	5 13M	1 30A	9 27A	3 13M	9 25M	3 37A	2 54A	9 3A	3 6M	0 19A	1 38M	5 53M
14	3 49M	10 48M	5 47A	5 11M	1 29A	9 47A	2 55M	9 17M	3 39A	2 24A	8 34A	2 48M	8 49A	1 9M	5 24M
21	3 31M	10 29M	5 27A	5 14M	1 38A	10 2A	2 36M	9 9M	3 42A	1 58A	8 16A	2 20M	8 19A	0 39M	4 55M
28	3 13M	10 21M	5 29A	5 21M	1 48A	10 15A	2 19M	9 1M	3 43A	1 28A	7 38A	1 53M	7 48A	0 9M	4 26M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	1 20	53 1	88 45	54
10	1 20	38 6	88 45	52
19	1 21	4 6	88 45	50
28	1 21	11 4	88 45	48

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM POLLUX.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	West	51	23 30	53	0 28	54	37 52
2	West	64	31 33	66	12 2	67	52 58
3	West	78	7 37	79	51 33	81	35 53
4	West	92	10 9	93	57 9	95	44 30

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. 38m. 3s., and Decl. 36° 39' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily seen with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days before and after the 20th of the 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, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

Uranus can be observed well in this month, southing at oh. 32m. morn. on the 14th.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M. Light and Dark.		W. Remarkable Days—Events.		Risec.	Seta.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
		SUN ENTERS CANCER 21d. 10h. M. SUMMER COMMENCES.		H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	St. Nicomede.	Ember D. Howe's victory, 1794.	3 49	8 5	152	213
2	Th		The "No Popery" riots began, 1780.	3 49	8 6	153	212
3	F		Ember Day. H.R.H. Duke of York born, 1865.	3 48	8 7	154	211
4	S		Ember Day. F.-M. Viscount Wolsley b. 1833.	3 48	8 8	155	210
5	S		Trinity Sunday. St. Boniface.	3 47	8 9	156	209
6	M		Jeremy Bentham died, 1832; b. 15 Feb. 1747.	3 47	8 10	157	208
7	Tu		TRINITY LAW S. BEGIN. First Reform Act, 1832.	3 46	8 11	158	207
8	W		Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A. b. 1829; d. 13 Aug. '96.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9	Th		Corpus Christi. Rt. Hn. Sir John de Villiers b. '42.	3 45	8 12	160	205
10	F		Sir Edwin Arnold born, 1832. [1829.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11	S		St. Barnabas. Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon b.	3 45	8 14	162	203
12	S		First Sunday after Trinity.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13	M		Dr. Arnold born, 1795; died, 12 June, 1842.	3 44	8 15	164	201
14	Tu		Battle of Naseby, 1645. Ascot: Queen's Vase.	3 44	8 15	165	200
15	W		Wat Tyler killed, 1381. Ascot: Hunt Cup.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16	Th		Quatre Bras, '15. Ascot: Cup and New Stakes.	3 44	8 17	167	198
17	F		St. Alban, first Eng. Martyr. Alexander Plate.	3 44	8 17	168	197
18	S		Archbishop of York b. 1826. Waterloo, 1815.	3 43	8 18	169	196
19	S		Second Sunday aft. Trinity. James I. b. 1566.	3 43	8 18	170	195
20	M		Queen's Accession (1837). <i>Tr. of King Edward.</i>	3 43	8 19	171	194
21	Tu		Marquess of Dufferin b. 1826. Vittoria, 1813.	3 43	8 19	172	193
22	W		QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAY (1897). Rt. Hon. R. J.	3 44	8 19	173	192
23	Th		Battle of Plassey, 1757. [Seddon born, 1845.	3 44	8 19	174	191
24	F		St. John B. Quarter Day. Camb. Term ends.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25	S		Sir William Fothergill Cooke died, 1879.	3 45	8 19	176	189
26	S		Third Sunday after Trinity.	3 46	8 19	177	188
27	M		The Navigation Acts repealed, 1849.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28	Tu		CORONATION DAY (1838). Rousseau b. 1712.	3 47	8 18	179	186
29	W		St. Peter, Apostle & Martyr.	3 47	8 18	180	185
30	Th		Pillory abolished by Act of Parliament, 1837.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4d. 2h. 11m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	11 6 4	Morning.
● New Moon	19 4 19	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	27 4 54	Morning.
Perigee	5d. 4h. m. 222,300	Apogee 19d. 2h. a. 252,600

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 12 days. The total fall for the month was 1.95 inches; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.07 inch.

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.

4. King George the Third's Birthday.

15. Last day of the close season for freshwater fish.

19. 61 Victoria.

20. 62 Victoria. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of City of London to be elected by the citizens.

THE SUN.

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

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (9'5)
2.	(9'6)
3.	(9'7)
4.	(9'8)
5. S.	(9'9)
6.	(9'10)
7.	(9'11)
8.	(9'11)
9.	(9'12)
10.	(9'13)
11.	(9'14)
12. S.	(9'14)
13.	(9'15)
14.	(9'15)
15.	(9'16)
16.	(9'17)
17.	(9'17)
18.	(9'18)
19. S.	(9'18) 61 V10.
20.	(9'19) 62 V10.
21.	(9'19)
22.	(9'19)
23.	(9'19)
24.	(9'19)
25.	(9'19)
26. S.	(9'19)
27.	(9'19)
28.	(9'18)
29.	(9'18)
30.	(9'18)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN- SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 60 Yrs.				Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.	Pressure.
1	70'2	51'8	57	29'704	0'21	3'8	E	1'9
2	64'4	49'1	57	29'912	...	0'5	N	0'5
3	67'0	52'7	57	29'943	...	...	N	0'7
4	67'6	50'2	57	29'918	...	2'3	NNE	1'2
5	73'0	54'6	57	29'939	...	5'9	NNE	0'8
6	74'9	55'1	57	29'909	0'13	1'7	NE	1'7
7	63'2	52'3	57	29'946	0'05	0'2	NE	1'0
8	55'3	50'4	57	29'792	0'05	...	ESE	4'9
9	52'8	48'2	58	29'601	0'57	...	NE	3'8
10	66'5	44'7	58	30'008	...	2'6	SE	0'1
11	76'7	47'8	59	30'148	...	13'6	SW	1'1
12	83'2	52'1	59	30'123	...	15'3	SSW	0'6
13	83'1	55'9	59	29'932	...	15'7	SSE	1'3
14	74'7	58'2	59	29'880	...	8'6	WNW	3'2
15	75'3	50'8	59	29'985	...	10'1	WSW	1'5
16	65'8	49'9	59	29'615	0'02	7'7	W	9'4
17	63'2	44'4	59	29'747	...	8'2	W	4'6
18	67'0	47'7	59	29'340	0'24	4'4	WSW	18'0
19	63'0	45'8	59	29'817	0'18	8'1	WNW	6'3
20	59'7	48'3	60	29'671	...	0'8	WNW	4'7
21	75'8	48'5	60	29'961	...	5'8	WSW	3'5
22	79'2	59'4	61	30'046	...	8'0	SW	3'1
23	83'7	58'0	61	29'861	...	11'1	SE	1'8
24	90'2	56'3	61	29'733	0'25	10'0	S	6'7
25	62'7	55'2	62	29'888	...	...	NE	0'6
26	70'9	54'5	62	29'862	0'02	7'0	ENE	4'5
27	69'2	56'3	62	29'733	0'22	3'8	E	2'8
28	78'3	58'8	62	29'786	0'05	6'4	SE	1'1
29	76'3	59'1	62	29'789	0'01	6'0	SW	1'1
30	77'7	53'1	62	29'843	...	10'7	SW	0'5

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon			Sets Morning			Souths Afternoon			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.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	4	36	1	22	9	17	13	36	39	15	33	29	59	21	16	12	11	23	40	123						
2	6	4	1	47	10	15	14	34	26	20	6	59	60	12	16	26	12	23	41	023						
3	7	28	3	18	11	18	15	36	37	23	30	44	60	51	16	36	13	23	42	10						
4	8	45	3	3	mfn.	16	42	34	25	18	45		61	13	16	43	14	23	43	0						
5	9	43	4	3	0	24	17	49	56	25	14	32	61	17	16	44	15	23	43	1						
6	10	26	5	20	1	29	18	55	57	23	18	4	61	1	16	39	16	23	43	2						
7	10	57	6	47	2	32	19	58	25	19	45	49	66	29	16	31	17	23	42	1						
8	11	20	8	15	3	30	20	56	25	15	3	42	59	45	16	18	18	23	40	1						
9	11	39	9	40	4	23	21	50	10	9	3	57	58	54	16	4	19	23	1							
10	11	54	11	0	5	12	22	40	35	3	55	68	58	1	15	50	20	23	1							
11	mfn.		aft.	5	58	23	28	48	1	49	12n		57	9	15	36	21	23	3							
12	0	9	1	33	6	43	0	15	58	7	19	20	56	23	15	23	22	23	3							
13	0	26	2	47	7	28	1	3	4	12	23	23	55	43	15	12	23	23	3							
14	0	44	3	59	8	13	1	50	54	16	50	46	55	9	15	3	24	23	3							
15	1	4	5	10	8	59	2	40	1	20	31	35	54	42	14	56	25	23	3							
16	1	29	6	17	9	47	3	30	37	23	16	37	54	22	14	50	26	23	3							
17	2	3	7	17	10	37	4	22	27	24	58	9	54	8	14	47	27	23	3							
18	2	45	8	9	11	27	5	14	55	25	31	3	53	59	14	44	28	23	3							
19	3	37	8	51	aft.	6	7	12	24	54	2		53	56	14	43	0	8	3							
20	4	36	9	24	1	6	6	58	29	23	9	57	53	59	14	44	1	8	3							
21	5	43	9	48	1	53	7	48	11	20	25	10	54	6	14	46	2	8	3							
22	6	52	10	8	2	38	8	36	8	16	48	23	54	21	14	50	3	8	3							
23	8	3	10	25	3	22	9	22	33	12	29	14	54	41	14	56	4	8	3							
24	9	12	10	40	4	4	10	7	56	7	37	31	55	9	15	3	5	8	3							
25	10	23	10	56	4	47	10	53	2	2	22	59n	55	45	15	13	6	8	3							
26	11	37	11	9	5	30	11	38	48	3	4	138	56	28	15	25	7	8	3							
27	aft.	11	27	6	16	12	26	10	8	32	28		57	17	15	38	8	8	3							
28	2	12	11	46	7	5	13	16	40	13	47	24	58	11	15	53	9	8	3							
29	3	34	mfn.	7	58	14	10	56	18	30	30		59	56	16	8	10	8	3							
30	4	59	0	12	8	57	15	9	49	22	18	448	59	58	16	22	11	8	3							

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at roh. 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. 16m.

June 4. Occultation of A Ophiuchi, magnitude 4. At the time of disappearance the star will be below the horizon; the reappearance takes place at 9h. 11m. aft., 290° from the vertex.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.4s.

June 5. Occultation of λ Sagittarii, magnitude 3. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 15m. aft., 105° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 22m. aft., 293° from the vertex.

June 15. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, oh. morn. δ 6° 17' S.

June 17. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. ♀ 3° 50' S.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.7s.

June 21. Sun enters Cancer, 10h. morn. Summer commences.

June 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. morn. ♀ 3° 18' N.

June 26. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 5h. aft.

June 27. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. ♀ 7° 3' N.

June 30. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 8h. morn.

In this month the Mornings increase 6m. to the 21st, and then to the 30th, decrease 5m.; and 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.
5	3	20	59	6	54	22	1	47	48	12	3	56	16	28	30
10	3	50	17	7	20	37	2	1	54	12	4	32	16	26	58
15	4	25	11	7	46	31	2	16	2	12	5	23	16	25	29
20	5	5	47	8	11	57	2	30	13	12	6	29	16	24	3
25	5	51	12	8	36	51	2	44	26	12	7	50	16	22	43
30	6	39	0	9	1	9	2	58	40	12	9	25	16	21	27

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	15	29	34n	24	25	58n	9	58	24n	1	6	6n	19	51	138
10	17	55	56	23	50	40	11	18	5	1	0	55	19	48	17
15	20	23	59	22	58	28	12	34	42	0	54	2	19	45	28
20	22	34	0	21	50	16	13	47	59	0	45	31	19	42	51
25	24	2	4	20	27	13	14	57	39	0	35	26	19	40	26
30	24	27	30n	18	50	41n	16	3	27n	0	23	52n	19	38	188

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♀		♂		♃		♄			
	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'		
5	15	47	3	5	5	8	2	5	17	9	8	5
15	15	46	2	9	6	1	2	5	17	4	8	5
25	15	45	2	6	6	3	2	6	16	9	8	4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 289° 47' W.

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	3 1M	10 24M	5 47A	5 32M	1 57A	10 22A	2 0M	8 53M	3 46A	1 1A	7 11A	1 25M	7 18A	11 35A	3 57M
11	2 54M	10 37M	6 20A	5 48M	2 7A	10 26A	1 43M	8 46M	3 49A	0 35A	6 44A	0 57M	6 49A	11 6A	3 27M
18	2 56M	11 2M	7 8A	6 6M	2 15A	10 24A	1 25M	8 38M	3 51A	0 10A	6 18A	0 30M	6 18A	10 36A	2 58M
25	3 16M	11 37M	7 58A	6 26M	2 22A	10 18A	1 8M	8 30M	3 52A	11 45M	5 52A	0 3M	5 49A	10 7A	2 29M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	h. m.	...	...	...	...	...
1	1 21	51	...	88	45	47
10	1 21	23'3	...	88	45	47
19	1 21	32'6	...	88	45	46
28	1 21	41'4	...	88	45	46

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM JUPITER.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
	
1	West	31	53 26	33	38 51	33	24 52
2	West	46	11 58	48	1 25	49	51 15
3	West	60	57 35	62	49 26	64	41 41
4	West	75	58 42	77	51 56	79	45 12

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 Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, known as the "Horse-shoe," from its peculiar shape. It will be found in R.A. 184. 14m. 40s., and Decl. 16° 15' S. The spectroscopic shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the

Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In shape it somewhat resembles the great Nebula in Andromeda.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very small stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing this Nebula except when southing. The evenings about the 19th will be the most favourable for observing it.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS LEO 22d. 9h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Lgh. and Dark.	W.		Risen.	Set.	of the Year.	of the Year.
1	|||	F	DOMINION DAY. Napoleon landed in Egypt, Visitation. Cranmer born, 1489. [1798.	3 49	8 18	182	183
2	|||	S		3 49	8 18	183	182
3	|||	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Dog days begin. Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Monroe d. '31.	3 50	8 17	184	181
4	|||	M		3 50	8 17	185	180
5	|||	Tu	Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes born, 1853.	3 51	8 17	186	179
6	|||	W	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.	3 52	8 16	187	178
7	|||	Th	Treaty of Tilsit, 1807. Sir W. E. Parry d. '55.	3 53	8 16	188	177
8	|||	F	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., born, 1836.	3 54	8 15	189	176
9	|||	S	Oxf. Trin. Term ends. Rev. G. R. Gleig d. '88.	3 55	8 15	190	175
10	|||	S	Fifth Sun. after Trinity. John Calvin b. 1509. Battle of Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombd. [1882.	3 56	8 14	191	174
11	|||	M		3 57	8 13	192	173
12	|||	Tu	The Crimea evacuated, 1856.	3 59	8 12	193	172
13	|||	W	Treaty of Berlin (Peace with Honour), signed, '78.	4 0	8 11	194	171
14	|||	Th	Bastille stormed, 1789. Archbp. Benson b. '29.	4 2	8 10	195	170
15	|||	F	St. Swithun. Sandown Park: Eclipse Stakes.	4 3	8 9	196	169
16	|||	S	Sir Joshua Reynolds, first P.R.A. born, 1723.	4 4	8 8	197	168
17	|||	S	Sixth Sun. aft. Trinity. Punch started, 1841. Bishop of Ely born, 1825.	4 5	8 7	198	167
18	|||	M		4 7	8 5	199	166
19	|||	Tu	Matthew Flinders, navigator and explorer, d. '14.	4 8	8 4	200	165
20	|||	W	St. Margaret. Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 9	8 3	201	164
21	|||	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796; born, 25 Jan. 1759.	4 10	8 2	202	163
22	|||	F	St. Mary Magdalene. Battle of Falkirk, 1298.	4 11	8 1	203	162
23	|||	S	Duke of Devonshire b. 1833. Gen. Grant d. '85.	4 13	7 59	204	161
24	|||	S	Seventh Sun. after Trin. Jane Austen d. '17. S. James, A. & M. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour b. '48.	4 14	7 58	205	160
25	|||	M		4 15	7 57	206	159
26	|||	Tu	St. Anne. Goodwood: Stewards' Cup.	4 16	7 56	207	158
27	|||	W	The Transvaal Government bankrupt, 1885.	4 18	7 54	208	157
28	|||	Th	Goodwood: Cup Day.	4 19	7 53	209	156
29	|||	F	William Wilberforce, philanthropist, d. 1833.	4 21	7 51	210	155
30	|||	S	Wm. Penn, coloniser of Pennsylvania, d. 1718.	4 22	7 50	211	154
31	|||	S	Eighth Sun. aft. Trinity. Van Tromp d. 1653.	4 24	7 48	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3d.	9h. 12m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	10	4 43	Afternoon.
● New Moon	18	7 47	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	26	1 40	Afternoon.
Perigee 3d. 2h. A. 222,000 | Apogee 15d. 5h. A. 252,500			
Perigee, 31d. 11h. A. 223,600.			

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 7 days. The total fall for the month was 0.74 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1.73 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal Game to be held this month.—Quarter Session held this week.—Workmen's Compensation Act 1897, comes into operation.
5. Dividends due. 9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
16. Glasgow Fair Saturday.
20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification.—Last day for County and Parochial Electors to send in their claims to vote.

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.		
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	"	"	"	"	H. M. S.	S.	S.		
1	3 35	0'48	6 41 50	10'34	23 6 16	10'3	6 38 15							
2	3 47	0'47	6 45 58	10'32	23 1 56	11'3	6 42 11							
3	3 58	0'45	6 50 5	10'31	22 57 13	12'3	6 46 8							
4	4 8	0'44	6 54 13	10'30	22 52 5	13'3	6 50 4							
5	4 19	0'43	6 58 20	10'29	22 46 33	14'3	6 54 1							
6	4 29	0'41	7 2 26	10'27	22 40 38	15'3	6 57 57							
7	4 39	0'40	7 6 33	10'26	22 34 19	16'3	7 1 54							
8	4 48	0'38	7 10 39	10'24	22 27 36	17'3	7 5 50							
9	4 57	0'37	7 14 44	10'22	22 20 30	18'2	7 9 47							
10	5 6	0'35	7 18 49	10'21	22 13 1	19'2	7 13 44							
11	5 14	0'33	7 22 54	10'19	22 5 9	20'2	7 17 40							
12	5 22	0'32	7 26 58	10'17	21 56 54	21'1	7 21 37							
13	5 29	0'30	7 31 2	10'15	21 48 16	22'0	7 25 33							
14	5 36	0'28	7 35 6	10'13	21 39 16	23'0	7 29 30							
15	5 42	0'26	7 39 9	10'11	21 29 54	23'9	7 33 26							
16	5 48	0'24	7 43 11	10'09	21 20 9	24'8	7 37 23							
17	5 54	0'21	7 47 13	10'07	21 10 3	25'7	7 41 19							
18	5 58	0'19	7 51 14	10'05	20 59 36	26'6	7 45 16							
19	6 3	0'17	7 55 15	10'03	20 48 47	27'5	7 49 13							
20	6 7	0'15	7 59 16	10'00	20 37 37	28'4	7 53 9							
21	6 10	0'12	8 3 16	9'98	20 26 6	29'2	7 57 6							
22	6 12	0'10	8 7 15	9'96	20 14 15	30'1	8 1 2							
23	6 14	0'07	8 11 13	9'93	19 2 3	30'9	8 4 59							
24	6 16	0'05	8 15 11	9'91	19 49 31	31'7	8 8 55							
25	6 17	0'02	8 19 9	9'88	19 36 40	32'6	8 12 52							
26	6 17	0'00	8 23 6	9'85	19 23 29	33'4	8 16 48							
27	6 17	0'03	8 27 2	9'83	19 9 59	34'2	8 20 45							
28	6 16	0'05	8 30 57	9'80	18 56 10	34'9	8 24 42							
29	6 14	0'08	8 34 52	9'78	18 42 3	35'7	8 28 38							
30	6 12	0'11	8 38 47	9'75	18 27 37	36'5	8 32 35							
31	6 9	0'13	8 42 40	9'73	18 12 53	37'2	8 36 31							

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9'18)
2. (9'18)
3. S. (9'17)
4. (9'17)
5. I (9'17)
6. (9'16)
7. (9'16)
8. (9'15)
9. (9'15)
10. S. (9'14)
11. (9'13)
12. (9'12)
13. (9'11)
14. (9'10)
15. (9'9)
16. (9'8)
17. S. (9'7)
18. (9'5)
19. (9'4)
20. (9'3)
21. (9'2)
22. (9'1)
23. (8'59)
24. S. (8'58)
25. (8'57)
26. (8'56)
27. (8'54)
28. (8'53)
29. (8'51)
30. (8'50)
31. S. (8'48)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL. inches.	SUN. SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure. lbs. 2'7
1	78'2	55'0	62	29'849	...	12'2	NNE	3'3
2	64'0	57'9	62	29'963	...	...	E	0'3
3	72'8	55'4	62	29'831	...	1'4	WNW	3'3
4	67'8	52'1	62	29'900	...	6'8	WNW	5'6
5	77'5	45'7	62	29'755	0'01	7'0	WSW	7'2
6	70'4	55'3	62	29'557	0'01	3'6	WSW	4'9
7	68'5	51'3	62	29'662	...	12'3	W	4'0
8	74'1	44'0	62	29'792	...	9'9	WSW	1'8
9	74'8	55'2	62	29'849	...	2'7	WSW	2'3
10	78'4	54'3	62	30'066	...	10'2	N	1'0
11	73'3	51'2	62	30'182	...	12'2	E	2'6
12	65'7	52'1	62	30'085	...	6'4	ENE	3'7
13	77'5	53'3	62	29'922	...	14'4	ENE	7'7
14	81'3	52'9	63	29'779	...	14'6	ENE	5'2
15	82'1	50'8	63	29'784	...	14'4	NNE	1'2
16	76'7	53'6	63	29'958	...	12'9	NE	1'0
17	80'7	57'7	62	29'925	...	3'1	NNE	1'0
18	83'1	56'0	62	29'843	...	10'6	NE	0'7
19	80'7	56'7	62	29'543	0'09	7'3	NE	1'0
20	80'0	58'2	62	29'429	0'16	6'8	W	0'8
21	76'1	56'9	62	29'562	...	2'5	WSW	1'2
22	73'7	57'9	62	29'790	...	2'3	NW	3'7
23	79'0	52'1	62	29'961	...	8'4	W	2'2
24	84'7	58'7	62	29'885	...	11'8	SSW	2'0
25	79'1	58'9	62	29'722	0'11	13'6	WSW	7'7
26	72'6	56'1	62	29'717	0'07	8'5	SW	5'0
27	72'2	53'6	62	29'747	0'29	6'9	NW	5'7
28	70'4	55'1	62	29'883	...	3'8	W	1'7
29	71'9	56'0	62	30'110	...	...	S	0'1
30	82'3	59'0	62	30'115	...	12'1	N	0'8
31	78'0	55'6	62	29'971	...	14'0	NE	3'3

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises			Sets			Souths			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.			Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M.
	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
1	6	19	10	0	49	10	1	16	13	9	24	46	31	60	41	16	34	12	8	20	134				
2	7	27	11	1	41	11	7	17	19	34	25	31	38	61	11	16	42	13	8	23	104				
3	8	18	2	49	mrn.	18	26	35	24	23	2	51	22	16	45	14	8	30	124						
4	8	54	4	13	0	12	19	31	36	21	27	7	51	14	16	43	15	8	34	02					
5	9	22	5	45	1	14	20	32	50	17	4	46	60	47	16	35	16	8	42	130					
6	9	43	6	13	2	11	21	29	48	11	44	19	60	4	16	24	17	8	42	03					
7	10	1	7	3	3	22	22	59	5	53	46	59	12	16	9	18	8	41	02						
8	10	16	8	59	3	52	23	13	21	0	3	15	58	15	15	54	19	8	42	03					
9	10	32	11	19	4	39	0	2	4	5	48	20	57	18	15	36	20	8	42	130					
10	10	50	aft.	5	24	0	50	7	11	7	23	56	26	15	24	31	8	43	012						
11	11	8	1	47	6	10	1	38	24	15	49	10	55	41	15	12	29	8	34	02					
12	11	33	3	0	6	56	2	27	34	19	44	8	55	4	15	2	23	8	23	10					
13	mrn.	4	9	7	44	3	17	57	22	43	50	54	35	14	54	24	8	20	143						
14	0	3	5	12	8	33	4	9	30	24	41	3	54	15	14	48	25	8	10	234					
15	0	42	6	6	9	23	5	1	47	25	30	46	53	3	14	45	26	8	10	134					
16	1	31	6	51	10	13	5	54	8	25	10	45	54	58	14	44	27	8	12	104					
17	2	28	7	27	11	3	6	45	44	23	43	40	54	0	14	44	28	8	30	214					
18	3	34	7	52	11	50	7	35	59	21	11	42	54	7	14	46	29	8	31	024					
19	4	43	8	15	aft.	8	24	34	17	45	51	54	19	14	50	0	16	8	32	04					
20	5	53	8	33	1	21	9	11	32	13	34	50	54	36	14	54	1	16	20	131					
21	7	4	8	48	2	4	9	57	15	8	49	1	54	58	15	0	2	16	14	023					
22	8	14	9	3	2	46	10	42	21	3	39	30	55	34	15	7	3	16	40	213					
23	9	27	9	17	3	29	11	27	38	1	44	138	55	56	15	16	4	16	42	103					
24	10	40	9	33	4	13	12	14	2	7	9	13	56	33	15	26	5	16	43	01					
25	11	55	9	51	4	59	13	2	34	12	22	52	57	14	15	37	6	16	43	02					
26	aft.	10	15	5	50	13	54	14	17	9	26	57	59	15	50	7	16	43	01						
27	2	36	10	44	6	44	14	49	51	21	9	56	58	46	16	2	8	16	42	03					
28	3	57	11	27	7	44	15	49	41	24	2	40	59	31	16	15	9	16	41	023					
29	5	9	mrn.	8	47	16	53	7	25	26	10	60	11	16	26	10	16	40	123						
30	6	5	0	26	9	51	17	58	28	25	5	5	60	41	16	34	11	16	21	034					
31	6	49	1	42	10	54	19	3	27	22	56	148	60	57	16	38	12	16	30	14					

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. There is no real night till the 20th of this month; the length of the Day being 16h. 29m.

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 2h. aft.

July 3. Partial eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich, see p. 67.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.4s.

July 13. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. aft. δ 4° 56' S.

July 18. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 67.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.4s.

July 20. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. δ 4° 16' N.

July 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. morn. δ 5° 55' N.

July 27. Mercury in conjunction with Regulus, 10h. morn. δ 0° 0' N.

July 28. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. δ 5° 18' N.

July 30. Occultation of λ Saggi-tarii, magnitude 3. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 31m. aft., 96° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 41m. aft., 283° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35m., and the Afternoons 30m.

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	7	25	51	9	24	52	3	12	57	12	11	14	16	20	18
10	8	9	15	9	47	58	3	27	15	12	13	15	16	19	17
15	8	48	10	10	10	31	3	41	35	12	15	28	16	18	24
20	9	22	31	10	32	32	3	55	54	12	17	52	16	17	39
25	9	52	36	10	54	4	4	10	12	12	20	28	16	17	4
30	10	18	44	11	15	10	4	24	29	12	23	13	16	16	38

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star. May be observed in the North-West soon after sunset. Is in such close conjunction with Regulus on the 27th, at 10h. morn., that both objects will appear in the same telescopic field.

♀ VENUS is an evening star.

♂ MARS in Taurus, not far from the Pleiades. Does not rise till near midnight.

♃ JUPITER in Virgo: position much the same as in last month.

♄ SATURN nearly stationary in Scorpio. Souths between 8h. and 9h. in evening.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	23	44	5n	17	2	3n	17	5	12n	0	10	54n	19	36	27s
10	22	1	30	15	2	47	18	2	43	0	3	238	19	34	56
15	19	36	24	12	54	19	18	55	49	0	18	55	19	33	46
20	16	44	43	10	38	10	19	44	21	0	35	37	19	32	59
25	13	39	15	8	15	48	20	28	12	0	53	24	19	32	37
30	10	30	14n	5	48	40n	21	7	20n	1	12	118	19	32	408

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
5	15	45	2	5	6	7	2	6	16	4	8	4
15	15	46	2	7	7	0	2	7	16	0	8	3
25	15	46	3	0	7	5	2	8	15	6	8	1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 288° 12' 07".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LONDON 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	11 2	11 37	8 35	9 7	4 2	4 36	3 15	3 50	9 16	9 50	11 59	...	8 11	8 45
3	S	...	0 10	9 36	10 4	5 9	5 41	4 23	4 52	10 22	10 52	0 29	0 57	9 18	9 47
4	S	0 40	1 9	10 31	10 59	6 11	6 40	5 20	5 47	11 22	11 52	1 25	1 53	10 14	10 40
5	M	1 37	2 4	11 26	11 54	7 9	7 37	6 15	6 44	...	0 21	2 20	2 47	11 6	11 32
6	Tu	2 31	2 57	...	...	8 3	8 28	7 12	7 38	...	0 49	1 16	3 12	3 37	...
7	W	3 22	3 47	0 46	1 11	8 53	9 17	8 3	8 27	1 42	2 7	4 2	4 27	0 24	0 50
8	Th	4 11	4 36	1 35	1 58	9 40	10 3	8 52	9 16	2 31	2 54	4 52	5 17	1 15	1 40
9	F	5 0	5 23	2 20	2 41	10 25	10 46	9 39	10 1	3 17	3 38	5 41	6 4	2 4	2 27
10	S	5 45	6 6	3 2	3 23	11 5	11 24	10 22	10 44	3 58	4 19	6 27	6 51	2 50	3 13
11	S	6 28	6 51	3 45	4 7	11 44	...	11 9	11 36	4 41	5 3	7 15	7 40	3 36	4 0
12	M	7 14	7 38	4 32	4 59	0 3	0 28	...	0 5	5 26	5 50	8 7	8 36	4 27	4 55
13	Tu	8 4	8 33	5 29	6 4	0 55	1 25	0 34	1 3	6 17	6 47	9 6	9 40	5 24	5 54
14	W	9 4	9 40	6 42	7 20	2 0	2 38	1 33	2 4	7 21	7 57	10 15	10 49	6 25	6 57
15	Th	10 18	10 55	7 56	8 31	3 16	3 55	2 36	3 11	8 35	9 10	11 22	11 55	7 33	8 6
16	F	11 31	...	9 1	9 29	4 32	5 3	3 45	4 17	9 43	10 13	...	0 25	8 38	9 8
17	S	0 4	0 33	9 52	10 14	5 32	5 57	4 43	5 8	10 38	11 2	0 51	1 13	9 34	9 58
18	S	0 57	1 19	10 34	10 53	6 21	4 43	5 30	5 50	11 24	11 45	1 35	1 56	10 19	10 37
19	M	1 41	2 1	11 12	11 31	7 4	7 23	6 10	6 30	...	0 45	2 16	2 34	10 54	11 11
20	Tu	2 19	2 36	11 49	...	7 42	8 0	6 49	7 7	0 24	0 43	2 52	3 9	11 23	11 45
21	W	2 54	3 11	0 7	0 24	8 16	8 32	7 25	7 42	1 2	1 19	3 25	3 41	...	0 2
22	Th	3 26	3 42	0 40	0 57	8 48	9 4	7 58	8 14	1 36	1 53	3 57	4 13	0 19	0 36
23	F	3 59	4 16	1 14	1 31	9 20	9 36	8 31	8 48	2 10	2 27	4 30	4 48	0 54	1 11
24	S	4 33	4 50	1 48	2 4	9 53	10 9	9 5	9 22	2 44	3 1	5 6	5 23	1 29	1 47
25	S	5 6	5 23	2 21	2 39	10 26	10 43	9 40	9 58	3 18	3 35	5 41	6 0	2 5	2 24
26	M	5 41	6 0	2 57	3 16	10 59	11 16	10 16	10 36	3 53	4 12	6 21	6 43	2 44	3 5
27	Tu	6 21	6 43	3 37	4 0	11 36	11 56	11 0	11 28	4 32	4 55	7 6	7 32	3 27	3 52
28	W	7 7	7 34	4 28	4 58	...	0 24	11 59	...	5 21	5 49	8 2	8 33	4 22	4 54
29	Th	8 3	8 35	5 33	6 14	0 54	1 09	0 33	1 7	6 20	6 57	9 10	9 50	5 27	6 2
30	F	9 13	9 57	6 59	7 42	2 10	2 55	1 42	2 18	7 37	8 19	10 29	11 8	6 39	7 18
31	S	10 40	11 22	8 22	8 58	3 39	4 23	2 56	3 36	9 1	9 40	11 46	...	7 57	8 35

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

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sth. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sth. h. m.	Sets h. m.
0	3 53M	0 16A	8 39A	6 47M	2 29A	10 11A	0 51M	8 22M	3 53A	11 21M	5 27A	11 33A	5 19A	9 57A	2 0M
7	4 41M	0 51A	9 1A	7 8M	2 34A	10 0A	0 35M	8 15M	3 55A	10 59M	5 2A	11 6A	4 50A	9 8A	1 30M
16	5 30M	1 18A	9 6A	7 29M	2 38A	9 47A	0 19M	8 7M	3 55A	10 36M	4 38A	10 40A	4 22A	8 40A	1 2M
23	6 14M	1 36A	8 58A	7 50M	2 41A	9 32A	0 6M	8 0M	3 54A	10 14M	4 14A	10 14A	3 52A	8 11A	0 34M
30	6 48M	1 46A	8 44A	8 10M	2 43A	9 16A	11 50A	7 52M	3 53A	9 52M	3 50A	9 48A	3 24A	7 43A	0 6M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h. m.	s.	'	"
1	1 21	45 0	88	45 46
10	1 21	53 9	88	45 46
19	1 22	3 6	88	45 47
28	1 22	12 9	88	45 48

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM SPICA VIRGINIS.



D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		'	"	'	"	'	"
1	West	47	7 28	48	59 35	50	51 59
2	West	62	11 14	64	5 4	65	59 2
3	West	77	24 12	79	18 38	81	12 51
4	West	92	36 11	94	29 32	96	22 40

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 best example 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 well: it is in R.A. 18h. 49m. 46s., and Decl. 32° 54' N.

It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas.

There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyrae and β Cygni: it was formerly considered a Nebula, until resolved into stars by Sir William Herschel in 1784. It is in R.A. 19h. 12m. 35s., Decl. 30° 0' N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 18th.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS		
M.	Light and Dark.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.	
	W.	 SUN ENTERS VIRGO 23d. 4h. m. 					
1	M		<i>Lammas.</i> Bank Hol. R.A. closes. Nile, 1798.	4 26	7 46	213	152
2	Tu		Captain Marryat, R.N., novelist, died, 1848.	4 27	7 45	214	151
3	W		Eugène Sue d. 1857. Viscount Peel b. 1829.	4 29	7 43	215	150
4	Th		Percy Bysshe Shelley b. 1792; d. 8 July, 1822.	4 31	7 41	216	149
5	F		Old St. James' Day. Grotto Day.	4 32	7 39	217	148
6	S		<i>Transfg.</i> Lord Tennyson b. 1809; d. 6 Oct. '92.	4 33	7 38	218	147
7	S		Ninth Sunday after Trinity. <i>Name of Jesus.</i>	4 35	7 36	219	146
8	M		Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., b. 1851.	4 36	7 35	220	145
9	Tu		Heligoland formally ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 37	7 33	221	144
10	W		<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen b. 1831.	4 39	7 31	222	143
11	Th		Octave Feuillet b. 1820. Half Quarter Day.	4 40	7 29	223	142
12	F		TRINITY LAW S. END. Grouse shooting begins.	4 42	7 27	224	141
13	S	Imperial Defence Act, 1888. Id. Esher b. 1817.	4 43	7 25	225	140	
14	S	Tenth Sunday after Trin. Id. Clyde d. 1863.	4 45	7 23	226	139	
15	M	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.	4 47	7 21	227	138	
16	Tu	"Peterloo" meeting at Manchester, 1819.	4 48	7 19	228	137	
17	W	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 50	7 17	229	136	
18	Th	Emperor of Austria born, 1830. Gravelotte, '70.	4 51	7 15	230	135	
19	F	Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., died, 1850.	4 53	7 13	231	134	
20	S	George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, b. 1592.	4 55	7 11	232	133	
21	S	Eleventh Sun. aft. Trinity. Vimiera, 1808.	5 57	7 9	233	132	
22	M	Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest b. '47. Bosworth, 1485.	4 58	7 6	234	131	
23	Tu	Treaty of Prague, '66. Buckingham assass., 1628.	5 0	7 4	235	130	
24	W	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i> Huguenot massacre, 1572.	5 2	7 2	236	129	
25	Th	Michael Faraday d. 1867; b. 22 Sept. 1791.	5 3	7 0	237	128	
26	F	Louis Philippe, died 1850. Crecy, 1346.	5 5	6 58	238	127	
27	S	Sir Rowland Hill d. 1879. Duke of Teck b. '37.	5 6	6 57	239	126	
28	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Augustin.</i>	5 8	6 55	240	125	
29	M	<i>Behead. St. John Bapt.</i> Mr. Speaker Gully b. '35.	5 9	6 53	241	124	
30	Tu	Sir John Ross died, 1856. Plevna, 1877.	5 11	6 51	242	123	
31	W	General Roberts, VC, relieved Kandahar, 1880.	5 12	6 48	243	122	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	2d.	4h. 29m.	Morning.
● Last Quarter	9	6 13	Morning.
○ New Moon	17	10 35	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	24	8 32	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	31	0 51	Afternoon.

Apogee 13d. 5h. m. 251,900 Perigee 29d. 1h. m. 226,200

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 20 days. The total fall for the month was 2.89 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.54 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day

— Bank Holiday. 5. Oyster Season commences 20. Last day for service on Overseers of objections to Electors in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Cloot.		Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation (°) Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.				
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	°	'	°	'	M.	S.			
1	6	6	0	16	8	46	33	9	70	17	57	51	36	0	8	40	28
2	6	2	0	18	8	50	26	9	67	17	42	31	38	7	8	44	24
3	5	57	0	21	8	54	18	9	65	17	26	54	39	4	8	48	21
4	5	52	0	23	8	58	9	9	62	17	11	1	40	1	8	52	18
5	5	46	0	26	9	2	0	9	60	16	54	50	40	8	8	56	14
6	5	39	0	28	9	5	50	9	58	16	38	23	41	5	9	0	11
7	5	32	0	30	9	9	40	9	55	16	21	40	42	1	9	4	7
8	5	25	0	33	9	13	29	9	53	16	4	40	42	8	9	8	4
9	5	17	0	35	9	17	17	9	51	15	47	25	43	4	9	12	0
10	5	8	0	37	9	21	5	9	48	15	29	55	44	1	9	15	57
11	4	59	0	40	9	24	52	9	46	15	12	10	44	7	9	19	53
12	4	49	0	42	9	28	39	9	44	14	54	10	45	3	9	23	50
13	4	39	0	44	9	32	25	9	41	14	35	56	45	9	9	27	47
14	4	28	0	46	9	36	11	9	39	14	17	27	46	5	9	31	43
15	4	16	0	49	9	39	56	9	37	13	58	45	47	0	9	35	40
16	4	4	0	51	9	43	41	9	35	13	39	50	47	6	9	39	36
17	3	52	0	53	9	47	25	9	33	13	20	42	48	1	9	43	33
18	3	39	0	55	9	51	8	9	31	13	1	20	48	6	9	47	29
19	3	26	0	57	9	54	51	9	29	12	41	47	49	1	9	51	26
20	3	12	0	59	9	58	34	9	26	12	22	1	49	6	9	55	22
21	2	57	0	61	10	2	16	9	24	12	2	4	50	1	9	59	19
22	2	42	0	63	10	5	58	9	22	11	41	55	50	6	10	3	15
23	2	27	0	65	10	9	39	9	21	11	21	36	51	0	10	7	12
24	2	11	0	67	10	13	20	9	19	11	1	5	51	5	10	11	9
25	1	55	0	69	10	17	0	9	17	10	40	25	51	9	10	15	5
26	1	38	0	70	10	20	40	9	15	10	19	34	52	3	10	19	2
27	1	21	0	72	10	24	20	9	14	9	58	33	52	7	10	22	58
28	1	4	0	74	10	27	59	9	12	9	37	24	53	1	10	26	55
29	0	46	0	75	10	31	37	9	11	9	16	5	53	5	10	30	51
30	0	28	0	76	10	35	16	9	9	8	54	37	53	8	10	34	48
31	0	9	0	78	10	38	54	9	8	8	33	0	54	2	10	38	44

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (8:46)
2.	(8:45)
3.	(8:43)
4.	(8:41)
5.	(8:39)
6.	(8:38)
7. S.	(8:36)
8.	(8:35)
9.	(8:33)
10.	(8:31)
11.	(8:29)
12.	(8:27)
13.	(8:25)
14. S.	(8:23)
15.	(8:21)
16.	(8:19)
17.	(8:17)
18.	(8:15)
19.	(8:13)
20.	(8:11)
21. S.	(8:9)
22.	(8:6)
23.	(8:4)
24.	(8:2)
25.	(8:0)
26.	(7:58)
27.	(7:57)
28. S.	(7:55)
29.	(7:53)
30.	(7:51)
31.	(7:48)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL Inches.	SUN- SHINE hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Direction.	Pressure. lbs. 10 feet.
1	77.3	51.7	62	29.863	...	8.0	NE	1.1
2	85.6	53.9	62	29.938	...	11.1	NNE	1.2
3	81.1	53.7	62	31.042	...	9.3	E	2.0
4	88.7	58.5	62	29.886	...	13.2	E	2.3
5	89.5	59.2	62	29.611	0.05	11.8	S	3.1
6	77.2	59.9	62	29.630	0.01	9.9	SW	5.0
7	78.3	58.1	62	29.711	0.02	8.9	SW	3.3
8	72.7	58.7	62	29.377	0.57	2.9	S	6.1
9	75.1	58.1	62	29.667	0.09	2.0	W	2.5
10	79.5	54.0	62	29.771	...	12.7	WSW	1.6
11	74.0	59.4	62	29.746	0.02	3.2	SW	2.3
12	74.3	52.0	62	29.884	...	11.3	W	3.8
13	72.7	50.2	62	29.851	0.04	2.5	SSW	3.4
14	76.2	53.8	62	29.796	0.02	11.4	SW	3.3
15	70.3	54.2	62	29.621	0.04	2.8	S	0.6
16	76.0	52.0	61	29.761	...	8.7	W	2.8
17	70.0	56.0	61	29.629	...	3.2	SW	7.0
18	75.8	56.1	61	29.542	0.07	9.3	WSW	4.7
19	72.0	54.0	61	29.656	0.25	10.1	W	3.9
20	70.2	52.5	61	29.475	0.05	1.8	SW	5.3
21	72.3	56.6	61	29.394	0.05	9.4	WSW	6.2
22	70.0	54.8	61	29.488	0.02	9.6	WSW	5.5
23	67.0	53.8	61	29.605	...	2.0	WSW	1.6
24	66.5	53.5	61	29.465	0.30	2.3	S	3.4
25	65.1	52.4	60	29.333	0.05	2.6	V'ble.	0.5
26	69.2	51.0	60	29.554	0.30	5.8	S	2.6
27	70.6	54.0	60	29.677	0.01	10.6	WSW	2.9
28	71.1	52.1	60	29.767	...	5.1	SW	2.7
29	67.0	52.4	60	29.682	...	0.6	SSW	4.0
30	72.0	55.7	60	29.550	0.04	9.7	SSW	4.7
31	66.0	50.0	59	29.583	0.88	8.0	SW	6.9

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.			Sets Morning.			Souths Afternoon.			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	7	26	3	3	8	11	53	20	6	2	19	11	68	60	56	16	38	13	16				
2	7	44	4	38	10	21	5	7	14	12	22	60	37	16	33	14	16						
3	8	4	6	8	0	49	22	0	39	8	27	34	60	3	16	23	15	16					
4	8	20	7	32	1	40	22	53	14	2	23	268	59	16	16	11	16	16					
5	8	37	8	56	2	29	23	43	48	3	37	108	58	22	15	56	17	16					
6	8	55	10	14	3	17	0	33	21	9	15	57	57	26	15	41	18	16					
7	9	14	11	30	4	4	1	22	44	14	18	46	56	33	15	26	19	16					
8	9	37	12	4	4	51	2	12	37	18	34	31	55	46	15	13	20	16					
9	10	4	1	56	5	39	3	3	23	21	54	19	55	7	15	3	21	16					
10	10	40	3	3	6	28	3	55	6	24	11	15	54	37	14	55	22	16					
11	11	26	4	0	7	18	4	47	28	25	20	32	54	17	14	49	23	16					
12	12	mrn.	4	8	8	8	5	39	55	25	20	3	54	7	14	46	24	16					
13	0	20	5	27	8	58	6	31	46	24	10	51	54	5	14	46	25	16					
14	1	24	5	57	9	47	7	22	27	21	87	8	54	11	14	47	26	16					
15	2	30	6	20	10	33	8	11	38	18	45	48	54	24	14	51	27	16					
16	3	41	6	39	11	18	8	59	17	14	45	40	54	4	14	56	28	16					
17	4	51	6	57	aft.	9	45	41	10	6	48	55	3	15	2	0	1						
18	6	3	7	11	0	45	10	31	21	5	0	40	55	28	15	8	1						
19	7	14	7	17	1	28	11	16	59	0	23	08	55	26	15	2	1						
20	8	29	7	41	2	12	12	3	25	5	50	0	56	25	15	24	3	1					
21	9	46	7	58	2	58	12	51	30	11	7	16	56	57	15	33	4	1					
22	11	3	8	21	3	47	13	42	4	15	59	25	57	29	15	41	5	1					
23	aft.	8	47	4	39	14	36	4	20	8	59	58	3	15	51	6	1						
24	1	4	9	24	5	35	15	33	36	23	16	53	59	16	0	7	1						
25	2	54	10	15	6	35	16	34	24	25	4	22	59	9	16	9	1						
26	3	58	11	21	7	37	17	37	18	25	16	49	59	37	16	16	9	1					
27	4	43	mrn.	8	39	18	40	31	23	48	13	60	0	16	22	10	1						
28	5	18	0	42	9	38	19	42	18	20	43	49	60	12	16	26	11	1					
29	5	46	2	8	10	34	20	41	27	16	19	19	60	13	16	26	12	1					
30	6	7	3	35	11	27	21	37	38	10	57	5	60	0	16	23	13	1					
31	6	25	5	3	mrn.	22	31	10	5	1	498	59	34	16	15	14	1						

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. P.M.

31	024
32	014
33	014
34	0234
35	01243
36	21043
37	34201
38	34102
39	44301
40	42130
41	40123
42	4023
43	42103
44	42301
45	31042
46	31024
47	30214
48	21304
49	02134
50	0234
51	21034
52	23014
53	31024
54	30214
55	24310
56	41023
57	41023
58	44203
59	42031
60	43102
61	43021
62	23410

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 31m. morn., and Twilight ends at 10h. 41m. aft., the length of the Day being 15h. 20m.

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

Aug. 9. Mercury at greatest elongation (27°) East, 3h. morn.

Aug. 9. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 4h. aft.

Aug. 10. Saturn stationary at 1h. morn.

Aug. 11. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. aft. δ 3° 45.8.

Aug. 19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2 aft. ♀ 1° 14' N.

Aug. 19. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 6h. aft. ♀ 1° 51' S.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 49s.

Aug. 21. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. morn. ♀ 6° 51' N.

Aug. 21. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. morn. ♀ 5' 3' N.

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. morn. ♀ 5° 4' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m., and the Afternoons 58m.

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.	
4	10	41	0	11	35	53	4	38	42	12	26	7	16	16	22
9	10	59	14	11	56	18	4	52	51	12	29	10	16	16	16
14	11	12	49	12	16	29	5	6	55	12	32	22	16	16	20
19	11	20	43	12	36	29	5	20	51	12	35	40	16	16	34
24	11	21	27	12	56	20	5	34	37	12	39	6	16	16	58
29	11	13	58	13	16	6	5	48	13	12	42	37	16	17	32

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

4	7	26	30n	3	18	12n	21	41	41n	1	31	52s	19	33	8s
9	4	36	49	0	45	43n	22	11	16	1	52	24	19	34	2
14	2	11	38	1	47	31s	22	36	6	2	13	41	19	35	21
19	0	24	50n	4	20	10	22	56	16	2	35	39	19	37	6
24	0	24	46s	6	50	55	23	11	53	2	58	14	19	39	16
29	0	4	10n	9	18	29s	23	23	6n	3	21	21s	19	41	49n

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is an evening star till towards the end of the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, in conjunction with Jupiter on the 19th at 6h. aft.

♂ MARS may be observed rising in the North-east between 11h. and 12h. aft.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star.

♄ SATURN, in Scorpio, Souths in the early evening.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	7		9	3		8	5		5	4		1	5		0	9	
15	8	7		11	0		9	2		5	6		1	4		0	9	
25	8	8		13	0		9	9		5	8		1	4		0	9	

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	13	48		3	5		8	1		2	9		15	2		8	0	
15	15	49		4	1		8	7		3	0		14	9		7	9	
25	15	51		4	9		9	4		3	1		14	7		7	8	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 286° 33' 17".

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
6	7 13M	1 49A	8 25A	8 28M	2 44A	9 0A	11 36A	7 44M	3 51A	9 32M	3 27A	9 22A	2 57A	7 15A	11 33A
13	7 26M	1 43A	8 0A	8 48M	2 45A	8 42A	11 24A	7 37M	3 48A	9 11M	3 4A	8 57A	2 29A	6 47A	11 5A
20	7 21M	1 26A	7 31A	9 5M	2 45A	8 25A	11 13A	7 28M	3 42A	8 50M	2 41A	8 32A	2 2A	6 20A	10 38A
27	6 53M	0 55A	6 57A	9 24M	2 45A	8 6A	11 3A	7 20M	3 36A	8 30M	2 18A	8 6A	1 35A	5 53A	10 11A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLAR STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.
1	1 22	16.8	88 45	49
10	1 22	25.3	88 45	51
19	1 22	32.8	88 45	53
28	1 22	40.5	88 45	55

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α PEGASI.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.
26	East	84	32 41	82	48 11	81	3 32
27	East	70	33 9	68	47 49	67	2 28
28	East	56	31 13	54	46 25	53	1 49
29	East	42	41 6	40	39 19	39	18 13

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

In Vulpecula, nearly 4° due north of γ Sagittæ, 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. 53m. 8s., and Decl. 22° 26' N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines, according to Dr. Huggins.

There is a small bright globular cluster, 4° due south of α Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes: it is situated in R.A. 20h. 29m. 7s., and Decl. 7° 3' 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 on the evenings immediately before and after the 17th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Edgts and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	Th	<i>St. Giles.</i> Partridge Shooting begins.	5 14	6 46	244	121
2	||	F	The Great Fire of London, began 1666.	5 15	6 43	245	120
3	||	S	The I. B. E. A. Company chartered, 1888.	5 17	6 41	246	119
4	||	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 19	6 39	247	118
5	||	M	Malta surrendered to Gt. Britain, 1800.	5 21	6 37	248	117
6	||	Tu	The Russians entered Batoum, 1878.	5 22	6 34	249	116
7	||	W	<i>St. Evurtius.</i> Doncaster Races: St. Leger.	5 24	6 32	250	115
8	||	Th	<i>Nativity B. V. M.</i> William IV. crowned, 1831.	5 26	6 30	251	114
9	||	F	Battle of Flodden, 1513. Doncaster: Cup Day.	5 27	6 28	252	113
10	||	S	Battle of Pinkie, 1547. Leigh Hunt b. 1784.	5 29	6 26	253	112
11	||	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 23	254	111
12	||	M	Cleopatra's Needle finally erected, 1878.	5 32	6 21	255	110
13	||	Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 33	6 19	256	109
14	||	W	<i>Holy Cross Day.</i> Duke of Wellington d. 1852.	5 35	6 17	257	108
15	||	Th	Fenimore Cooper b. 1789; d. 14 Sept. 1851.	5 36	6 14	258	107
16	||	F	George I. landed in England, 1714.	5 38	6 12	259	106
17	||	S	<i>St. Lambert.</i> Battle of Yalu River, 1894.	5 39	6 9	260	105
18	||	S	Fifteenth S. aft. Trin. Dion Boucicault d. '90.	5 41	6 7	261	104
19	||	M	Lord Brougham born, 1779; d. 9 May, 1868.	5 43	6 5	262	103
20	||	Tu	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Battle of Valmy, 1792.	5 44	6 2	263	102
21	||	W	<i>St. Matthew, Ap. Ebang. & M.</i> Ember Day.	5 46	6 0	264	101
22	||	Th	Lord Chesterfield b. 1694; d. 24 March, 1773.	5 47	5 57	265	100
23	||	F	Ember D. Wellington's victory at Assaye, 1803.	5 49	5 55	266	99
24	||	S	Ember Day. Dean Milman died, 1868.	5 51	5 53	267	98
25	||	S	Sixteenth S. aft. Trin. LUCKNOW DAY (1857).	5 53	5 51	268	97
26	||	M	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Trial of Chartists, 1848.	5 54	5 48	269	96
27	||	Tu	Stockton & Darlington Railway opened, 1825.	5 56	5 46	270	95
28	||	W	Louis Pasteur d. 1895. Magyar revolt, 1848.	5 58	5 44	271	94
29	||	Th	<i>St. Michael and all Angels.</i> Quarter Day.	6 0	5 42	272	93
30	||	F	<i>St. Jerome.</i> Ld. Roberts, VC, born 1832.	6 1	5 39	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7d. 10h. 51m.	Afternoon.
☽ New Moon	16 0 10	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	23 2 39	Morning.
☽ Full Moon*	29 11 11	Afternoon.

Apogee 9d. 9h. 251.400 | Perigee 25d. 5h. m. 229,300

* The Harvest Moon.

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 2.68 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.43 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgees Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—The lists of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in Boroughs, to be affixed to church doors till 8th. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins.

8. Last day for inspecting claims of voters.

24. Sheriffs of City of London to be sworn in.

29. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for the past half-year.

THE SUN.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Th.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation (°) of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	Before Clock.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	(Th.)	(Th.)	(°)	H. M. S.			
1	0 9	0'79	10 42 32	9'06	8 11 16	54'5	10 42 41					
2	0 20	0'80	10 46 9	9'05	7 49 23	54'8	10 46 38					
3	0 48	0'81	10 49 46	9'04	7 27 23	55'2	10 50 34					
4	1 8	0'82	10 53 23	9'03	7 5 15	55'5	10 54 31					
5	1 27	0'83	10 57 0	9'02	6 43 0	55'7	10 58 27					
6	1 47	0'84	11 0 36	9'02	6 20 39	56'0	11 2 24					
7	2 8	0'85	11 4 13	9'01	5 58 11	56'3	11 6 20					
8	2 28	0'85	11 7 49	9'00	5 35 37	56'5	11 10 17					
9	2 49	0'86	11 11 25	9'00	5 12 57	56'8	11 14 13					
10	3 9	0'86	11 15 1	8'99	4 50 12	57'0	11 18 10					
11	3 30	0'87	11 18 35	8'99	4 27 22	57'2	11 22 7					
12	3 51	0'87	11 22 12	8'98	4 4 27	57'4	11 26 3					
13	4 12	0'88	11 25 48	8'98	3 41 27	57'5	11 30 0					
14	4 33	0'88	11 29 23	8'98	3 18 24	57'7	11 33 56					
15	4 54	0'88	11 32 59	8'98	2 55 17	57'9	11 37 53					
16	5 15	0'88	11 36 34	8'97	2 32 7	58'0	11 41 49					
17	5 36	0'88	11 40 10	8'97	2 8 53	58'1	11 45 46					
18	5 57	0'88	11 43 45	8'97	1 45 38	58'2	11 49 42					
19	6 19	0'88	11 47 20	8'98	1 22 19	58'3	11 53 39					
20	6 40	0'88	11 50 56	8'98	0 58 59	58'4	11 57 36					
21	7 1	0'87	11 54 31	8'98	0 35 38	58'4	12 1 32					
22	7 22	0'87	11 58 7	8'98	0 12 15	58'5	12 5 29					
23	7 43	0'87	12 1 43	8'99	South	58'5	12 9 25					
24	8 2	0'86	12 5 19	8'99	0 24 33	58'5	12 13 22					
25	8 24	0'86	12 8 55	9'00	0 57 57	58'5	12 17 18					
26	8 44	0'85	12 12 31	9'01	1 21 21	58'5	12 21 15					
27	9 4	0'84	12 16 7	9'01	1 44 45	58'5	12 25 11					
28	9 25	0'83	12 19 43	9'02	2 8 8	58'4	12 29 8					
29	9 44	0'82	12 23 20	9'03	2 31 29	58'4	12 33 5					
30	10 4	0'81	12 26 57	9'04	2 54 50	58'3	12 37 1					

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7'46)	
2.	(7'43)
3.	(7'41)
4. S.	(7'39)
5.	(7'37)
6.	(7'34)
7.	(7'32)
8.	(7'30)
9.	(7'28)
10.	(7'26)
11. S.	(7'23)
12.	(7'21)
13.	(7'19)
14.	(7'17)
15.	(7'14)
16.	(7'12)
17.	(7'9)
18. S.	(7'7)
19.	(7'5)
20.	(7'2)
21.	(7'0)
22.	(6'57)
23.	(6'55)
24.	(6'53)
25. S.	(6'51)
26.	(6'48)
27.	(6'46)
28.	(6'44)
29.	(6'42)
30.	(6'39)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL. Inches.	SUN SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure. lbs. 16"2
1	60'3	52'0	59	29'505	0'26	0'7	SSW	13'6
2	68'0	55'3	59	29'412	0'03	9'4	SW	2'6
3	61'0	45'0	58	29'676	...	9'3	NW	10'0
4	58'4	41'9	58	29'833	0'01	7'1	WSW	...
5	60'1	45'6	58	29'728	0'44	...	SW	12'5
6	65'1	52'1	58	29'635	0'01	2'4	W	5'6
7	61'0	48'2	58	29'828	...	0'5	SW	0'1
8	62'7	49'7	58	29'763	0'14	1'4	V'ble	0'6
9	58'6	45'5	58	29'869	0'09	1'0	ENE	2'0
10	65'2	41'0	58	30'119	...	10'8	NNE	3'6
11	67'0	43'1	58	30'233	...	8'0	ENE	1'0
12	64'7	40'9	58	30'287	...	6'1	NE	0'7
13	67'9	42'0	57	30'318	...	3'9	NNE	0'8
14	65'2	33'6	57	30'282	...	4'5	NE	2'0
15	67'0	49'1	57	30'108	...	1'6	NNE	0'2
16	63'0	52'9	57	29'874	0'02	0'7	NNW	4'7
17	63'1	46'3	57	29'534	0'07	3'5	W	0'2
18	55'6	43'6	57	29'444	0'29	3'6	NW	3'3
19	56'8	38'2	56	29'609	0'10	6'0	NNW	3'1
20	62'0	47'1	56	29'680	...	4'1	NNW	3'4
21	65'3	48'4	56	29'592	0'01	4'4	W	6'3
22	58'0	47'8	55	29'685	...	0'8	WSW	3'5
23	68'8	51'6	55	29'636	...	6'2	WSW	8'5
24	68'0	57'8	55	29'754	...	5'8	SW	9'7
25	69'1	51'7	55	30'029	...	3'9	SW	4'0
26	69'8	52'3	55	29'964	...	2'2	WSW	1'7
27	68'0	46'4	54	30'081	...	5'4	ESE	0'3
28	62'3	53'2	54	29'913	0'09	...	ESE	0'8
29	71'0	52'5	54	29'719	1'03	0'5	S	13'7
30	60'3	50'3	54	29'597	0'09	0'7	NE	0'4

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.	H.	M.	S.	'	"	"	'	"	"	D.	H.	'	"	"	
1	6	41	6	6	26	0	17	23	21	48	1	2	40	58	56	16	5	15	1					
2	6	59	7	7	48	1	54	0	13	23	6	55	17	58	11	15	53	16	1					
3	7	17	9	8	7	1	56	1	4	3	43	12	18	21	57	22	15	39	17					
4	7	39	10	2	42	2	42	1	54	26	16	57	35	56	33	15	26	18						
5	8	6	11	3	30	3	20	2	45	54	20	41	47	55	48	15	14	19						
6	8	39	12	4	21	4	3	3	38	10	23	22	45	53	10	15	4	20						
7	9	21	1	5	0	5	11	4	30	58	24	55	12	54	41	14	56	21						
8	10	12	2	4	2	6	5	2	23	46	25	17	2	54	22	14	50	22						
9	11	11	3	2	6	5	2	6	15	57	24	29	18	54	13	14	48	23						
10	mrn.	3	57	7	40	7	6	59	22	36	1	54	14	54	14	14	48	24						
11	0	18	4	2	4	8	2	7	56	37	19	43	23	54	24	14	51	25						
12	1	26	4	4	5	9	1	8	44	38	15	59	19	54	24	14	56	26						
13	2	39	5	1	9	5	8	9	31	30	11	32	45	55	7	15	3	27						
14	3	49	5	1	10	4	1	10	17	41	6	33	40	55	36	15	11	28						
15	5	5	1	5	3	11	2	11	3	48	1	13	5	56	7	15	19	29						
16	6	16	5	4	8	11	5	11	50	39	4	16	30	56	40	15	28	0						
17	7	31	6	6	6	6	5	12	39	4	9	40	47	57	11	15	36	1						
18	8	50	6	2	7	1	4	13	29	50	14	43	22	57	40	15	44	2						
19	10	10	6	5	3	2	3	14	23	37	19	5	56	58	6	15	52	3						
20	11	29	7	2	3	3	1	15	20	40	22	29	10	58	29	15	58	4						
21	aft.	8	12	4	30	16	20	38	24	34	53	58	49	16	3	5	12							
22	1	49	9	13	5	30	17	22	25	25	9	22	59	5	16	7	6	12						
23	2	40	10	28	6	31	18	24	26	24	7	22	59	17	16	11	7	12						
24	3	18	11	49	7	29	19	25	6	21	32	50	59	24	16	13	8	12						
25	3	46	mrn.	8	24	20	23	21	17	38	48	59	25	16	13	9	12							
26	4	10	1	14	9	17	21	18	52	12	43	46	59	20	16	12	10	12						
27	4	29	2	38	10	7	22	11	57	7	8	45	59	6	16	8	11	12						
28	4	46	4	1	10	5	23	3	18	1	14	53	58	44	16	2	12	12						
29	5	3	5	21	11	4	23	53	42	4	37	40	58	14	15	54	13	12						
30	5	21	6	41	mrn.	0	44	0	10	10	26	n	57	38	15	44	14	12						

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

20	431
1	0243
2	10134
3	2034
4	31024
5	30124
6	32104
7	2014
8	10423
9	24013
10	42103
11	24302
12	43012
13	43210

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 53m. aft., the length of the Day being 13h. 32m.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 40s.

Sept. 5. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 5h. aft.

Sept. 9. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. aft. δ 0° 54' S.

Sept. 9. Occultation of Mars. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 31m. aft., 95° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 19m. aft., 215° from the vertex.

Sept. 14. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. aft. δ 3° 20' N.

Sept. 17. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. aft. λ 6° 39' N.

Sept. 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. ρ 1° 28' N.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 38s.

Sept. 21. Mercury at greatest elongation (15°) West, 3h. aft.

Sept. 21. Venus at greatest elongation (45°) East, 5h. aft.

Sept. 22. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 4h. aft.

Sept. 23. Sun enters Libra, 1h. morn., Autumn commences.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible till November 13.

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	10	59	25	13	33	47	6	14	36	12	46	14	16	18	16
8	10	43	35	13	55	24	6	14	45	12	49	57	16	19	10
13	10	35	16	14	14	57	6	27	38	12	53	43	16	20	13
18	10	40	20	14	34	25	6	40	13	12	57	34	16	21	25
23	10	58	33	14	53	42	6	52	27	13	1	29	16	22	46
28	11	25	31	15	12	41	7	4	20	13	5	26	16	24	14

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

3	2	0	15n	11	41	33s	23	30	7n	3	44	54s	19	44	45s
8	4	51	34	13	58	58	23	33	10	4	8	50	19	48	3
13	7	24	18	16	9	31	23	32	29	4	33	5	19	51	38
18	8	31	56	18	12	1	23	28	24	4	57	34	19	55	32
23	7	51	41	20	5	18	23	21	16	5	22	14	19	59	42
28	5	39	8n	21	48	18s	23	11	25n	5	46	58s	20	4	7s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
5	15	54	5	3	10	5	3
15	15	56	4	3	11	6	3
25	15	59	3	2	13	0	3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 284° 55' 17".

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	5 55M	0 9A	6 23A	9 42M	2 45A	7 48A	10 52A	7 11M	3 29A	8 9M	1 55A	7 41A	1 9A	5 27A	9 45A
10	4 47M	11 21M	5 55A	9 59M	2 45A	7 31A	10 43A	7 2M	3 20A	7 51M	1 33A	7 15A	0 44A	5 1A	9 18A
17	4 7M	10 53M	5 39A	10 16M	2 45A	7 14A	10 33A	6 52M	3 10A	7 32M	1 11A	6 50A	0 18A	4 35A	8 52A
24	4 8M	10 50M	5 32A	10 30M	2 44A	6 58A	10 24A	6 42M	2 58A	7 14M	0 49A	6 24A	11 53M	4 9A	8 25A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 22	43	0	88	45	57
10	1 22	49	5	88	45	59
19	1 22	54	2	88	46	2
28	1 22	57	9	88	46	6

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM α ARIETIS.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
26	East	74	15	13	72	29	1	70	42	53
27	East	60	8	25	58	23	8	56	38	1
28	East	46	11	21	44	27	42	42	44	18
29	East	32	30	15	30	49	10	29	8	30

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

In Pegasus, R.A. 21h. 25m. 1s., and Decl. 11° 43' N., is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, 4½" north-west of α Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre where the stars cannot be resolved; 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. 28m. 10s., and Decl. 1° 17' S.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21h. 34m. 33s., and Decl. 23° 37' 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 immediately before and after the 16th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS SCORPIO 23d. 10h. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	<i>St. Remigius.</i> Pheasants. Camb. Term begins.	H. M. 6 3	H. M. 5 37	274	91
2	||	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.	6 4	5 34	275	90
3	||	M	Adm. of Fleet, E. of Clanwilliam, G.C.B., b. 1832.	6 6	5 32	276	89
4	||	Tu	Philip Melville, Sec. H. E. I. C., died, 1882.	6 8	5 30	277	88
5	||	W	Sir Thomas Mitchell, Australian explorer, d. '55.	6 10	5 28	278	87
6	||	Th	<i>St. Faith.</i> C. S. Parnell d. 1891. W. H. Smith	6 11	5 25	279	86
7	||	F	Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748. [d. 1891.	6 13	5 23	280	85
8	||	S	Henry Fielding d. 1754; b. 22 April, 1707.	6 15	5 21	281	84
9	||	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Denys.</i>	6 17	5 19	282	83
10	||	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. [1797.	6 18	5 16	283	82
11	||	Tu	Duncan defeated the Dutch off Camperdown,	6 20	5 14	284	81
12	||	W	Pekin entered, 1860. Cesarewitch Stakes.	6 21	5 11	285	80
13	||	Th	<i>Translation of King Edward the Confessor.</i>	6 23	5 9	286	79
14	||	F	Sir W. V. Harcourt b. '27. B. of Hastings, 1066.	6 25	5 7	287	78
15	||	S	The Gregorian Calendar came into use, 1582.	6 26	5 5	288	77
16	||	S	Nineteenth S. aft. Trin. Ld. Strathnairn d. '85.	6 28	5 3	289	76
17	||	M	<i>St. Etheldreda.</i> Lombardy evacuated, 1866.	6 29	5 1	290	75
18	||	Tu	St. Luke, Evangelist. Whip-dog Day.	6 31	4 59	291	74
19	||	W	Leipsic, 1813. Sir James South died, 1867.	6 33	4 57	292	73
20	||	Th	Navarino: Turkish fleet destroyed, 1827.	6 35	4 55	293	72
21	||	F	Battle of Trafalgar: death of Ld. Nelson, 1805.	6 36	4 52	294	71
22	||	S	Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., born, 1850.	6 38	4 50	295	70
23	||	S	Twentieth Sunday aft. Trin. Edgehill, 1642.	6 40	4 48	296	69
24	||	M	MICH. LAW SITTS. BEGIN. Jane Seymour d. 1538.	6 42	4 46	297	68
25	||	Tu	<i>St. Crispin.</i> Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 43	4 43	298	67
26	||	W	William Hogarth died, 1764. Cambridgeshire.	6 45	4 43	299	66
27	||	Th	Capt. Cook born, 1728; died, 14 Feb. 1779.	6 46	4 42	300	65
28	||	F	St. Simon & St. Jude. Alfred the Great d.	6 48	4 40	301	64
29	||	S	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618. [901.	6 50	4 38	302	63
30	||	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	6 52	4 36	303	62
31	||	M	Hallowmas Eve. E. of Rosse, astronomer, d. '67.	6 54	4 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	7d.	6h.	5m.	Afternoon.
● New Moon	15	0	37	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	22	9	9	Morning.
○ Full Moon	29	0	18	Afternoon.

Apogee 7d. 5h. A. 251,200 | Perigee 20d. 2h. M. 229,300

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1897.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 0.47 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 2.34 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

October 1. Burgess List to be revised some time before the 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire. 11. Quarter Sessions begin in the first whole week after this date.

14. Fire Insurances must be paid.

23. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Rights Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (M.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (°) of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. A.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 23	0'80	12 30 34	9'06	3 18 8	58'2	12 40 58
2	10 48	0'79	12 34 12	9'07	3 41 24	58'1	12 44 54
3	11 1	0'77	12 37 50	9'08	4 4 38	58'0	12 48 51
4	11 19	0'76	12 41 28	9'10	4 27 50	57'9	12 52 47
5	11 37	0'74	12 45 7	9'11	4 50 58	57'8	12 56 44
6	11 55	0'72	12 48 46	9'13	5 14 2	57'6	13 0 40
7	12 12	0'71	12 52 25	9'15	5 37 3	57'4	13 4 37
8	12 29	0'69	12 56 5	9'17	5 59 59	57'3	13 8 34
9	12 45	0'67	12 59 45	9'19	6 22 51	57'1	13 12 30
10	13 1	0'65	13 3 26	9'21	6 45 38	56'8	13 16 27
11	13 16	0'63	13 7 7	9'23	7 8 20	56'6	13 20 23
12	13 31	0'61	13 10 49	9'25	7 30 55	56'4	13 24 20
13	13 45	0'59	13 14 31	9'27	7 53 25	56'1	13 28 16
14	13 59	0'56	13 18 14	9'29	8 15 48	55'8	13 32 13
15	14 12	0'54	13 21 57	9'32	8 38 4	55'5	13 36 9
16	14 25	0'52	13 25 41	9'34	9 0 13	55'2	13 40 6
17	14 37	0'49	13 29 26	9'37	9 22 14	54'9	13 44 2
18	14 48	0'47	13 33 11	9'39	9 44 6	54'5	13 47 59
19	14 59	0'44	13 36 56	9'42	10 5 51	54'2	13 51 56
20	15 10	0'41	13 40 43	9'44	10 27 26	53'8	13 55 52
21	15 19	0'39	13 44 30	9'47	10 48 52	53'4	13 59 49
22	15 28	0'36	13 48 17	9'50	11 10 8	53'0	14 3 45
23	15 36	0'33	13 52 5	9'52	11 31 13	52'5	14 7 42
24	15 44	0'30	13 55 54	9'55	11 52 9	52'1	14 11 38
25	15 51	0'28	13 59 44	9'58	12 12 53	51'6	14 15 35
26	15 57	0'25	14 3 34	9'61	12 33 26	51'1	14 19 31
27	16 3	0'22	14 7 25	9'64	12 53 47	50'6	14 23 28
28	16 8	0'18	14 11 17	9'67	13 13 56	50'1	14 27 25
29	16 12	0'15	14 15 10	9'70	13 33 53	49'6	14 31 21
30	16 15	0'12	14 19 3	9'74	13 53 37	49'1	14 35 18
31	16 17	0'09	14 22 57	9'77	14 13 8	48'5	14 39 14

1. Lamps to be lighted (6'37)
2. S. (6'34)
3. (6'32)
4. (6'30)
5. (6'26)
6. (6'25)
7. (6'23)
8. (6'21)
9. S. (6'19)
10. (6'16)
11. (6'14)
12. (6'11)
13. (6'9)
14. (6'7)
15. (6'5)
16. S. (6'3)
17. (6'1)
18. (5'59)
19. (5'57)
20. (5'55)
21. (5'52)
22. (5'50)
23. S. (5'48)
24. (5'46)
25. (5'45)
26. (5'43)
27. (5'42)
28. (5'40)
29. (5'38)
30. S. (5'36)
31. (5'34)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1897.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximom.	Minimom.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	60.4	49.2	54	29.870	...	0.5	NNE	lbs. 1.1
2	61.0	47.7	54	30.025	...	1.5	NW	0.4
3	60.1	48.8	54	30.035	0.10	6.1	NNW	6.3
4	54.8	45.5	54	30.192	0.02	2.7	N	3.9
5	56.6	42.0	53	30.245	...	6.7	ENE	1.8
6	54.9	37.3	53	30.273	...	3.7	E	1.3
7	55.0	33.0	52	30.235	...	6.3	SW	0.1
8	55.5	37.3	52	30.030	0.04	2.5	SW	1.5
9	57.9	46.3	52	30.015	...	3.2	NW	1.6
10	55.7	46.8	52	29.975	...	0.2	WSW	3.7
11	56.7	45.0	51	29.762	0.02	2.8	W	4.7
12	52.7	39.4	51	29.794	...	5.6	WNW	1.4
13	51.0	37.3	51	29.674	0.01	0.8	S	0.1
14	61.7	42.7	51	29.506	0.02	0.8	SE	1.2
15	64.3	54.3	50	29.330	0.01	3.3	S	4.6
16	66.2	51.0	50	29.622	0.01	7.6	SSW	6.7
17	67.2	55.6	50	29.841	...	4.5	SSW	6.0
18	65.8	53.8	50	29.996	0.01	2.5	SW	2.3
19	66.2	48.6	49	30.086	0.10	2.1	E	1.4
20	58.8	43.8	49	30.335	...	3.1	NNE	0.1
21	58.3	41.6	49	30.398	...	6.3	NE	1.8
22	53.8	44.0	49	30.239	...	0.6	ENE	5.5
23	57.0	47.5	49	30.040	...	3.3	ENE	4.0
24	55.3	41.4	48	30.055	...	3.8	ENE	3.2
25	55.2	40.4	48	30.039	...	6.2	E	1.1
26	58.8	41.1	48	30.159	0.13	0.3	ESE	0.1
27	55.2	42.1	47	30.122	...	0.3	E	0.1
28	59.2	39.2	47	30.059	...	4.2	SE	0.0
29	63.0	40.2	47	29.957	...	8.2	SE	0.5
30	63.2	44.2	47	30.001	...	7.9	SE	1.0
31	57.7	41.1	47	30.117	...	4.4	E	0.2

17. (6'1)
18. (5'59)
19. (5'57)
20. (5'55)
21. (5'52)
22. (5'50)
23. S. (5'48)
24. (5'46)
25. (5'45)
26. (5'43)
27. (5'42)
28. (5'40)
29. (5'38)
30. S. (5'36)
31. (5'34)

THE MOON.

Table with columns: Day of M., Rise Afternoon, Sets Morning, Souths Mornings, Right Ascension at Noon, Declination at Noon, Horizontal Parallax at Noon, Semi-diameter at Noon, Age at Noon. Rows 1-31.

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 3m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 34m.

Oct. 3. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 43s.

Oct. 6. Occultation of 132 Tauri, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 6m. morn., 90° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 27m. morn., 276° from the vertex.

Oct. 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun, 11h. aft.

Oct. 19. Occultation of B.A.C. 5878, magnitude 6 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 50m. aft., 73° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 1m. aft., 239° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's Semi-diameter passing the Meridian 1m. 55s.

Oct. 22. Occultation of π Capricorni, magnitude 5 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 44m. aft., 96° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 57m. aft., 258° from the vertex.

Oct. 22. Occultation of ρ Capricorni, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 5m. aft., 28° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 51m. aft., 303° from the vertex.

Oct. 27. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 5h. aft.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51m., and the Afternoons 1h. 3m.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible till November 13.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: Planet (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), Day (D.), H., M., S. Rows 8-28.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star till the middle of the month. In conjunction with the Sun on the 19th.

♀ VENUS is an evening star. At greatest brilliancy towards the end of the month.

♂ MARS may be observed rising in the North-east soon after 10h. aft.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star in the latter portion of the month. In conjunction with the Sun on the 13th.

♄ SATURN is an evening star. May be seen soon after sunset low down in the South-west.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet, Day (D.), °, ' (double), '' (triple), °, ' (double), '' (triple). Rows 8-28.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (☉, ☿, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄), D., H., M., S. Rows 5, 15, 25.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (☉, ☿, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄), D., H., M., S. Rows 5, 15, 25.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 283° 19' W.

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	4 40M	11 3M	5 26A	10 45M	2 43A	6 41A	10 14A	6 31M	2 46A	6 54M	0 27A	6 0A	11 29M	3 44A	7 59A
8	5 22M	11 20M	5 18A	10 57M	2 41A	6 25A	10 4A	6 19M	2 32A	6 35M	0 5A	5 35A	11 4M	3 19A	7 34A
15	6 7M	11 37M	5 7A	11 4A	2 36A	6 8A	9 54A	6 6M	2 16A	6 16M	11 43M	5 10A	10 40M	2 54A	7 8A
22	6 47M	11 52M	4 57A	11 5M	2 29A	5 53A	9 43A	5 52M	1 59A	5 57M	11 21M	4 45A	10 16M	2 29A	6 42A
29	7 27M	0 8A	4 49A	10 58M	2 18A	5 38A	9 31A	5 37M	1 41A	5 38M	10 59M	4 20A	9 52M	2 4A	6 16A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR. ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α ARIETIS.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	D.	Posit. of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.				
	H.	M.				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.			
1	1	22	59° 0	23	East	77	44	33	76	0	23	74	16	20
10	1	23	1' 4	24	East	63	54	53	62	11	48	60	28	52
19	1	23	2' 9	25	East	50	14	48	48	33	5	46	51	34
28	1	23	2' 3	26	East	36	47	2	35	7	0	33	27	33

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, near to the 4th mag. star ν , is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated spindle. It is situated in R.A. α . 37m. 13s., and Decl. $40^\circ 43' N$. In Sept., 1883, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. α . 36m. 31s., Decl. $40^\circ 38' N$., probably unconnected with the Nebula.

A splendid double group of stars may be observed in this month, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeia: the northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, much condensed towards the centre, and on a fine night, without moonlight, such as the nights about the 15th, 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.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS SAGITTARIUS 22d. 6A. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Nights and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	The Year.	To end of Year.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	||||	Tu	All Saints' Day. Dr. John Radcliffe, d. 1714.	6 56	4 32	305	60
2	||||	W	All Souls' Day. Marie Antoinette born, 1755.	6 58	4 30	306	59
3	||||	Th	Fd.-Mar. Ld. Gough b. 1779; d. 2 Mar. 1869.	7 0	4 28	307	58
4	||||	F	Occupation Day, Buluwayo, Rhodesia, 1893.	7 1	4 27	308	57
5	||||	S	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Battle of Inkerman, '54.	7 3	4 25	309	56
6	||||	S	Twenty-second Sun. aft. Trin. St. Leonard.	7 4	4 24	310	55
7	||||	M	Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, died, 1594.	7 6	4 22	311	54
8	||||	Tu	John Milton died, 1674; born, 9 Dec. 1608.	7 8	4 20	312	53
9	||||	W	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.	7 10	4 18	313	52
10	||||	Th	Oliver Goldsmith born, 1728; d. 3 April, 1774.	7 11	4 17	314	51
11	||||	F	St. Martin. Half-Q. Day. Scottish Q. Day.	7 13	4 15	315	50
12	||||	S	Charles Kemble died, 1854; b. 25 Nov. 1775.	7 15	4 13	316	49
13	||||	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. St. Brice.	7 17	4 12	317	48
14	||||	M	Sir Frederick Morton Eden, statist, died, 1809.	7 19	4 10	318	47
15	||||	Tu	St. Machutus. William Cowper, poet, b. 1731.	7 20	4 9	319	46
16	||||	W	John Bright born, 1811; d. 27 March, 1889.	7 22	4 7	320	45
17	||||	Th	St. Hugh. The Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 24	4 6	321	44
18	||||	F	Duke of Wellington buried at St. Paul's, 1852.	7 25	4 5	322	43
19	||||	S	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., born, 1838.	7 27	4 4	323	42
20	||||	S	Twenty-fourth S. aft. Trinity. St. Edmund.	7 28	4 3	324	41
21	||||	M	[20. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., b. '41.	7 30	4 2	325	40
22	||||	Tu	St. Cecilia. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., born, 1830.	7 31	4 1	326	39
23	||||	W	St. Clement. Thomas Tallis, musician, d. 1585.	7 33	4 0	327	38
24	||||	Th	Ld. Melbourne, Queen's first Premier, d. 1848.	7 35	3 59	328	37
25	||||	F	St. Catherine. Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857.	7 36	3 58	329	36
26	||||	S	Princess Maud of Wales b. '69; mar. 22 July, '96.	7 38	3 57	330	35
27	||||	S	First Sunday in Advent.	7 40	3 56	331	34
28	||||	M	Washington Irving d. 1859. Earl Grey b. '51.	7 41	3 55	332	33
29	||||	Tu	F. C. Burnand, Editor of <i>Punch</i> , born, 1836.	7 43	3 55	333	32
30	||||	W	St. Andrew. Archbishop of Canterbury b. '21.	7 44	3 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter 6d. 2h. 23m. Afternoon.
 ● New Moon 14 0 21 Morning.
) First Quarter 20 5 5 Afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon 28 4 39 Morning.
 Apogee 47.1h. A. 251,500 | Perigee 163.8h. M. 226,000

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 9 days. The total fall for the month was 1'18 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1'09 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.

— Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.— Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.— Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.— Fox-hunting begins.

9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
 13. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (24h.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of \odot 's Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
			H. M. S.	A.	H. M. S.	A.	H. M. S.	A.	H. M. S.	A.		
1	16 19	0'05	14 26 52	9'80	14 32 25	47'9	14 43 11					
2	16 20	0'02	14 30 48	9'84	14 51 28	47'3	14 47 7					
3	16 20	0'02	14 34 44	9'87	15 10 16	46'7	14 51 4					
4	16 19	0'05	14 38 41	9'91	15 28 50	46'1	14 55 0					
5	16 17	0'09	14 42 40	9'94	15 47 9	45'5	14 58 57					
6	16 15	0'12	14 46 39	9'98	16 5 12	44'8	15 2 54					
7	16 12	0'16	14 50 39	10'01	16 22 59	44'1	15 6 50					
8	16 7	0'19	14 54 39	10'05	16 40 29	43'4	15 10 47					
9	16 2	0'23	14 58 41	10'09	16 57 42	42'7	15 14 43					
10	15 56	0'26	15 2 43	10'12	17 14 38	42'0	15 18 40					
11	15 50	0'30	15 6 47	10'16	17 31 17	41'2	15 22 37					
12	15 42	0'34	15 10 51	10'19	17 47 37	40'5	15 26 33					
13	15 33	0'37	15 14 56	10'23	18 3 39	39'7	15 30 29					
14	15 24	0'41	15 19 2	10'27	18 19 21	38'9	15 34 26					
15	15 14	0'44	15 23 9	10'30	18 34 45	38'1	15 38 23					
16	15 3	0'48	15 27 16	10'34	18 49 48	37'2	15 42 19					
17	14 51	0'51	15 31 25	10'37	19 4 32	36'4	15 46 16					
18	14 38	0'55	15 35 34	10'40	19 18 55	35'5	15 50 12					
19	14 25	0'58	15 39 44	10'44	19 32 57	34'7	15 54 9					
20	14 11	0'61	15 43 55	10'47	19 46 37	33'8	15 58 5					
21	13 56	0'64	15 48 6	10'50	19 59 56	32'9	16 2 2					
22	13 40	0'68	15 52 19	10'53	20 12 54	31'9	16 5 58					
23	13 23	0'71	15 56 32	10'57	20 25 28	31'0	16 9 55					
24	13 6	0'74	16 0 46	10'60	20 37 40	30'0	16 13 52					
25	12 48	0'77	16 5 1	10'63	20 49 29	29'1	16 17 48					
26	12 29	0'80	16 9 16	10'66	21 0 55	28'1	16 21 45					
27	12 9	0'83	16 13 32	10'69	21 11 57	27'1	16 25 41					
28	11 49	0'86	16 17 49	10'72	21 22 35	26'1	16 29 38					
29	11 28	0'89	16 22 7	10'75	21 32 48	25'1	16 33 34					
30	11 6	0'92	16 26 25	10'78	21 42 38	24'1	16 37 31					

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (3'32)
2.	(5'30)
3.	(5'28)
4.	(5'27)
5.	(5'25)
6. S.	(5'24)
7.	(5'22)
8.	(5'20)
9.	(5'18)
10.	(5'17)
11.	(5'15)
12.	(5'13)
13. S.	(5'12)
14.	(5'10)
15.	(5'9)
16.	(5'7)
17.	(5'6)
18.	(5'5)
19.	(5'4)
20. S.	(5'3)
21.	(5'2)
22.	(5'1)
23.	(5'0)
24.	(4'59)
25.	(4'58)
26.	(4'57)
27. S.	(4'56)
28.	(4'55)
29.	(4'55)
30.	(4'54)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. * Mean.	RAIN- FALL. Inches.	SUN. SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	47'7	37'8	46	29'604	0'07	0'1	NNE	1'7
2	47'8	39'5	46	29'670	0'07	...	NNE	3'1
3	46'6	38'7	46	29'827	...	1'9	NNE	2'2
4	48'3	32'5	46	30'185	...	4'4	NE	1'5
5	47'1	32'5	46	30'331	...	6'9	ENE	3'6
6	47'6	30'2	45	30'118	...	6'4	NE	0'8
7	43'1	27'4	45	29'705	0'28	...	WSW	0'7
8	45'9	38'1	45	29'544	0'20	0'3	NNE	8'0
9	47'7	34'2	45	30'127	...	3'7	N	5'0
10	45'2	30'8	44	30'210	...	1'2	WSW	1'2
11	48'5	36'5	44	30'025	...	...	WSW	1'5
12	50'9	39'6	44	29'867	...	2'5	SW	0'1
13	50'2	35'6	44	29'725	...	2'3	SSW	1'2
14	47'1	42'2	43	29'425	0'36	...	SW	4'1
15	46'7	39'2	43	29'213	0'11	1'1	WSW	3'0
16	48'9	39'4	43	29'720	...	3'9	NE	2'7
17	44'7	41'2	42	29'816	...	...	NNE	2'9
18	46'6	41'1	42	29'746	0'03	...	NNW	1'6
19	45'1	33'4	42	29'921	...	0'9	WSW	1'8
20	49'4	37'4	42	29'983	0'04	0'2	W	3'5
21	48'7	34'5	42	30'327	...	0'1	W	1'0
22	48'8	42'1	42	30'417	...	...	S	0'0
23	42'1	35'5	42	30'415	...	...	SE	0'0
24	41'6	38'0	42	30'437	...	...	ESE	0'9
25	41'1	38'8	41	30'315	...	...	ENE	3'7
26	40'0	36'3	41	30'094	...	...	NE	4'7
27	43'6	33'8	41	29'854	...	5'3	ENE	11'2
28	38'0	31'3	41	29'845	...	...	E	5'8
29	39'0	29'8	41	30'147	...	5'2	E	6'7
30	39'0	26'5	41	30'128	...	6'1	ESE	2'4

* The barometer is taken at 299 feet above the mean sea-level.

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.
1	6 56	10 20	1 43	4 47 32	24 43 6n	54 51	14 58	16 23
2	7 51	11 11	2 34	5 40 50	24 40 11	54 30	14 53	17 23
3	8 56	11 52	3 25	6 32 56	23 38 37	54 16	14 49	18 23
4	9 56	12 43	4 13	7 23 18	21 15 0	54 11	14 47	19 23
5	10 56	0 49	5 0	8 11 47	18 7 38	54 15	14 49	20 23
6	11 14	1 26	5 45	8 58 38	14 15 18	54 30	14 53	21 23
7	11 26	2 11	6 28	9 44 20	9 46 35	54 55	14 59	22 23
8	0 24	1 42	7 10	10 29 36	4 50 20	55 30	15 9	23 23
9	1 33	1 58	7 53	11 15 20	0 25 178	56 13	15 21	24 23
10	2 49	2 13	8 38	12 2 30	5 48 34	57 15	15 34	25 23
11	4 4	2 31	9 24	12 52 4	11 6 10	57 52	15 48	26 23
12	5 24	2 55	10 15	13 45 1	16 0 25	58 40	16 1	27 23
13	6 47	3 24	11 10	14 41 56	20 9 36	59 23	16 12	28 23
14	8 9	4 3	aft.	15 42 48	23 9 51	59 54	16 21	0 12
15	9 25	4 55	1 11	16 46 36	24 39 52	60 13	16 26	1 12
16	10 28	6 6	2 15	17 51 24	24 39 52	60 18	16 27	2 12
17	11 16	7 25	3 17	18 54 54	27 23 5	60 9	16 25	3 12
18	11 52	8 49	4 15	19 55 32	19 11 7	59 49	16 20	4 12
19	aft.	10 13	5 20	20 52 28	14 42 35	59 21	16 12	5 12
20	0 30	11 35	6 0	21 45 58	9 30 19	58 49	16 3	6 12
21	0 59	12 1	6 48	22 36 49	3 55 148	58 14	15 54	7 12
22	1 13	0 53	7 34	23 26 3	1 44 37n	57 40	15 44	8 12
23	1 32	1 11	8 20	0 14 40	7 13 39	57 7	15 35	9 12
24	1 49	3 25	9 7	1 33 12	17 55 56	56 35	15 27	10 12
25	2 12	4 41	9 55	1 53 30	16 44 24	56 6	15 19	11 12
26	2 37	5 54	10 45	2 44 46	20 21 2	55 38	15 11	12 12
27	3 10	7 6	11 36	3 37 20	23 57 23	55 13	15 4	13 12
28	3 42	8 10	12 1	4 30 45	24 25 55	54 50	14 58	14 12
29	4 22	9 0	0 27	5 24 12	24 43 13	54 30	14 53	15 12
30	5 40	9 49	1 18	6 16 48	23 50 41n	54 15	14 49	16 12

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

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible till the 15th.

- 1234
- 21○34
- 2○134
- 31○42
- 34○12
- 43○10
- 413○●
- 4132
- 412○3
- 42○13
- 413○2
- 34○12
- 32○4●
- 31○4●
- 1324
- 12○34
- 2○134
- 1○324

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. 36m.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.2s.

Nov. 5. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 3h. aft.

Nov. 11. Venus stationary, 10h. morn.

Nov. 12. Mercury in conjunction with Uranus, 3h. morn. ♀ 1° 53' S.

Nov. 15. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. ♀ 0° 44' N.

Nov. 15. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. aft. ♀ 2° 19' S.

Nov. 16. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. Vesta 0° 10' N.

Nov. 20. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 8h. morn. ♀ 1° 18' N.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9.0s.

Nov. 22. Occultation of 19 Piscium, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 9m. aft., 30° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 8h. 13m. aft., 260° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 48m., and 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.
2	15	3	45	16	55	52	8	14	11	13	33	42	16	37	48
7	15	34	46	17	1	6	8	21	43	13	37	43	16	40	6
12	16	6	47	17	2	18	8	28	28	13	41	41	16	42	27
17	16	37	39	16	59	10	8	34	21	13	45	36	16	44	52
22	17	8	56	16	51	49	8	39	16	13	49	28	16	47	19
27	17	8	56	16	41	12	8	43	10	13	53	15	16	49	48

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	21	24	54n	8	37	28	20	38	438	2	20	38	43	47	48
2	18	7	48s	27	57	328	21	24	54n	8	37	28	20	38	438
7	20	36	37	27	52	37	21	10	39	9	0	4	20	43	47
12	22	39	53	27	29	58	20	58	29	9	22	36	20	48	48
17	24	15	9	26	47	22	20	49	5	9	44	34	20	53	44
22	25	19	11	25	42	57	20	43	6	10	5	53	20	58	33
27	25	49	128	24	17	298	20	41	7n	10	26	308	21	3	138

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star. Too great Southern Declination for easy observation.

♀ VENUS is an evening star. Not easy to observe owing to its great Southern Declination.

♂ MARS may be observed rising in the North-east, in the late evening, in Cancer.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star.

♄ SATURN is an evening star; low down in the South-west.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
5	8 9	6 3	25 0	8 6	1 4	0 8
15	8 9	6 7	29 2	9 3	1 4	0 8
25	9 0	7 5	32 7	10 1	1 4	0 8

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
16 10	2 4	23 8	4 6	14 2	7 1
16 12	2 5	27 8	4 9	14 4	7 0
16 14	2 8	31 0	5 3	14 6	7 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 28th 41' W.

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

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

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	8 5M	0 23A	4 41A	10 41M	2 0A	5 19A	9 16A	5 21M	1 23A	5 18M	10 37M	3 56A	9 28M	1 40A	5 5
12	8 42M	0 40A	4 38A	10 14M	1 36A	4 58A	9 0A	5 3M	1 3A	4 59M	10 15M	3 31A	9 5M	1 16A	5 2
19	9 12M	0 56A	4 40A	9 31M	1 2A	4 33A	8 41A	4 43M	0 42A	4 39M	9 53M	3 7A	8 42M	0 52A	5 1
26	9 36M	1 12A	4 48A	8 37M	0 22A	4 7A	8 21A	4 22M	0 20A	4 20M	9 31M	2 42A	8 19M	0 28A	4 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	h. m.	s.	"	h. m.	'	"
1	1 23	2 2		88 46	19	
10	1 22	59 6		88 46	22	
19	1 22	56 6		88 46	25	
28	1 22	52 2		88 46	28	

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM ALDEBARAN.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight
		h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	
22	East	72 47	35	71 8	38	69 29 54
23	East	59 42	50	58 5	50	56 29 1
24	East	46 54	3	45 19	9	43 44 3
25	East	34 23	47	32 51	38	31 19 54

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

An irresolvable Nebula 2 1/2° to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15' long by 3' broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle,

and suggests the idea of a flat ring seen v. obliquely. It is in R.A. 2h. 16m., and Dec. 41° 49' N. The best evenings for observing it are those immediately before and after the 14th.

Neptune can be well observed in this month on the 22nd it passes the meridian, or souths, 1h. 30m., *morn.*

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.
			SUN ENTERS CAPRICORNUS 21d. 7h. A. WINTER COMMENCES.				
1	||	Th	Princess of Wales b. 1844; mar. 10 Mar. 1863.	7 46	3 54	335	30
2	||	F	Marquess of Lothian b. 1833. Austerlitz, 1805.	7 47	3 53	336	29
3	||	S	Lord Leighton, P.R.A., b. 1830; d. 25 Jan. '96.	7 49	3 52	337	28
4	||	S	Second Sun. in Advent. Thos. Carlyle b. 1795.	7 50	3 51	338	27
5	||	M	Alexandre Dumas d. 1870; b. 24 July, 1803.	7 52	3 51	339	26
6	||	Tu	St. Nicolas. Lancing College founded, 1848.	7 53	3 50	340	25
7	||	W	Marshal Ney executed, 1815.	7 55	3 49	341	24
8	||	Th	Conception B. V. M. Sir George Birdwood b. 1832.	7 56	3 49	342	23
9	||	F	Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry formed, 1868.	7 57	3 49	343	22
10	||	S	Sir Henry Ponsonby b. 1825; d. 21 Nov. 1895.	7 57	3 49	344	21
11	||	S	Third Sun. in Advent. John Gay died, 1732.	7 58	3 49	345	20
12	||	M	Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G., died, 1894.	7 59	3 49	346	19
13	||	Tu	St. Lucy. Dr. Johnson d. 1784; b. 18 Sept. 1709.	8 0	3 49	347	18
14	||	W	Emb. D. Prince Consort d. '61. Pss. Alice d. '78.	8 1	3 49	348	17
15	||	Th	Izaak Walton died, 1683; born, 1593.	8 1	3 49	349	16
16	||	F	Ember Day. Fd.-Mar. von Blücher b. 1742.	8 2	3 49	350	15
17	||	S	Ember Day. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 3	3 49	351	14
18	||	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.	8 4	3 50	352	13
19	||	M	Camb. Mich. T. ends. J. M. W. Turner d. 1851.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20	||	Tu	Battle of Suakim, 1888. The Abbé Liszt b. '13.	8 5	3 51	354	11
21	||	W	St. Thomas, Ap. and M. MICH. LAW SITT. END.	8 5	3 51	355	10
22	||	Th	The Gambia made a separate colony, 1888.	8 6	3 52	356	9
23	||	F	Laurence Oliphant died, 1888; born, 1829.	8 6	3 53	357	8
24	||	S	Christmas Eve. Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P., b. '38.	8 6	3 53	358	7
25	||	S	Christmas Day. William I. crowned, 1066.	8 7	3 54	359	6
26	||	M	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday.	8 7	3 54	360	5
27	||	Tu	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 7	3 55	361	4
28	||	W	Innocents' Day. Childermas. Ld. Macaulay d. '59.	8 7	3 56	362	3
29	||	Th	Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone b. 1809.	8 7	3 57	363	2
30	||	F	James Francis Edward, the Old Pretender, d. 1765.	8 8	3 58	364	1
31	||	S	St. Silvester. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Nelson b. '35.	8 8	3 59	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	6d.	10h.	6m.	Morning.
● New Moon	13	11	43	Morning.
) First Quarter	20	3	22	Morning.
○ Full Moon	27	11	39	Afternoon.

Apogee 2d. 8h. m. 252,100 | Perigee 14d. 1h. A. 223,000
Apogee 29d. 6h. A. 252,500

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 22 days. The total fall for the month was 2'98 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1'21 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
16. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private bills in Parliament must be delivered.
21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
25. Quarter Day. Bills of exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.
26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 28th.
1. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Stk.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	H. M. S.	" "	
1	10 44	0'94	16 30 44	10'80	21 52 2	23'0	16 41 23					
2	10 41	0'97	16 35 3	10'83	22 1 1	22'0	16 43 21					
3	9 57	1'00	16 39 23	10'86	22 9 35	20'9	16 49 21					
4	9 33	1'02	16 43 44	10'88	22 17 43	19'8	16 53 17					
5	9 8	1'05	16 48 6	10'91	22 25 25	18'7	16 57 14					
6	8 43	1'07	16 52 27	10'93	22 32 41	17'6	17 1 10					
7	8 17	1'09	16 56 50	10'95	22 39 31	16'5	17 5 7					
8	7 51	1'11	17 1 13	10'97	22 45 54	15'4	17 9 3					
9	7 24	1'13	17 5 36	10'99	22 51 50	14'3	17 13 0					
10	6 56	1'15	17 10 0	11'01	22 57 18	13'1	17 16 57					
11	6 29	1'17	17 14 25	11'02	23 2 20	12'0	17 20 53					
12	6 0	1'18	17 18 49	11'04	23 6 54	10'9	17 24 50					
13	5 32	1'19	17 23 14	11'05	23 11 1	9'7	17 28 46					
14	5 3	1'21	17 27 40	11'07	23 14 40	8'6	17 32 43					
15	4 34	1'22	17 32 5	11'08	23 17 51	7'4	17 36 39					
16	4 5	1'23	17 36 31	11'09	23 20 34	6'2	17 40 36					
17	3 35	1'23	17 40 57	11'09	23 22 49	5'1	17 44 33					
18	3 6	1'24	17 45 23	11'10	23 24 36	3'9	17 48 29					
19	2 36	1'24	17 49 50	11'10	23 25 55	2'7	17 52 26					
20	2 6	1'25	17 54 16	11'11	23 26 45	1'5	17 56 22					
21	1 36	1'25	17 58 43	11'11	23 27 8	0'3	18 0 19					
22	1 6	1'25	18 3 9	11'11	23 27 2	0'8	18 4 15					
23	0 36	1'25	18 7 35	11'11	23 26 28	2'0	18 8 12					
24	0 6	1'24	18 12 2	11'10	23 25 25	3'2	18 12 8					
25	After.	1'24	18 16 28	11'10	23 23 54	4'4	18 16 5					
26	0 53	1'24	18 20 54	11'10	23 21 56	5'5	18 20 1					
27	1 23	1'23	18 25 21	11'09	23 19 29	6'7	18 23 58					
28	1 52	1'22	18 29 47	11'08	23 16 34	7'9	18 27 55					
29	2 21	1'21	18 34 12	11'07	23 13 11	9'0	18 31 51					
30	2 50	1'20	18 38 38	11'06	23 9 20	10'2	18 35 48					
31	3 19	1'19	18 43 3	11'05	23 5 1	11'4	18 39 44					

1.	Lamps to be lighted (4'54)
2.	(4'53)
3.	(4'52)
4. S.	(4'51)
5.	(4'51)
6.	(4'50)
7.	(4'49)
8.	(4'49)
9.	(4'49)
10.	(4'49)
11. S.	(4'49)
12.	(4'49)
13.	(4'49)
14.	(4'49)
15.	(4'49)
16.	(4'49)
17.	(4'49)
18. S.	(4'50)
19.	(4'50)
20.	(4'51)
21.	(4'51)
22.	(4'52)
23.	(4'53)
24.	(4'53)
25. S.	(4'54)
26.	(4'54)
27.	(4'55)
28.	(4'56)
29.	(4'57)
30.	(4'58)
31.	(4'59)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	39'1	28'8	41	29'719	0'01	1'5	ESE	13'2
2	42'0	35'9	41	29'481	0'50	...	SE	1'3
3	51'3	40'4	41	29'355	0'42	0'4	S	3'2
4	48'2	43'4	41	28'868	0'41	0'1	SSE	13'0
5	47'0	40'2	41	28'872	0'12	0'5	SW	18'0
6	49'8	40'2	41	28'512	0'13	1'0	SE	4'8
7	45'6	35'8	41	29'168	0'01	...	W	7'0
8	46'8	33'6	41	29'566	...	...	SW	3'2
9	48'3	42'5	41	29'461	0'07	...	SW	12'0
0	49'5	39'2	41	29'704	0'03	...	WSW	6'5
1	48'4	38'3	41	29'733	0'02	...	WSW	3'0
2	45'9	35'2	40	29'595	0'13	...	SW	5'6
3	43'9	36'2	40	29'475	0'20	1'5	WSW	4'7
4	41'8	37'5	40	29'036	0'16	...	NE	8'3
5	39'6	29'2	40	29'554	0'03	0'3	N	2'3
6	36'2	29'2	40	29'575	...	...	SSW	0'1
7	32'7	26'9	40	29'451	...	...	WSW	0'4
8	33'0	28'0	40	29'384	...	...	NE	0'7
9	25'3	27'4	39	29'627	...	...	N	3'0
0	36'2	29'1	39	30'008	0'02	...	NNW	1'2
1	36'2	31'7	39	29'935	0'04	...	NW	0'7
2	39'7	31'2	39	29'932	...	0'5	S	0'3
3	37'4	31'4	38	30'049	...	...	N	0'1
4	42'6	31'8	38	29'927	0'28	0'7	SW	5'2
5	43'1	38'3	38	30'077	0'02	...	SW	4'7
6	51'5	41'1	37	30'028	0'11	...	SW	7'0
7	51'3	39'9	37	30'218	...	...	WSW	4'7
8	51'1	41'4	37	29'684	0'23	...	SW	11'0
9	44'3	33'0	37	30'124	...	0'3	SW	3'7
0	49'8	44'2	37	29'847	...	...	SW	9'0
1	49'2	43'6	37	29'945	0'04	1'9	WSW	7'0

THE MOON.

Table with columns: 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. Rows 1-31.

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

Table with columns: D., H., M., S. Rows 1-31.

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. 8m.
Dec. 4. Mercury at greatest elongation (21°) East, 1h. morn.
Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 4s.
Dec. 7. Occultation of e Leonis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 54m. morn., 215° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 24m. morn., 273° from the vertex.
Dec. 13. Partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 67.
Dec. 14. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. aft. ♄ 0° 3' 8.
Dec. 19. Occultation of a Piscium, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 0m. aft., 37° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 45m. aft., 305° from the vertex.
Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11' 0s.
Dec. 21. Sun enters Capricornus, 7h. aft., Winter commences.
Dec. 27. Total eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, see p. 67.
Dec. 29. Occultation of z Canori, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 1m. aft., 130° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 16m. aft., 334° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 22m., and the Afternoons increase 5m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: ♄ MERCURY, ♀ VENUS, ♂ MARS, ♃ JUPITER, ♄ SATURN. Rows D. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♄ MERCURY is an evening star in the first part of the month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star after the first few days of the month.

♂ MARS may be observed rising between δ and γ Canori, soon after 8h. aft., in the beginning of the month.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star.

♄ SATURN in conjunction with the Sun on the 6th; afterwards, a morning star.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: D., ♄, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄. Rows 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: D., ☉, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄. Rows 5, 15, 25.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: ☉, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄. Rows 5, 15, 25.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 280° 6' W.

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

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

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	9 45	1 22A	4 59A	7 36M	11 37M	3 38A	7 57A	3 58M	11 56M	4 1M	9 9M	2 17A	7 55M	0 3A	4 11A
10	9 39M	1 16A	5 2A	6 38M	10 55M	3 12A	7 28A	3 32M	11 32M	3 41M	8 46M	1 51A	7 31M	11 39M	3 47A
17	8 30M	0 39A	4 39A	5 51M	10 19M	2 47A	6 57A	3 4M	11 6M	3 20M	8 23M	1 26A	7 8M	11 15M	3 22A
24	7 22M	11 34M	3 46A	5 16M	9 51M	2 26A	6 20A	2 32M	10 39M	2 59M	8 0M	1 1A	6 45M	10 51M	2 57A
31	6 30M	10 45M	3 0A	4 54M	9 30M	2 6A	5 41A	1 58M	10 10M	2 37M	7 37M	0 37A	6 21M	10 27M	2 33A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLAR STAR.

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α ARIETIS.


D.	R. A.		DECL. N.		D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.					
	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.			H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.		
1	1 22	50'4	88	46	29	26	West	45	49	52	47	19	11	48	48	28
10	1 22	44'0	88	46	31	27	West	57	42	59	59	11	53	60	40	44
19	1 22	36'7	88	46	33	28	West	69	32	55	71	1	29	73	30	1
28	1 22	29'4	88	46	34	29	West	81	20	37	82	49	0	84	17	21

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

In Taurus is a fine resolvable Nebula of a pearly white colour $1\frac{1}{2}''$ North-west of ζ Tauri, in R.A. 5h. 28m. 21s., and Decl. 21° 57' N. This Nebula is the one known as the "Crab."

About the middle of the month Orion souths at 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, situated in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from an Orion through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings before and after the 13th of the month are the best for observing it.

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.	
1	Light and Dark.	S	 First Sunday after Christmas. ♀ Rises 6h. 20m. morn. ☾ Last Quarter 3h. 22m. morn. Epiphany.	8 8	4 0	3 47	9 4	9 54	4 24	4 41	
2	Light and Dark.	M		8 8	4 1	4 15	10 13	10 9	4 57	5 14	
3	Light and Dark.	Tu		8 7	4 2	4 43	11 24	10 23	5 31	5 49	
4	Light and Dark.	W		8 7	4 4	5 11	mn.	10 39	6 7	6 27	
5	Light and Dark.	Th		8 6	4 5	5 38	0 36	10 56	6 45	7 12	
6	Light and Dark.	F		8 6	4 6	6 4	1 51	11 19	7 37	8 4	
7	Light and Dark.	S		8 6	4 7	6 30	3 10	11 45	8 36	9 11	
8	Light and Dark.	S	First Sunday after Epiphany. ♀ Rises 4h. 39m. morn. Hilary Law Sittings begin. ● New [Moon 10h. 50m. aft. ♂ Rises 4h. 20m. aft.	8 5	4 8	6 56	4 29	aft.	9 50	10 30	
9	Light and Dark.	M		8 5	4 10	7 21	5 45	1 15	11 8	11 45	
10	Light and Dark.	Tu		8 4	4 11	7 46	6 48	2 25	...	0 19	
11	Light and Dark.	W		8 4	4 12	8 10	7 39	3 45	0 50	1 18	
12	Light and Dark.	Th		8 3	4 14	8 33	8 15	5 18	1 45	2 11	
13	Light and Dark.	F		8 2	4 15	8 56	8 43	6 49	2 35	2 59	
14	Light and Dark.	S		8 2	4 17	9 18	9 5	8 16	3 23	3 47	
15	Light and Dark.	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany. ☽ First Quarter 4h. 36m. aft. * To find the time of high-water at the following ports, add for Bristol 5h. 15m., Hull 4h. 31m., Leith 4h. 19m., and for Dublin sub. 2h. 46m., Greenock 1h. 50m., Liverpool 2h. 35m.	8 1	4 18	9 40	9 24	9 40	4 10	4 33	
16	Light and Dark.	M		8 0	4 20	10 0	9 43	11 0	4 56	5 18	
17	Light and Dark.	Tu		7 59	4 22	10 20	10 2	mn.	5 39	6 0	
18	Light and Dark.	W		7 58	4 24	10 40	10 21	0 17	6 21	6 43	
19	Light and Dark.	Th		7 57	4 25	10 58	10 45	1 34	7 6	7 30	
20	Light and Dark.	F		7 56	4 27	11 16	11 13	2 6	7 58	8 29	
21	Light and Dark.	S		7 55	4 29	11 33	aft.	3 54	9 4	9 45	
22	Light and Dark.	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany. ♀ Souths 6h. 14m. morn. ☉ Full Moon 7h. 34m. aft.	7 54	4 31	11 50	0 33	4 54	10 28	11 9	
23	Light and Dark.	M		7 53	4 32	12 5	1 25	5 45	11 46	...	
24	Light and Dark.	Tu		7 51	4 34	12 20	2 25	6 26	0 21	0 50	
25	Light and Dark.	W		7 50	4 35	12 34	3 30	6 58	1 14	1 36	
26	Light and Dark.	Th		7 49	4 37	12 47	4 40	7 23	1 56	2 14	
27	Light and Dark.	F		7 48	4 39	12 59	5 47	7 43	2 30	2 46	
28	Light and Dark.	S		7 46	4 40	13 11	6 55	8 2	3 2	3 18	
29	Light and Dark.	S	Septuagesima Sunday. ♀ Rises 4h. 35m. morn.	7 45	4 42	13 21	8 3	8 16	3 33	3 47	
30	Light and Dark.	M		7 43	4 44	13 31	9 14	8 33	4 2	4 18	
31	Light and Dark.	Tu		7 42	4 46	13 40	10 24	8 47	4 34	4 50	

Common Notes for the Year 1899 (Third year after Bissextile).

Golden Number	XIX.	Mohammedan New Year, 1317	May 12
Epact	18	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 21
Solar Cycle	4	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	" 24
Roman Indiction	12	Trinity Sunday	" 28
Dominical Letter	A	Corpus Christi	June 1
Julian Period (year of)	6612	Duke of York's Birthday (1865)	" 3
Sundays after Trinity	26	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20
Russian New Year, Greek Calendar	Jan. 13	Summer Commences	" 21
Septuagesima Sunday	" 29	Queen's Coronation (1838)	" 28
Queen Victoria married (1840)	Feb. 10	Jewish New Year, 5660	Sept. 5
Ash Wednesday	" 15	Autumn Commences	" 23
Spring Commences	March 20	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Good Friday	" 31	Birth of Princess of Wales (1844)	Dec. 1
Easter Day	April 2	First Sunday in Advent	" 3
Rogation Sunday	May 7	Winter Commences	" 22
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 11	CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	" 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.

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Belgian and Dutch Ports; Dublin Time for Irish Ports, and Paris Time for French Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.		NEAPS.		PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.		NEAPS.	
		h. m.	ft.	ft.	ft.			h. m.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Bar	sub. 0 50	12	10	Harwich	sub. 1 57	11½	9½				
Aberdovey	sub. 5 45	14½	10	Håvre	sub. 4 31	22	18				
Aberystwyth	add 5 55	14½	10	Holyhead	sub. 3 29	16	12½				
Aldbrough	sub. 3 19	8	6½	Houfleur Harbour	sub. 4 21	23	18				
Antwerp	add 2 9	15	11½	Ipswich	sub. 1 28	13½	13				
Arundel (Littlehampton) Bar	sub. 2 56	16	8	Jersey (St. Helier)	add 4 39	31½	23				
Banff	sub. 1 20	10½	7½	Kingroad (Bristol)	add 5 25	40	31				
Bantry Harbour	add 2 2	10	21	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 46	11½	8				
Barnstaple Bridge	add 4 46	10½	15	Kinsale Harbour	add 2 54	11½	9				
Barrow (Piel Harbour)	sub. 2 40	28	15	Lerwick Harbour	sub. 2 48	5½	4½				
Beachy Head	sub. 2 39	20	16½	Lynn Deep, Longsand	add 4 0	23	16				
Beaumaris	sub. 3 11	23½	8	Margate Pier	sub. 2 19	15½	13				
Belfast	sub. 3 16	9½	11½	Milford Haven Entrance	add 4 29	21½	16½				
Berwick	add 0 28	15	19½	Minehead Pier	add 4 40	32½	24				
Boulogne	sub. 2 27	25½	14½	Needles Point	sub. 4 6	7½	5				
Brest Harbour	add 2 16	19½	12	Newcastle-on-Tyne	add 1 40	15½	11½				
Bridgewater Bar	add 5 4	35	12	Newhaven	sub. 2 44	19	14				
Bridport	add 4 18	11½	7½	Newport (Bristol Channel)	add 5 24	38	29				
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	add 0 45	5	16	Nore Light	sub. 1 31	15½	13				
Brighton	sub. 2 49	19½	17½	Ostend	sub. 1 45	17	13				
Calais	sub. 2 8	21	27	Padstow	add 3 35	20½	16½				
Cardiff (Penarth)	add 5 15	36½	9	Pembroke Dockyard	add 5 34	22½	17				
Cardigan	add 5 22	12	12	Penzance	add 2 51	16½	12½				
Carnarvon	sub. 4 11	15½	13	Peterhead	sub. 1 17	11½	9½				
Cherbourg	sub. 5 42	17½	13	Poole	sub. 5 0	6½	4½				
Chichester Harbour	sub. 2 25	14	11	Portland Breakwater	add 5 12	6½	4½				
Christchurch Harbour	sub. 4 51	5	11	Portsmouth Dockyard	sub. 2 13	13½	10½				
Cowes (West)	sub. 3 38	12½	9½	Queensdown	add 3 11	11½	9				
Cromer	add 5 57	14½	11	Ramsgate Harbour	sub. 2 20	15	12				
Dartmouth Harbour	add 4 32	14½	10½	St. Ives	add 3 8	21	15				
Deal	sub. 2 49	16	12½	St. Malo	add 4 24	36½	25				
Devonport Dockyard	add 4 2	15½	12	Salcombe	add 3 58	15	11½				
Dieppe	sub. 2 45	27½	21	Scarborough	add 2 15	15½	12½				
Dingle Bay	add 2 9	10½	7½	Seilly Islands (St. Mary)	add 2 54	16	12				
Douglas Harbour	sub. 2 28	20½	16	Selsea Bill	sub. 2 10	16½	12½				
Dover	sub. 2 51	18½	15	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1 24	16	13½				
Dundalk Bar	sub. 3 1	15	11½	Shoreham Harbour	sub. 2 23	18	13½				
Dundee	add 0 46	14½	11½	Southampton	sub. 3 22	13	9½				
Dungeness	sub. 3 17	21½	19	Spithead (Anchorage)	sub. 2 32	13	15				
Dunkerque	sub. 1 50	16½	12½	Spurn Head	add 3 27	18½	13				
Eddystone (off Plymouth)	add 3 44			Stromness	sub. 4 43	10	7½				
Exmouth	add 4 41	11	8½	Sunderland	add 1 26	14½	11				
Falmouth	add 3 19	16	12	Swansea Bay	add 4 18	27½	20½				
Flamborough Head	add 2 32	16	12	Tees River Bar	add 1 52	15	12				
Fleetwood	sub. 2 34	27	20½	Torbay	add 4 16	13½	10½				
Flushing	sub. 1 18	15	11	Tynemouth Bar	add 1 26	15½	10½				
Folkestone	sub. 2 56	20	16½	Valentia	add 2 1	11	8				
Fowey	add 3 35	15	11½	Waterford Harbour	add 4 11	13½	10½				
Galway Bay	add 2 48	14½	11	Wexford	add 5 24	5	3½				
Granville	add 4 27	37	27½	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11½				
Gravesend	sub. 0 54	18½	15	Wisbech	add 5 31	15½	10				
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	add 4 49	26	18½	Yarmouth Road	sub. 4 50	6	4½				
Hartlepool	add 1 35	15	11½	Ymuiden (pt. for Amst'dm)	add 0 42	5½					

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 12th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 4h. 37m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen..... 3 47 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 21st:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 0h. 36m. Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 2 51 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 its 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 24 hours; in this 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 26th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on January 21st + 24 HOURS 2h. 36m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 0h. 22 46 After.

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	1818		d	Mar. 22
e	" 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e	" 23
f	" 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f	" 24
g	" 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1823-94	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	1502-13-24-37	1608-87-98	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	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	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(ns)	1809-20-38-99	1961-72	A	" 2
b	" 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b	" 3
c	" 4	1507-18-91	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	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e	April 6
f	" 7	1504-77-88	1667-73	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f	" 7
g	" 8	1509-15-30-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-56-60	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	1631-42-53-84	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	1565-60-66	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	1609-80-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A	April 16
b	" 17	1530-41-52	1635-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b	" 17
c	" 18	1557-68	1647-53	1731-42-53	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c	" 18
d	" 19	1500-79-84-90	1633-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1903-81-87-92	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	1866	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 Moveable 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 only.

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 1 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	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>), 22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>), 23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floral (<i>Flowers</i>), 21 April to May 20
Frimaire (<i>Sleety</i>), 22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial (<i>Pasture</i>), 21 May to June 20
Nivôse (<i>Snowy</i>), 22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>), 20 June to July 19
Pluviôse (<i>Rainy</i>), 21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>), 20 July to Aug. 19
Ventôse (<i>Windy</i>), 20 Feb. to Mar. 21	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 (*Septidi*), "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 edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 Circumcision	Genesis 22, v. 9	Romans 2, v. 17	Deuteron. 20, v. 12	Col. 2, v. 8 to 12
	2 II. S. after Xmas.	Isaiah 42	Matthew 1, v. 18	Or Isaiah 43	Act. 1.
	6 *Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to 24	John 2, v. 12
	9 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. 5, v. 33	Or Isaiah 54	Act. 5, v. 17
	16 II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. 9, v. 18	Or Isaiah 57	Act. 9, v. 23
	23 III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt. 23, v. 24 to 33	Or Isaiah 61	Act. 12, v. 17
Feb.	1 Purification	Exodus 13, tov. 17	Mat. 28, v. 21, tov. 23	Haggai 2, to v. 20	Act. 20, to v. 27
	6 Septuagesima	Genesis 1, & stov. 4	Rev. 21, to v. 9	Or Job 28	Rev. 22, v. 9, to ev. 16
	13 Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Matt. 24, v. 29	Or Genesis 6	Act. 27, v. 18
	20 Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Matt. 27, v. 47 to 57	Or Genesis 13	Romans 8
	23 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mrk. 2, v. 13 to 23	Or Genesis 18	Heb. 12, v. 3 to 12
	24 *Proper Psalms	Psalm 6, 23, 38	Mark 1, v. 21	Jonah 1	Romans 8, to v. 18
24 *St. Matthias	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to 36	Mark 1, v. 21	Psalm 109, 130, 143	Romans 9, to v. 19	
27 I. Sun. in Lent	Gen. 19, v. 12 to 30	Mark 3, v. 13	Isaiah 22, v. 20		
Mar.	6 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark 7, to v. 24	Genesis 28	Romans 15, v. 8
	13 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark 11 to v. 27	Or Genesis 39	Corinthians . 6
	20 IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 47	Mark 14, v. 53	Or Genesis 45	1 Cor. 12, v. 17
	25 Annunciation	Genesis 3, to v. 15	Luke 4, v. 41	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to 13	2 Cor. 13, to v. 23
	27 V. Sun. in Lent	Exodus 3	Luke 2, v. 21	Or Exodus 5	Corinthians . 16
	April	3 Palm Sunday	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 20	Or Exodus ..... 11
4 Mon. bef. Easter		Lament. 1, to v. 15	John . 12, to v. 15	Lament. . 2, v. 13	Luke 29, v. 28, or
5 Tues. bef. Easter		Lament. 3, to v. 34	John . 14, to v. 14	Lament. . 3, v. 24	[Lk. 22, v. 9 to 21
6 Wed. bef. Easter		Lament. 4, tov. 21	John . 16, to v. 16	Daniel 9, v. 20	John 14, v. 15
7 Thur. bef. Easter		Hosea 13, to v. 15	John . 18, to v. 18	Hosea 14	John 15, v. 14
8 Good Friday		Genesis 22, tov. 20	John . 19, to v. 18	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 33	John 16, v. 16
9 *Proper Psalms		Psalm . 22, 40, 54	John . 20, to v. 18	Psalm 69, 108	1 Peter 2
9 Easter Even		Zechariah 1, to v. 17	Luke 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	Rom. . 6, to v. 14
9 *Easter Day		Exodus 12, tov. 29	Rev. 1, v. 20 to 19	Exodus 12, v. 29	John 8, v. 12 to 19,
11 *Proper Psalms		Psalm . 2, 57, 111	Luke . 24, to v. 13	Psalm 113, 124, 128	[Or Rev. 5
11 Mon. in East. Wk.		Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke . 24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	Math. 28, to v. 10
12 Tues. in East. Wk.		2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to 22	John . 21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 25	John . 27, v. 15
17 Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	Or Job . 15, to v. 20	Numbers 16, v. 28	John . 29, v. 24 to 30	
24 II. S. after Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke . 18, to v. 11	Num. 20, v. 14 to 20	Philippians . 1	
25 St. Mark	Isaiah 62, v. 6	Lk. 12, v. 31 to 32	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	Philippians . 2	
May	1 SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 61	John 1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	Coloss. 3, to v. 18
	11 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 23	John 1, v. 45	Numbers 23	Coloss. 3, to v. 18
	8 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deuter. 4, to v. 23	Luke 24, v. 13	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 47	5 Thessa. 5
	15 Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy . 6	John 4, v. 31	Deuteronomy . 9	Or Deuteron. . 20
	15 *Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke 24, v. 44	s Kings 2, to v. 26	Timothy 4
	22 *Proper Psalms	Psalm 8, 15, 21	John 7, v. 25	Psalm 24, 47, 108	Hebrews 4
22 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	John 7, v. 25	Deuteronomy 34	Titus 2	
29 *Whit Sun Day	Deut. 16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Isaiah 11	Gal. 5, v. 22, or Acts	
30 *Proper Psalms	Psalm 48, 68	Or Cor. 12, to v. 14	Psalm . 104, 125	[28, v. 24 to 29, v. 21	
30 Mon. in Whit Wk.	Genesis 22, to v. 20	Or Cor. 12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to 31	Or Cor. 12, v. 27, & 13	
31 Tues. in Whit Wk.	Joel 2, v. 21	Thos. 5, v. 12 to 24	Micah . 4, to v. 8	John 4, to v. 24	
June	5 *Trinity Sunday	Isaiah . 6, to v. 11	Rev. 1, to v. 9	Genesis 28	Or Gen. 1, & stov. 4
	12 St. Barnabas	Deut. 33, to v. 22	Act. 4, v. 31	Nahum 1	Eph. 4, to v. 17, or
	12 I. S. after Trin.	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	John 19, v. 25	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	[Math. 3
	19 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	Act. 19, v. 25	Judges 5	Act. 14, v. 8
	20 Queen's Accession	Joshua 1, to v. 20	Romans 13	Extra . 20, to v. 20	James 3
	24 *Proper Psalms	Psalm . 20, 21, 102	Matthew 3	Malachi 1	1 Peter . 4, v. 7
24 *St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Samuel 3	2 Peter . 5	
26 III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27	Act. 7, v. 35 to 8 v. 5	Zechariah 3	Math. 24, to v. 13	
29 St. Peter	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to 15	John 22, to v. 23	Zechariah 3	John 22, to v. 15	
July	4 IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Act. 22, to v. 23	1 Samuel 13	Act. . 4, v. 8 to 13
	10 V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acta 15, v. 30 to 16 v. 6	Or Samuel 26	John 4, v. 31 to 38
	17 VI. S. after Trin.	s Sam. 1	Act. . 20, to v. 17	Or Samuel 18	Math. . 8, v. 18
	24 VII. S. after Trin.	1 Chronicles . 21	Act. 24, v. 24	Jerem. 26, v. 8 to 16	Matt. 8, v. 22
	25 *St. James	1 Chron. 1, to v. 16	Act. 9, v. 51 to v. 57	s Chronicles . 22	Matt. 13, to v. 24
	31 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chron. 29, v. 9 to 29	Romans 1	s Chronicles . 1	Matthew 26, tov. 24
Aug.	7 IX. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Romans 7	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	Matthew 20, v. 17
	14 X. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 12	Rom. 11, v. 23	1 Kings 23	Matt. 24, to v. 29
	21 XI. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 12	Or Cor. 1, v. 26, & 2	1 Kings 29	Matt. 27, to v. 27
	24 *St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to 18	Or Cor. 4, v. 12, & 5	Deut. 12, v. 15	Matthew 28
	26 XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	1 Corinthians . 8	s Kings 2, to v. 26	Mrk. 2, v. 23 to 3, v. 13
	Sept.	4 XIII. S. aft. Trin.	s Kings 5	Or Cor. . 12, to v. 20	s Kings 6, to v. 24	Mark . . 6, v. 30
11 XIV. S. aft. Trin.		s Kings 9	Or Cor. 2, v. 14, & 3	s Kings 10, to v. 22	Mark . . 7, v. 31
18 XV. S. after Trin.		s Kings 18	Corinthians . 13	s Kings . . . 25	Mk. 14, v. 27 to 15 v. 33
21 *St. Matthew		1 Kings . 19, v. 15	Or Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	Chron. 22, to v. 20	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
25 XVI. S. aft. Trin.		s Chronicles . 36	Gal. 4, to v. 21	Nehem. 1, & to v. 9	Luke . . 2, to v. 21
29 St. Mich. & All. An.		Genes 32	Acta 12, to v. 21	Daniel . . . 10, v. 4	Rev. 24, v. 14

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Oct. 2	XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Ephes. 3	Jeremiah 22	Or Jeremiah 25
3	XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Philippians 3	Ezekiel 2	Or Ezek. 13, 109, 17
10	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	Thessalonians 1 3	Ezekiel 18	Or Ezek. 24, v. 15
18	St. Luke	Isaiah 25	Thessalonians 3 3	Ecclus. 38, to v. 15	Or Daniel 11
23	XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	Thessalonians 3 3	Ezekiel 37	Or Ezekiel 1
26	*SS. Simon & Jude.	Isa. 26, v. 9 to 17	1 Timothy 5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19	Or Daniel 1
30	XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	2 Timothy 1	Daniel 4	Or Daniel 1
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day.	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Hb. 11, v. 33 & 12, to v. 7	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	Or Daniel 1
6	XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 6	Titus 3	Daniel 7, v. 9	Or Daniel 12
13	XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosen 4	Hebrews 7	Joel 2, v. 21	Or Joel 3, v. 9
20	XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Ecclus. 11 & 12	Hebrews 12	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Or Malachi 3 & 4
27	Advent Sunday.	Isaiah 11	1 Peter 1, to v. 22	Isaiah 2	Or Isaiah 48, v. 2
30	St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, v. 25 to 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	Or Daniel 1
Dec. 1	II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 1	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	Or Isaiah 44
8	III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	John 3, v. 16 to 4 v. 7	Isaiah 26	Or Isa. 28, v. 5 to 19
15	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Rev. 2, v. 18 to 3, v. 7	Isaiah 28	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to 23
22	St. Thomas	Job 42, to v. 8	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	Or Daniel 1
29	*Christmas Day.	Isaiah 9, to v. 7	Luke 2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to 17	Or Daniel 1
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 119, 45, 85	Acts 1	Psalms 80, 110, 132	Or Daniel 1
26	St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to v. 11	Acts 6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to 23	Or Daniel 1
27	St. John Evang.	Exodus 33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah 61	Or Daniel 1
30	Innocents' Day.	Jerem. 31, to v. 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to 31	Or Daniel 1

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1899.

January.	April.	July.	October.
1 Sunday after Xmas.	1 Saturdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Saturdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 xviii. Sunday aft. Trinity
6 Epiphany.	2 Easter Day	2 v. Sunday after Trinity.	8 xix. Sunday "
8 I. Sunday after Epiph.	9 Low Sunday.	9 vi. Sunday "	15 xx. Sunday "
15 ii. Sunday "	16 ii. Sunday after Easter.	16 vii. Sunday "	22 xxi. Sunday "
22 iii. Sunday "	23 iii. Sunday after Easter.	23 viii. Sunday "	29 xxii. Sunday "
29 Septuagesima.	30 iv. Sunday "	30 ix. Sunday "	
February.	May.	August.	November.
1 Wednesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Mondays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Tuesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Wednesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
5 Sexagesima.	7 Rogation Sunday.	6 x. Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 xviii. Sunday aft. Trinity
12 Quinquagesima.	11 Ascension Day.	13 xi. Sunday "	12 xxiv. Sunday "
19 Ash Wednesday!	14 Sunday after Ascension.	20 xii. Sunday "	19 xxv. Sunday "
26 I. Sunday in Lent.	21 Whit Sunday.	27 xiii. Sunday "	26 xxvi. Sunday "
30 ii. Sunday	28 Trinity Sunday.		
March.	June.	September.	December.
1 Wednesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Wednesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Fridays, 8, 15, 22, 29.	1 Fridays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
5 iii. Sunday in Lent.	4 i. Sunday after Trinity.	3 xiv. Sunday aft. Trinity.	3 Advent Sunday.
12 iv. Sunday "	11 ii. Sunday "	10 xv. Sunday "	10 ii. Sunday in Advent.
19 v. Sunday "	18 iii. Sunday "	17 xvi. Sunday "	17 iii. Sunday "
26 Palm Sunday.	25 Queen's Accession	24 xvii. Sunday "	24 iv. Sunday "
31 Good Friday.	30 iv. Sunday after Trinity.		31 Xmas Day. Monday.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1899.

January.	April.	July.	October.
Let. Quart 2d. 5h. 27m. Morn.	Let. Quart 2d. 11h. 56m. Morn.	New Moon 7d. 8h. 31m. Aft.	New Moon 4d. 7h. 14m. Aft.
New Moon 11 10 50 Aft.	New Moon 10 6 21 Morn.	Fst. Quart 15 11 59 Aft.	Fst. Quart 12 6 10 Morn
Fst. Quart 18 4 36 Aft.	Fst. Quart 17 10 43 Aft.	Full Moon 22 9 42 Aft.	Full Moon 18 10 5 Aft.
Full Moon 26 7 34 Aft.	Full Moon 25 7 22 Aft.	Let. Quart 29 0 42 Aft.	Let. Quart 26 9 40 Morn
February.	May.	August.	November.
Let. Quart 3d. 5h. 24m. Aft.	Let. Quart 2d. 5h. 47m. Aft.	New Moon 6d. 11h. 48m. Morn.	New Moon 3d. 10h. 27m. Morn
New Moon 10 9 32 Morn.	New Moon 9 5 39 Aft.	Fst. Quart 14 11 54 Morn.	Fst. Quart 10 1 35 Aft.
Fst. Quart 17 8 52 Morn.	Fst. Quart 17 5 43 Aft.	Full Moon 21 4 45 Morn.	Full Moon 17 10 18 Morn
Full Moon 25 8 16 Aft.	Full Moon 25 5 49 Morn.	Let. Quart 27 11 57 Aft.	Let. Quart 25 6 35 Morn.
March.	June.	September.	December.
Let. Quart 5d. 4h. 7m. Morn.	New Moon 8d. 6h. 20m. Morn.	New Moon 5d. 3h. 33m. Morn.	New Moon 3d. 0h. 48m. Morn.
New Moon 11 7 53 Aft.	Fst. Quart 16 9 46 Morn.	Fst. Quart 12 9 49 Aft.	Fst. Quart 9 9 3 Aft.
Fst. Quart 19 3 24 Morn.	Full Moon 23 9 20 Aft.	Full Moon 19 0 31 Aft.	Full Moon 17 1 31 Morn.
Full Moon 27 6 18 Morn.	Let. Quart 30 4 45 Morn	Let. Quart 26 3 3 Aft.	Let. Quart 25 3 57 Morn

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Constantinople	1 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aust.	9 40 P.M.	Quebec	7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N. Z.)	11 39 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow	8 30 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfindind, S. Jns. 8	8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Glasgow	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.	San Francisco Port 3	5 52 A.M.
Bombay	4 52 P.M.	St. Petersburg	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S.	7 26 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania 9	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.	Stockholm	2 12 P.M.
Brisbane, Queensland	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	8 22 P.M.	Pensance	11 37 A.M.	Suez	1 10 P.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aust.	7 44 P.M.	Sydney	5 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 22 P.M.	Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope	14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby	10 4 P.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago	6 20 A.M.	Malta	0 56 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.	Vienna	1 6 P.M.

Variation of Time depends upon Longitude; every Degree East of Greenwich is four minutes earlier, and every Degree West four minutes later. Note the variations in the U.S. or in British America.

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. } Nonas.	VIII. } Nonas.	VIII. } Nonas.
7	Nonis.	VII. } Nonas.	VII. } Nonas.	VII. } Nonas.
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. } Idus.	XVII. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.
15	Idibus.	XVIII. } Idus.	XVII. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.
16	XVII. } Idus.	XVII. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.
17	XVI. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.
18	XV. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.
19	XIV. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.
20	XIII. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.	X. } Idus.
21	XII. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.
22	XI. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.	X. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.
23	X. } Idus.	X. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.
24	IX. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.
25	VIII. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
26	VII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.
27	VI. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
28	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	Martias.
30	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1898, A.M. 7406.

OLD STYLE.	CERTAIN HOLY DAYS.	NEW STYLE.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 13
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 18
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 14
" 15	Carnival Sunday	" 27
" 22	First Sunday in Lent	Mar. 6
Mar. 9	Forty Martyrs	" 21
" 25	Annunciation of Theotokos	April 6
" 29	Palm Sunday	" 10
April 3	Great Friday (Good Friday)	" 15
" 5	Holy Pasch (Easter Day)	" 17
" 23	St. George	May 5
May 9	St. Nicolas	" 21
" 14	Ascension	" 26
" 24	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	June 5
" 25	Holy Ghost	" 6
June 29	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	July 11
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 13
" 6	Transfiguration	" 18
" 15	Rest of Theotokos (Assumption)	" 27
" 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Sept. 11
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	" 20
" 14	Exaltation of the Cross	" 26
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 13
" 21	Accession of the Emperor*	Nov. 2
Nov. 15	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 27
" 21	Entrance of Theotokos	Dec. 3
Dec. 6	St. Nicolas	" 18
" 9	Conception of Theotokos	" 21
" 25	Nativity	Jan. 6

* 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 (*ante diem tertium 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 (*ante diem undevicesimum 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*.

In the year 1898 there will be six Eclipses; three of the Sun, and three of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 7-8, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Shadow	7d. 11h. 47m. aft.	} Mean Time at Greenwich.
Middle of the Eclipse	8 0 35 morn.	
Last contact with the Shadow	8 1 22 morn.	

The first contact with the shadow takes place at 169° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East; the last contact at 143° from the same point, towards the West. Taking the Moon's diameter=1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be 0.16.

II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, January 22, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 4h. 46m. morn., in longitude 22° East of Greenwich, and latitude 0° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 5h. 49m. morn., in longitude 10° East of Greenwich, and latitude 11° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 8h. 50m. morn., in longitude 110° East of Greenwich, and latitude 46° North. Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 9h. 53m. morn., in longitude 110° East of Greenwich, and latitude 36° North. The line of Central Eclipse extends from the Housea Country, in Africa, across the continent (passing near Gondokoro) to the East Coast, between Somaliland and Zanzibar. Crossing the Indian Ocean it reaches Goa, on the West Coast of India, thence passing, in a north-easterly direction, over the Himalaya Mountains, through Tibet to Mongolia, ends near lake Baikal in Southern Siberia.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 3, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Shadow	7h. 46m. aft.	} Mean Time at Greenwich.
Middle of the Eclipse	9 17 aft.	
Last contact with the Shadow	10 49 aft.	

The first contact takes place at 49° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East; and the last contact 70° from the same point, towards the West.

Taking the Moon's diameter=1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be represented by 0.93.

The Moon does not rise at Greenwich till 32 minutes after the first contact.

IV. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 18, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 5h. 2m. aft., in longitude 158° West of Greenwich, and latitude 16° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at 6h. 36m. aft., in longitude 169° West of Greenwich, and latitude 39° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 8h. 38m. aft.,

in longitude 92° West of Greenwich, and latitude 65° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 10h. 11m. aft., in longitude 84° West of Greenwich, and latitude 46° South.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 13, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 11h. 37m. morn., in longitude 161° West of Greenwich, and latitude 65° South. Greatest Eclipse at 11h. 58m. morn., in longitude 175° East of Greenwich, and latitude 67° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 0h. 19m. aft., in longitude 151° East of Greenwich, and latitude 65° South. This is a very small Eclipse. If we take the diameter of the Sun=1, the magnitude of Eclipse will be represented by 0.02.

VI. A total eclipse of the Moon, December 27-28, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Shadow	27d. 9h. 43m. aft.	} Mean Time at Greenwich.
Beginning of Total Phase	27 10 57 aft.	
Middle of the Eclipse	27 11 42 aft.	
End of Total Phase	28 0 27 morn.	
Last contact with the Shadow	28 1 36 morn.	

The first contact with the Shadow takes place at 112° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East; and the last contact at 95° from the same point, towards the West. Taking the Moon's diameter =1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be 1.38.

VII. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

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

Till March 25 the disappearances and reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet; from March 25 to October 13 on the Eastern side, and from October 13 to the end of the year on the Western side. If the phenomena are observed with an astronomical telescope (which inverts the image in the field of view), the Western limb of the planet will be on the observer's left hand, and the Eastern limb on the right, when looking south.

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

JANUARY.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
1	III. R.*	1	6	9 morn.
1	I. D.	6	41	57 aft.
3	II. D.*	6	15	55 morn.
3	I. D.	1	13	10 aft.
5	I. D.*	7	41	27 morn.
7	I. D.*	2	9	40 morn.
8	III. D.*	2	14	27 morn.
8	III. R.*	5	2	37 morn.
8	I. D.	8	37	55 aft.
10	I. D.	3	6	7 aft.
12	I. D.	9	34	24 morn.

14	I. D.*	4	2	37 morn
15	III. D.*	6	12	10 morn
15	I. D.	10	30	51 aft.
17	I. D.	4	59	4 aft.
19	I. D.	11	27	20 morn
21	II. D.*	0	44	37 morn
21	I. D.*	5	55	34 morn
23	I. D.*	0	23	48 morn
24	I. D.	6	52	1 aft.
26	I. D.	1	20	18 aft.
27	IV. D.*	2	54	31 morn
27	IV. R.*	4	26	6 morn.
28	II. D.*	3	26	13 morn.
28	I. D.	7	48	32 morn
30	I. D.*	2	16	46 morn.
31	I. D.	8	45	0 aft.

FEBRUARY.

2	I. D.	3	13	17 aft.
4	II. D.*	5	55	57 morn.
4	I. D.	9	41	31 morn.
6	I. D.*	4	9	47 morn.
7	I. D.*	10	38	1 aft.
9	I. D.	5	6	18 aft.
11	I. D.	11	34	34 morn.
12	III. D.*	10	2	58 aft.
12	IV. R.*	10	10	4 aft.
13	III. R.*	0	45	37 morn.
13	I. D.*	6	2	50 morn.
14	II. D.*	9	49	21 aft.
15	I. D.*	0	31	6 morn.
16	I. D.	6	59	24 aft.

FEBRUARY—continued.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
18	I. D.	1	27	41 aft.
20	III. D.*	2	0	24 morn.
20	III. R.*	4	41	56 morn.
20	I. D.	7	55	58 morn.
22	II. D.*	0	25	27 morn.
22	I. D.*	2	24	14 morn.
23	I. D.*	8	52	34 aft.
25	I. D.	3	20	52 aft.
27	III. D.*	5	58	18 morn.
27	I. D.	9	49	11 morn.

MARCH.

1	II. D.*	3	1	44 morn.
1	I. D.*	4	17	29 morn.
2	I. D.*	10	45	50 aft.
4	I. D.	5	14	10 aft.
6	I. D.	11	42	30 morn.
8	II. D.*	5	38	10 morn.
8	I. D.*	6	10	50 morn.
10	I. D.*	0	39	12 morn.
11	I. D.	7	7	34 aft.
13	I. D.	1	35	56 aft.
15	I. D.	8	4	17 morn.
17	I. D.*	2	32	41 morn.
18	I. D.*	9	1	5 aft.
18	II. D.*	9	33	37 aft.
20	I. D.	3	29	28 aft.
22	I. D.	9	57	52 morn.
24	I. D.*	4	26	18 morn.
26	II. R.*	2	40	7 morn.
27	I. R.*	7	33	33 aft.
28	III. R.*	0	27	32 morn.
29	I. R.	2	1	58 aft.
31	I. R.	8	30	24 morn.

APRIL.

2	I. R.*	2	58	52 morn.
2	II. R.*	5	16	34 morn.
3	I. R.*	9	27	18 aft.
4	III. R.*	4	25	32 morn.
5	I. R.	3	55	45 aft.
7	I. R.	10	24	13 morn.
9	I. R.*	4	52	43 morn.
10	I. R.	11	21	11 aft.
12	I. R.	5	49	40 aft.
12	II. R.*	9	10	51 aft.
14	I. R.	0	18	10 aft.
16	I. R.	6	46	42 morn.
18	I. R.*	1	15	12 morn.
19	I. R.*	7	43	43 aft.
19	II. R.*	11	47	28 aft.
21	I. R.	2	12	14 aft.
23	I. R.	8	40	49 morn.
25	I. R.*	3	9	20 morn.
26	I. R.*	9	37	54 aft.
27	II. R.*	2	24	6 morn.
28	I. R.*	4	6	27 aft.
30	I. R.	10	35	3 morn.

MAY.

2	I. R.	5	3	36 morn.
2	III. R.*	8	15	30 aft.
3	I. R.*	11	32	11 aft.
5	I. R.	6	0	46 aft.

MAY—continued.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
7	I. R.	0	29	24 aft.
9	I. R.	6	57	59 morn.
9	III. D.*	9	44	43 aft.
10	III. R.*	0	13	26 morn.
11	I. R.*	1	26	36 morn.
12	I. R.*	7	55	11 aft.
14	I. R.	2	23	51 aft.
14	II. R.*	8	56	6 aft.
16	I. R.	8	52	28 morn.
17	III. D.*	1	43	59 morn.
18	I. R.	3	21	6 morn.
19	I. R.*	9	49	43 aft.
21	I. R.	4	18	25 aft.
21	II. R.*	11	32	37 aft.
23	I. R.	10	47	3 morn.
25	I. R.	5	15	42 morn.
26	I. R.*	11	44	21 aft.
28	I. R.	6	13	4 aft.
30	I. R.	0	41	42 aft.

JUNE.

1	I. R.	7	10	23 morn.
3	I. R.	1	39	2 morn.
4	I. R.	8	7	46 aft.
6	I. R.	2	36	26 aft.
8	I. R.	9	5	8 morn.
10	I. R.	3	33	48 morn.
11	I. R.*	10	2	33 aft.
13	I. R.	4	31	13 aft.
15	I. R.	10	59	56 morn.
15	II. R.*	8	39	23 aft.
17	I. R.	5	28	36 morn.
18	I. R.*	11	57	22 aft.
20	I. R.	6	26	3 aft.
21	III. D.*	9	41	11 aft.
22	III. R.*	0	2	39 morn.
22	I. R.	0	54	47 aft.
22	II. D.*	8	50	54 aft.
24	II. R.*	11	15	25 aft.
24	I. R.	7	23	28 morn.
26	I. R.	1	52	14 morn.
27	I. R.*	8	20	55 aft.
29	I. R.	2	49	41 aft.
29	II. D.*	11	27	12 aft.

JULY.

1	I. R.	9	18	21 morn.
3	I. R.	3	47	8 morn.
4	I. R.*	10	15	50 aft.
6	I. R.	4	44	34 aft.
8	I. R.	11	13	15 morn.
10	I. R.	5	42	2 morn.
12	I. R.	0	10	44 morn.
13	I. R.	7	39	29 aft.
15	I. R.	1	8	10 aft.
17	I. R.	7	36	57 morn.
17	II. R.*	8	20	22 aft.
19	I. R.	2	5	39 morn.
20	I. R.*	8	34	25 aft.
22	I. R.	3	3	6 aft.
24	I. R.	9	31	53 morn.
26	I. R.	4	0	34 morn.
27	III. R.*	7	53	45 aft.
27	I. R.	10	29	20 aft.
29	I. R.	4	58	0 aft.
31	I. R.	11	26	47 morn.

AUGUST.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
2	I. R.	5	55	29 morn.
4	I. R.	0	24	14 morn.
5	I. R.	6	52	54 aft.
7	I. R.	1	21	41 aft.
9	I. R.	7	50	22 morn.
11	I. R.	2	19	7 morn.
12	I. R.*	8	47	46 aft.
14	I. R.	3	16	33 aft.
16	I. R.	9	45	13 morn.
18	I. R.	4	13	58 morn.
18	II. R.*	7	57	27 aft.
19	I. R.	10	42	37 aft.
21	I. R.	5	11	23 aft.
23	I. R.	11	40	2 morn.
25	I. R.	6	8	47 morn.
27	I. R.	0	37	24 morn.
28	I. R.*	7	6	10 aft.
30	I. R.	1	34	49 aft.

SEPTEMBER.

1	I. R.	8	3	32 morn.
3	I. R.	2	32	9 morn.
4	I. R.	9	0	54 aft.
6	I. R.	3	29	32 aft.
8	I. R.	9	58	15 morn.
10	I. R.	4	26	51 morn.
11	I. R.	10	55	34 aft.
13	I. R.	5	24	12 aft.
15	I. R.	11	52	54 morn.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible till November 12.

NOVEMBER.

12	I. D.	7	26	40 aft.
14	I. D.	1	55	13 aft.
16	I. D.	8	23	40 morn.
18	I. D.	2	52	12 morn.
19	I. D.	9	20	37 aft.
21	I. D.	3	49	8 aft.
23	I. D.	10	17	33 morn.
25	I. D.*	4	46	5 morn.
26	I. D.	11	14	28 aft.
28	I. D.	5	42	58 aft.
30	I. D.	0	11	22 aft.

DECEMBER.

2	I. D.*	6	39	52 morn.
4	I. D.	1	8	13 morn.
5	I. D.	7	36	42 aft.
7	I. D.	2	5	4 aft.
9	I. D.	8	33	33 morn.
11	I. D.	3	1	54 morn.
12	I. D.	9	30	21 aft.
14	I. D.	3	58	42 aft.
16	I. D.	10	27	9 morn.
18	I. D.*	4	55	29 morn.
19	I. D.	11	23	54 aft.
21	I. D.	5	52	15 aft.
23	I. D.	0	20	41 aft.
25	I. D.*	6	48	59 morn.
25	III. R.*	7	5	13 morn.
27	I. D.	1	17	23 morn.
28	II. D.*	4	59	11 morn.
28	I. D.	7	45	43 aft.
30	I. D.	2	14	7 aft.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1898.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.	EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.
		H. M. S.	"				
α Andromedæ	2	0	3 6' 8"	+ 3' 08"	+ 28 31 39"	+ 20' 1"	<p><i>Mean Right Ascension.</i></p> <p>The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in this table. If the required date be earlier than 1898, 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.</p> <p><i>Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Nebulæ and Star Clusters. Most of these may be seen pretty well with a telescope of</p>
γ Pegasi	3	0	7 58' 9"	+ 3' 08"	+ 14 36 59"	+ 20' 0"	
β Cassiopeiæ..... Var.	2-3	0	34 42' 9"	+ 3' 37"	+ 55 58 42"	+ 19' 8"	
β Ceti	2	0	38 21' 2"	+ 3' 00"	+ 18 32 48"	+ 19' 8"	
γ Piscium	4½	0	57 38' 9"	+ 3' 12"	+ 7 20 27"	+ 19' 4"	
θ Ceti	4	1	18 55' 4"	+ 3' 00"	+ 8 42 35"	+ 18' 9"	
α Ursæ Minoris (Pole St.)	2	1	21 43' 1"	+ 24' 80"	+ 88 45 49"	+ 18' 8"	
β Piscium	4	1	26 1' 4"	+ 3' 20"	+ 14 49 12"	+ 18' 7"	
β Arietis	3	2	1 49' 0' 2"	+ 3' 30"	+ 20 18 34"	+ 17' 8"	
α Arietis	2	2	1 25' 3' 3"	+ 3' 36"	+ 22 58 48"	+ 17' 3"	
γ Ceti	3	2	38 0' 8"	+ 3' 11"	+ 2 48 21"	+ 15' 5"	
α Ceti	3	2	56 56' 8"	+ 3' 13"	+ 3 41 22"	+ 14' 4"	
α Persei	2	3	17 2' 2"	+ 4' 26"	+ 49 29 53"	+ 13' 1"	
γ Tauri	3	3	41 25' 2"	+ 3' 56"	+ 23 47 23"	+ 11' 4"	
α Eridani	3	3	53 16' 1"	+ 2' 79"	+ 13 47 55"	+ 10' 5"	
α Tauri (Aidebaran) ...	1	4	30 4' 0"	+ 3' 43"	+ 16 18 15"	+ 7' 7"	
α Aurigæ	3	4	50 21' 0"	+ 3' 90"	+ 33 0 17"	+ 6' 0"	
α Aurigæ (Capella).....	1	5	9 9' 1"	+ 4' 42"	+ 45 53 39"	+ 4' 4"	
β Orionis (Bigel).....	1	5	9 38' 1"	+ 2' 88"	+ 8 19 10"	+ 4' 4"	
β Tauri	2	5	19 50' 6"	+ 3' 79"	+ 28 31 17"	+ 3' 5"	
δ Orionis	2	5	26 47' 6"	+ 3' 06"	+ 0 22 29"	+ 2' 9"	
α Leporis	3	5	28 13' 8"	+ 2' 63"	+ 17 53 44"	+ 2' 8"	
ε Orionis.....	2	5	31 2' 2"	+ 3' 04"	+ 1 16 2"	+ 2' 5"	
α Columbæ	3	5	35 57' 4"	+ 2' 17"	+ 34 7 42"	+ 2' 1"	
α Orionis	1	5	49 38' 9"	+ 3' 25"	+ 7 23 17"	+ 0' 9"	
μ Geminorum	3	6	16 47' 3"	+ 3' 63"	+ 22 33 57"	+ 1' 5"	
γ Geminorum	2	6	31 49' 1"	+ 3' 48"	+ 16 29 11"	+ 2' 8"	
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	1	6	40 39' 3"	+ 2' 68"	+ 16 34 37"	+ 3' 5"	
51 Cephei	5	6	54 4' 8"	+ 29' 75"	+ 87 12 30"	+ 4' 6"	
α Canis Majoris	1½	6	54 37' 0"	+ 2' 36"	+ 28 49 59"	+ 4' 7"	
δ Geminorum	4	7	14 1' 9"	+ 3' 59"	+ 22 10 12"	+ 6' 4"	
α Geminorum (Castor)	1½	7	28 5' 5"	+ 3' 85"	+ 32 6 44"	+ 7' 5"	
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	1	7	33 57' 8"	+ 3' 19"	+ 5 29 12"	+ 8' 0"	
β Geminorum (Pollux)	1	7	39 4' 5"	+ 3' 73"	+ 28 16 21"	+ 8' 4"	
15 Argûs	3	8	3 11' 9"	+ 2' 56"	+ 24 0 37"	+ 10' 3"	
ε Hydreæ	3½	8	41 22' 4"	+ 3' 19"	+ 6 47 35"	+ 13' 0"	
ε Urse Majoris	3	8	52 13' 5"	+ 4' 17"	+ 48 26 31"	+ 13' 7"	
ε Hydreæ	2	9	24 34' 5"	+ 2' 95"	+ 8 12 59"	+ 15' 5"	
θ Urse Majoris	3	9	26 2' 2"	+ 4' 14"	+ 52 8 32"	+ 15' 7"	
α Leonis	3	9	40 3' 7"	+ 3' 42"	+ 24 14 38"	+ 16' 4"	
α Leonis (Regulus)	1	10	2 56' 4"	+ 3' 22"	+ 12 27 57"	+ 17' 5"	
γ Urse Majoris	2	10	14 21' 0"	+ 3' 29"	+ 20 21 27"	+ 18' 0"	
δ Leonis	2	10	57 26' 1"	+ 3' 76"	+ 62 18 5"	+ 19' 3"	
δ Crateris	3	11	8 41' 1"	+ 3' 19"	+ 21 4 57"	+ 19' 6"	
α Leonis	4	11	14 14' 4"	+ 3' 01"	+ 14 13 36"	+ 19' 7"	
β Leonis	2	11	43 51' 4"	+ 3' 10"	+ 15 8 32"	+ 20' 0"	
γ Urse Majoris	2½	11	48 28' 0"	+ 3' 17"	+ 54 15 43"	+ 20' 0"	
α Corvi	3	12	4 52' 6"	+ 3' 08"	+ 22 3 10"	+ 20' 0"	
β Virginis	4	12	14 41' 2"	+ 3' 07"	+ 0 6 0"	+ 20' 0"	
β Corvi	3	12	29 1' 6"	+ 3' 14"	+ 22 49 58"	+ 19' 9"	
γ Virginis	3	12	36 29' 3"	+ 3' 03"	+ 0 53 22"	+ 19' 8"	
α Canum Venaticorum	3	12	51 15' 4"	+ 2' 83"	+ 38 52 9"	+ 19' 6"	
α Virginis (Spica)	1	13	19 49' 1"	+ 3' 16"	+ 10 37 44"	+ 18' 8"	
ζ Virginis	3½	13	29 29' 7"	+ 3' 07"	+ 0 4 28"	+ 18' 5"	
γ Urse Majoris	2	13	43 31' 3"	+ 2' 28"	+ 49 49 20"	+ 18' 0"	
γ Boëtis	3	13	49 49' 7"	+ 2' 86"	+ 18 54 32"	+ 17' 8"	
α Boëtis (Arcturus).....	1	14	11 0' 5"	+ 2' 81"	+ 19 42 48"	+ 16' 9"	
α Boëtis	2½	14	40 31' 9"	+ 2' 62"	+ 27 30 15"	+ 15' 3"	
α Libræ	3	14	45 14' 0"	+ 3' 32"	+ 15 37 5"	+ 15' 1"	
β Urse Minoris	2	14	51 0' 0"	+ 0' 21"	+ 74 34 20"	+ 14' 7"	
β Libræ	2½	15	11 31' 0"	+ 3' 23"	+ 9 0 24"	+ 13' 4"	
α Coronæ Borealis	2½	15	30 22' 1"	+ 2' 53"	+ 27 3 29"	+ 12' 2"	
α Serpentis	2½	15	39 14' 6"	+ 2' 94"	+ 6 44 47"	+ 11' 6"	
β Scorpîi	3	15	59 30' 2"	+ 3' 48"	+ 19 31 34"	+ 10' 1"	
δ Ophiuchi.....	3	16	8 59' 9"	+ 3' 14"	+ 3 25 54"	+ 9' 3"	
γ Draconis	3	16	22 36' 6"	+ 0' 81"	+ 61 44 42"	+ 8' 3"	
α Scorpîi (Antares)	1	16	23 9' 1"	+ 3' 67"	+ 26 12 20"	+ 8' 2"	
ζ Herculis	3	16	37 26' 4"	+ 2' 30"	+ 31 47 15"	+ 7' 1"	

70 Mean Right Ascension and Declination of 100 Fundamental Stars.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	from three to four inches aperture.
		H.	M.	S.		"	'	"		
κ Ophiuchi.....	3½	16	52	50.3	+ 2.86	+ 9	32	1	- 5.8	Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found as well as the times of Apogee and Perigee the corresponding distances from the Earth in miles. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles. 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 Diploscope 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 be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent diameter being very slow.
α ¹ Herculis.....	3	17	9	59.7	+ 2.74	+ 14	30	24	- 4.3	
θ Ophiuchi.....	3½	17	15	44.6	+ 3.68	- 24	53	58	- 3.8	
β Draconis.....	3	17	28	7.6	+ 1.36	+ 52	22	36	- 2.8	
α Ophiuchi.....	2	17	30	11.9	+ 2.78	+ 12	38	3	- 2.6	
γ Herculis.....	3½	17	42	27.9	+ 2.37	+ 27	46	49	- 1.5	
μ Draconis.....	2½	17	54	14.2	+ 1.39	+ 51	30	3	- 0.5	
γ Urse Minoris.....	4½	18	5	11.7	- 19.51	+ 86	36	47	+ 0.4	
δ Sagittarii.....	4	18	7	39.7	+ 3.59	- 21	5	8	+ 0.7	
α Lyrae (Vega).....	1	18	33	29.1	+ 2.01	+ 38	41	19	+ 2.9	
β ¹ Lyrae.....(var.)	3½-4½	18	46	18.8	+ 2.21	+ 33	14	39	+ 4.0	
ζ Aquilæ.....	3	19	0	43.3	+ 2.76	+ 13	42	42	+ 5.3	
λ Aquilæ.....	3½	19	20	21.3	+ 3.01	+ 2	54	41	+ 6.9	
δ Urse Minoris.....	6½	19	24	45.8	- 67.33	+ 88	54	2	+ 7.2	
γ Aquilæ.....	3	19	41	24.6	+ 2.85	+ 10	21	52	+ 8.6	
α Aquilæ (Altair).....	1	19	45	48.4	+ 2.89	+ 8	35	53	+ 8.9	
β Aquilæ.....	4	19	50	18.1	+ 2.94	+ 6	9	7	+ 9.3	
α ² Capricorni.....	4	20	12	23.7	+ 3.33	- 12	51	40	+ 11.0	
α Cygni.....	1½	20	37	57.2	+ 2.04	+ 44	54	56	+ 12.8	
ζ Cygni.....	3½	21	8	35.7	+ 2.55	+ 29	48	30	+ 14.7	
α Cephei.....	2½	21	16	8.6	+ 1.41	+ 62	9	12	+ 15.1	
β Aquarii.....	3	21	26	11.3	+ 3.16	- 6	1	12	+ 15.7	
α ² Cephei.....	3½	21	27	20.6	+ 0.79	+ 70	6	47	+ 15.8	
β Pegasi.....	2½	21	39	10.5	+ 2.95	+ 9	24	26	+ 16.4	
α Aquarii.....	3	22	0	32.6	+ 3.08	- 0	48	55	+ 17.4	
γ Aquarii.....	4	22	16	23.2	+ 3.09	- 1	54	5	+ 18.0	
ζ Pegasi.....	3½	22	36	22.4	+ 2.99	+ 10	17	56	+ 18.7	
α Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut).....	1½	22	52	0.8	+ 3.30	- 30	9	46	+ 19.2	
α Pegasi (Markab).....	2½	22	59	40.7	+ 2.98	+ 14	39	23	+ 19.4	
γ Piscium.....	4	23	11	52.6	+ 3.06	+ 2	43	29	+ 19.6	
α Cephei.....	3½	23	35	9.4	+ 2.44	+ 77	3	48	+ 19.9	
α Piscium.....	4	23	54	4.3	+ 3.07	+ 6	17	55	+ 20.0	

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1898.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	α CENTAURI.
		H.	M.	S.		"	'	"		
β Hydri.....	2½	0	20	23.8	+ 2.53	- 77	49	43	+ 20.0	It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gives to it a parallax of 0.75", which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.
α Eridani (Achernar).....	1	1	33	54.9	+ 2.23	- 57	45	17	+ 18.4	
γ Hydri.....	3	3	48	49.1	+ 0.99	- 74	33	5	+ 10.9	
α Argûs (Canopus).....	1	6	21	41.2	+ 1.33	- 52	38	24	- 1.9	
ι Argûs.....	2½	9	14	21.5	+ 1.61	- 58	50	50	- 15.0	
η Argûs.....(var.)	1-7½	10	41	6.1	+ 2.32	- 59	8	53	- 18.9	
β Chamæleonis.....	4½	12	12	21.6	+ 3.44	- 78	44	45	- 20.0	
α Crucis.....	1½	12	20	55.3	+ 3.31	- 62	32	1	- 20.0	
β Centauri.....	1	13	56	37.3	+ 4.20	- 59	52	51	- 17.5	
α ² Centauri.....	1	14	32	40.9	+ 4.53	- 60	24	41	- 15.8	
α Trianguli Australis.....	2	16	37	51.6	+ 6.31	- 68	50	25	- 7.0	
σ Octantis.....	6	18	56	17.7	+ 102.92	- 89	15	26	+ 5.0	
α Pavonis.....	2	20	17	34.7	+ 4.77	- 57	3	42	+ 11.3	
α Grûis.....	2	22	1	48.3	+ 3.79	- 47	27	18	+ 17.4	

THE ASTEROIDS, OR SMALL PLANETS.

Besides the Planets which have been already alluded to in this Almanack, there are a large number of small bodies revolving round the Sun in the space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

The distances of the Planets from the Sun are observed to increase, outwards, in a certain progression, except in the case of Jupiter, which is farther away than, if this law was absolutely true, he should be. It was suggested by Kepler that there might be another Planet, then undiscovered, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The suggestion was acted upon by astronomers, and a search instituted for the suspected Planet. The Planet Ceres was very soon found by the Italian astronomer Piazzi,

answering very well, as far as its position in space was concerned, to the place of the predicted Planet. About a year later Pallas was discovered by Olbers. Two years later, while constructing Star Charts, Harding, of Lilienthal, discovered the third of the series, to which he gave the name of Juno. In 1807 Olbers discovered the fourth of the series, which was named Vesta by Gauss. No more were discovered till 1845, when Hencke found Astræa, since which time many new members have annually been added. It will be remembered that several of these small bodies had been lost sight of since the date of their discovery. Within the last few years the substitution of the photographic plate for the human retina in astronomical observation has been instrumental in recovering nearly all of them.

RIISING, SETTING, RIGHT ASCENSION, AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS URANUS, NEPTUNE, CERES, JUNO, AND VESTA, 1898, ABOUT THE TIMES OF OPPOSITION AT MEAN NOON OF THE RESPECTIVE DAYS.

URANUS.

Day.	Rises.		Sets.		R.A.		Decl.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
April 23	9	41A	6	11M	16	2	39	20	32	24S
May 3	9	0A	5	30M	16	1	8	20	28	10
" 13	8	18A	4	50M	15	59	28	20	23	31
" 23	7	37A	4	9M	15	57	54	20	18	36
June 2	6	55A	3	29M	15	56	1	20	13	40
" 12	6	14A	2	43M	15	54	22	20	8	57S

In opposition May 22.

NEPTUNE.

Day.	Rises.		Sets.		R.A.		Decl.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
Nov. 12	5	59A	10	17M	5	35	11	21	58	50N
" 22	5	19A	9	37M	5	34	10	21	58	2
Dec. 1	4	43A	9	1M	5	33	7	21	57	19
" 11	4	3A	8	19M	5	31	50	21	55	31
" 21	3	22A	7	33M	5	30	43	21	55	46
" 31	2	42A	6	53M	5	29	31	21	55	5N

In opposition Dec. 15.

CERES.

Day.	Rises.		Sets.		R.A.		Decl.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
Jan. 1	2	35A	8	23M	6	16	22	28	2	14N
" 11	1	41A	7	44M	6	6	26	28	38	55
" 21	0	50A	7	1M	5	58	20	29	6	42
" 31	0	1A	6	20M	5	52	58	29	26	43
Feb. 10	11	18M	5	40M	5	50	47	29	41	5
" 20	10	33M	5	4M	5	51	49	29	31	24N

In opposition 1897, Dec. 25.

PALLAS.

In an unfavourable position for observation in 1898. In conjunction with the Sun about the middle of the year. The previous opposition too far from the beginning of the year, and that following too far in 1899 to suit our Table.

JUNO.

Day.	Rises.		Sets.		R.A.		Decl.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
Mar. 12	8	35A	8	20M	13	43	38	2	53	6S
" 22	7	44A	7	41M	13	43	3	1	36	1
April 1	6	51A	7	2M	13	36	2	0	15	18S
" 11	5	57A	6	22M	13	28	15	1	2	51S
" 21	5	5A	5	40M	13	20	29	2	12	17
May 1	4	14A	4	58M	13	13	27	3	8	17S

In opposition April 9.

VESTA.

Day.	Rises.		Sets.		R.A.		Decl.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
April 5	9	6A	8	1M	15	29	5	7	29	41
" 15	8	18A	7	21M	15	24	33	6	54	14
" 25	7	29A	6	36M	15	17	9	6	20	11
May 5	6	38A	5	51M	15	8	0	5	53	19
" 15	5	48A	5	3M	14	58	18	5	39	17
" 25	5	0A	4	15M	14	49	28	5	42	16S

In opposition May 6.

The above Risings and Settings, &c., are given for the days near about the time of opposition of the respective planets—the times, generally speaking, most suitable for their observation. The times of Southing may be obtained, approximately, by taking a mean between that of Rising and Setting.

Astronomical and other Notes.

The time used 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 mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

SIGNS 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.

N.	North.	S.	South.	E.	East.	W.	West.
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 said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. 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 kinds.

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, south about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from 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, certain 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 true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360° . The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versa* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the fifth magnitude only have been included in this summary, excepting that, in one or two cases, a star of the 6th magnitude has been inserted, where the occultation takes place with the Moon in the first or fourth quarter; the times of disappearance or reappearance at the dark limb of the Moon only being noted.

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.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

The great cause of our ocean tides is the Moon's nearness as compared with the Sun's distance. The Sun is $25\frac{1}{2}$ million times heavier than the Moon, but his attractive power acts upon our planet mainly as a whole; whereas the Moon, being in our immediate neighbourhood and much smaller in size, acts specially and more intensely upon that limited area of the Earth's surface which is nearest her and directly under her. Wherever the Moon may be in her course, if a great ocean lies immediately beneath, its waters are heaped up by what is termed her "lifting power," and the crest of that bulging and liquid mass constitutes *high water* for that part of the world.

In 24 hours and 50 minutes, owing to the Earth's rotation, plus the Moon's orbital motion, that same part of the world is exactly under the Moon again, and thus another similar tide must always occur after that interval of time. These, the primary tides, being accounted for, to what cause are the secondary tides due, which occur exactly half way between in point of time? Suppose Ocean A is exactly under the Moon, as in the case just discussed, and that Ocean B is on the opposite side of our planet, how is the latter affected by our satellite? Very slightly: because not only has she to lift up the waters of Ocean A, causing the primary tide there, but she has to exercise her attractive power on the great solid mass of the planet itself which separates the two oceans. Thus the Earth as a whole is drawn away from Ocean B, because the latter is so remote, and its waters, being left behind, bulge up at a point diametrically opposite to the primary tides of Ocean A, and form the secondary tides. It is manifest, therefore, that at every moment of the day and night two tides are being formed, on opposite sides of our planet, one directly under the Moon, the other at the point furthest from the Moon.

When a primary and the corresponding secondary tides are thus heaped up at two opposite points of the Earth's equator, then two other points half way between (*i.e.*, 90° distant in longitude) must be deprived of their waters, which have been ebbing either East or West to make up the primary and secondary. In other words, at any moment *low water* occurs 90° East or West of high water: or, since the Moon revolves in $24\frac{1}{2}$ hours, any particular meridian must not only have its

secondary tide $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours after the primary, but must have low water $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours after high water.

According to mathematicians, some of the greatest of whom have bestowed much attention on the theory of the tides, the lifting power of the Sun on our oceans is only from 33 to 44 per cent. of that of the Moon. Three points are notable as to the influence of the Sun during each lunar month:—(1) At New Moon he acts with the Moon upon the primary tide at that meridian; (2) at Full Moon he pulls against the Moon, and therefore helps to heap up the secondary tide; and (3) when the Moon is in her quarters, the influence of the Sun is at right angles to that of the Moon, counteracting it, and therefore both primary and secondary tides are lowered. The first and second cases constitute *Spring Tides*; the third, *Neap Tides*. Thus, the solar tides are practically of no account except for their modifying influence on the lunar or true tides.

If our planet had no land on its surface, and the shoreless ocean were of uniform depth, the tidal wave-crests, both primary and secondary, would travel in regular succession from East to West, following the Moon's course. With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Euxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there accordingly is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts; and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small, as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in four hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction the difference between high and low water is much increased—*e.g.*, Bristol Channel, 40–60 ft.; St. Malo in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring-tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waters gather in a heap—*e.g.*, Severn, "head" 3 feet high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Ama-

sons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 25 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan on the Firth of Forth is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxliii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks	18 10	60
Putney.....	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	79
Teddington	1 ¾	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

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. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, 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 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of summer and winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and winter 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 the plane of 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 life. The condition and motions of this 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, the temperature of the Seasons at places on the same parallel of latitude is 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 lost their moisture on their passage from the coast, great 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 probably 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.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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. The month of October is the best time for observing it. It will be found in R. A. 2h. 14m. 12s. and South Declination 3° 26'.

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 3h. 1m. 32s. and North Declination 40° 34'. It can be well observed in October and November.

ψ Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, with a period of 20h. 8m. It may be observed in June; southing about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R. A. 17h. 11m. 21s. and North Declination 1° 19'.

The Variable Star β Lyre 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. 18h. 45m. 19s. and North Declination 33° 15'. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this star.

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. 22h. 25m. 23s. and North Declination 57° 54'. 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 rotations 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 (which is now generally accepted) 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. It is very likely that our knowledge concerning variable Stars and their distribution in space will be greatly increased when the examination of the photographic plates taken for the chart of the Heavens shall have been completed.

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 opposing 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 moveable 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 South Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." 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 1530, at London, the needle had an Eastern variation of about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum Western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1898) 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 been 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 most 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.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in his book on Meteors (which, in his time, were supposed to have an atmospheric origin), collected all the then known prognostics of the weather, but in this work no serious attempt is made to explain the phenomena observed. In the cases where the attempt is made, the explanations offered are often very absurd, and show entire ignorance of the principles of physical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught the meteorologists of early times when to expect good or bad weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, sure warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in 1643, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aerial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer for showing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and the anemometer for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science of weather forecasting has made much progress in its details, but, for the individual observer, the method remains much the same now as then. The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather at present may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been about its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west: a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer below its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to raise the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon) all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions: soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aerial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to predict, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and, as such, will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

Attempts have been frequently made to connect the state of the weather with the aspects of the planets, the changes of the Moon, or some other astronomical occurrences. The idea that the weather is dependent on the Moon's phases still finds favour with the vulgar, although any appreciable connection has been repeatedly disproved.

It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that the Moon produces some sort of tide in the atmosphere surrounding our globe, as it does on the waters of the ocean; but then, whatever effect this tide may have upon the weather would appear gradually according to regular laws, and would not account for the sudden and apparently capricious changes of which the weather forecaster most desires to be warned.

Dr. Samuel Clarke published a table, founded upon this theory, for the prediction of weather

changes, which he says was the result of a long series of observations. It amounts to this:—If the new or full Moon takes place between noon and 2 p.m., or between 4 and 6 a.m., rain may be predicted. Fair weather may be expected when either new or full moon takes place between 4 and 6 p.m., or between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.

It has also been held that weather of a like character will return in the same order after every revolution of the Moon's nodes—that is, after every nineteen years.

As, notwithstanding what has been said above, many persons still hold to the belief that the Moon's changes have something to do with the weather, it has been thought well to give Dr. Samuel Clarke's extended Weather Table, in order that any one who cares to do so may compare the predictions therein with his own experience, and prove for himself how much truth there is in the theory.

If the Moon change betw'n	Summer.	Winter.
12 and 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow and rain.
2 — 4 "	Changeable ...	Fair and mild.
4 — 6 "	Fair	Fair.
6 — 8 "	{ Fair, if wind at N.W. ...	Frosty, if wind N. or N.E.
6 — 8 "	{ Rainy, if at S. or S.W..	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
8 — 10 "	{ Rainy, if at S. or S.W..	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
10 — 12 "	Fair	Fair and Frosty.
12 — 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless S. or S.W.
2 — 4 "	Cold & showery	Snow and stormy.
4 — 6 "	Rain	Snow and stormy.
6 — 8 "	Wind and rain.	Stormy weather.
8 — 10 "	Changeable...	Rain if wind W., snow if E.
10 — 12 "	Freq. showers..	Cold, with high wind.

Besides the meteorological instruments mentioned above, there is one often used to indicate weather changes which is known as the chemical weather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass.

Though sold in London more than a hundred years ago, no scientific explanation of its indications seems to have been attempted till the late Admiral FitzRoy took it in hand. Up to the year 1825 these storm-glasses had been considered rather as curiosities than otherwise; nothing certain could be made of their variations; but lately, says the Admiral, writing in 1862, it was fairly demonstrated that if fixed undisturbed in free air—not exposed to radiation from fire or sun—but in the ordinary light of a well-ventilated room, or, preferably, in the outer air, the chemical mixture in the storm-glass varies in character with the direction of the wind—not its force, specially (though it may so vary in appearance only)—from another cause, electrical tension.

Admiral FitzRoy considered that these instruments had a scientific value, used in conjunction with the barometer and thermometer, in predicting local storms. Some other writers are at variance with the Admiral on this point—one affirming that the weather indications of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; another, that light and temperature are the agents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of camphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of

ammonia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little water. This solution is placed in a long glass vial or tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. Some authorities say that a small hole should be left in the top to admit the external air.

At one time the upper part of the liquid in the tube will appear quite clear, the bottom portion being occupied by a shapeless mass like melting white sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be more or less filled with crystallizations like fern-leaves or hoar-frost, and under some circumstances like stars.

The general rules given for interpreting the readings of the storm-glass are as follow :—

(a) If the undissolved substance lies low and smooth at the bottom of the tube—fine weather.

(b) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern or feather-like crystallizations—rain.

(c) If it rises much higher than in (b), and if the liquid portion is less clear, with star-like crystals in motion, high wind or storm will follow.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In the time of the ancient astronomers 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, and is at present in the sign Pisces. 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, printed on the second page of each month. 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. 56s.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon (sub.) 23h. 32m. 27s.

Diminish by the Acceleration for 10h. 29m. 30s. at 10s. per hour } 1m. 35s.

Approximate mean time of Southing, March 15 } 10h. 28m. 44s.

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, increasing the result by the amount of the acceleration in *gh. 30m.* :—

Sidereal time at mean noon 14h. 58m. 57s.
Greenwich time (add) 9h. 30m. —

Add for acceleration for *gh. 30m.* at 10s. per hour } 1m. 35s.

Sidereal time November 5 at *gh. 30m. P.M.* } 0h. 30m. 32s.

To observers who are not furnished with a Sidereal Clock the Sidereal times at Mean Noon will be found very useful for readily finding the approximate mean times of Southing of the Stars.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1898.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 20	36°42	16°01
Feb. 9	37'45	16'51
Mar. 21	39°59	17'63
April 10	41°23	18'14
May 20	42°76	18'69
June 9	42°76	18'62
July 19	41°25	17'89
Aug. 8	40°02	17'37
Sept. 17	37'48	16'43
Oct. 7	36°44	16°09
Nov. 16	35°16	15°74
Dec. 26	35°15	15°84

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF VENUS AND MARS, 1898.

Date.	VENUS.	MARS.
Jan. 15	0'992	0'992
Feb. 14	1'000	0'981
Mar. 15	0'993	0'968
April 15	0'968	0'953
May 15	0'923	0'936
June 15	0'853	0'919
July 15	0'765	0'904
Aug. 15	0'655	0'889
Sept. 15	0'521	0'880
Oct. 15	0'344	0'880
Nov. 15	0'082	1'900
Dec. 15	0'063	0'951

The figures in the second and third columns of the above Table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer ring. In 1898 the northern surface will be visible. The ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the *versed sines* of the illuminated portions of the discs of Venus and Mars.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
William Henry Mahoney Christie, C.B.	1881

Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died	Age.	Rgn'd.
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
EDWY	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	—
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 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	43	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	50	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	50	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 Edw. 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 Edw. 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. (VI. of Scot.)	{ 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	Beh. 1645	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.	Reign.
CHARLES II.	Eldes son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	26
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	35 3
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
MARY II.	Eldes daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	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.	Eldes 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 PRESERVES		

* Constitutionally, the regnal years of Charles II. date from 1649.

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 (<i>Ceanmor</i>)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (<i>Bane</i>)	1093, Nov.	Margaret	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1094, May	John Baliol	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (<i>Bane</i>) 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, April 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (<i>Maiden</i>)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (<i>The Lion</i>)	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	879	Edward II. of England; born	128
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Created Prince of Wales	130
Jefan and Jago	948	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	134
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	137
Cadwalon, his brother	984	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	139
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	145
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	147
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht.	1015	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	148
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric.	1023	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	148
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	150
Bleddyn	1063	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	161
Trhaearn ap Caradoc	1073	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	161
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	163
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	171
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	172
Llewelyn the Great	1194	George William Frederick (George III.)	175
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	176
Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282	Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria	184

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	185
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	Franklin Pierce	185
John Adams	1797	James Buchanan	185
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	186 and 186
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	186
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 187
John Quincy Adams	1825	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	187
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	James A. Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881)	188
Martin Van Buren	1837	Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.)	188
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Grover Cleveland	188
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug. 1833)	188
James Knox Polk	1845	Grover Cleveland (b. 18 Mar. 1837)	1885 and 189
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	William McKinley (b. 29 Jan. 1843)	March 189

Population in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300. Population in 1881, all free, 50,152,866; 1890, 62,622,250

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737

The Carolingians.

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

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles, "The Wise"	1364
Charles, "The Beloved"	1380
Charles, "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieuonné	1643

Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795

The Consuls.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
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The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned)	died 22 July 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1830.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec. 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy, (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	3 Dec. 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons 24 June, 1894.)	
Jean Casimir Perier elected President	27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected President	17 Jan. 1895

Germany—Austria—Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of 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. } as last Emperor of Germany	1792
Francis I. } as first Emperor of Austria	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	2 December 1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia	1616
George-William	1619
Friederick-William, "The Great Elector"	1640
Friederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Friederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Friederick-William II.	1786
Friederick-William III.	1797
Friederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871)	1860
Frederick (Second German Emperor)	1888
William II. (Third German Emperor)	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I.	died 28 Jan. 1725	1796 Paul	assassinated 24 March 1801
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727	1801 Alexander I.	died 1 Dec. 1825
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; Ann, d. 29 Oct.	1740	1825 Nicholas I.	died 2 March 1855
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764	1855 Alexander II.	assassinated 13 March 1881
1741 Elizabeth	died 5 Jan. 1762	1881 Alexander III.	died 1 Nov. 1894
1762 Peter III.	assassinated 14 July 1762	1894 Nicholas II.	began to reign.
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d. 17 Nov.	1796		

Popes of Rome.

St. Peter (first Bishop of Rome)	42	Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope)	1154	Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Innocent XIII.	Conti	Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1803
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	Leo XII.	della Genga	1820
Clement XII.	Orsini	Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
		Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia) ..	Menelek of Shoa, G.C.M.G., <i>Emperor</i>	1843	12 March, 1889
Afghanistan ..	Abdur Rahman Khan, <i>Amir</i>	1845	22 July, 1880
Argentine Republic ..	J. E. Uriburu, <i>President</i> .....	...	22 Jan., 1895
Austria-Hungary ..	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baluchistan ..	Mir Mahmud, G.O.I.Z., <i>Khan of Khelat</i> .....	...	1893
Belgium ..	Leopold II., <i>King of the Belgians</i>	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Bolivia ..	Severo Fernandez Alonzo, <i>President</i> .....	...	20 Aug., 1896
Brazil (United States of) ..	Prudente de Moraes, <i>President</i> .....	...	15 Nov., 1894
Bulgaria ..	Ferdinand, <i>Prince</i>	26 Feb., 1861	7 July, 1877
Chile ..	Frederico Errazuriz, <i>President</i> .....	...	18 Sept., 1896
China ..	Kuang Hsi, <i>Emperor</i>	15 Aug., 1871	12 Jan., 1875
Colombia ..	Miguel A. Caro, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	...	7 Aug., 1894
Congo Free State ..	King of the Belgians, <i>Sovereign</i>	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Corea ..	Li Hsi, <i>Emperor</i> .....	...	1846
Costa Rica ..	Rafael Iglesias, <i>President</i> .....	...	8 May, 1894
Denmark ..	Christian IX., <i>King</i>	8 April, 1818	5 Nov., 1863
Dominican Republic ..	Ulises Heureaux, <i>President</i> .....	...	1 Sept., 1886
Ecuador ..	Eloy Medar do Alfaro, <i>President</i> .....	...	1895
Egypt ..	Abbas II., <i>Khedive</i>	14 July, 1874	7 Jan., 1892
France ..	Francois Félix Faure, <i>President</i>	31 Jan., 1841	17 Jan., 1895
Germany ..	William II., <i>Emperor</i>	27 Jan., 1859	15 June, 1888
Prussia ..	William II., <i>King</i>	27 Jan., 1859	15 June, 1888
Bavaria ..	Otto, <i>King (Prince Luitpold, Regent)</i>	27 April, 1848	10 June, 1886
Saxony ..	Albert, <i>King</i>	23 April, 1828	29 Oct., 1873
Württemberg ..	William II., <i>King</i>	25 Feb., 1848	6 Oct., 1891
Baden ..	Frederick, <i>Grand Duke</i>	9 Sept., 1826	5 Sept., 1856
Hesse ..	Ernest Louis V., <i>Grand Duke</i>	25 Nov., 1868	13 March, 1892
Anhalt ..	Frederick, <i>Duke</i>	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871
Brunswick ..	Prince Albrecht, <i>Regent</i>	8 May, 1837	21 Oct., 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ..	Frederick Francis IV., <i>Grand Duke</i>	9 April, 1862	10 April, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz ..	Frederick William, <i>Grand Duke</i>	17 Oct., 1819	6 Sept., 1860
Oldenburg ..	Peter, <i>Grand Duke</i>	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ..	Alfred, <i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	6 Aug., 1844	23 Aug., 1893
Waldeck-Pyrmont ..	Frederick, <i>Prince</i>	20 Jan., 1865	12 May, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland ..	Victoria, <i>Queen</i>	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837
Greece ..	George, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	24 Dec., 1845	30 March, 1863
Guatemala ..	Reina Barrios, <i>President</i> .....	...	1894
Hawaii ..	Sanford B. Dole, <i>President</i> .....	...	4 July, 1894
Hayti ..	Therasias Augustin Simon Sam, <i>President</i> .....	...	31 March, 1896
Honduras ..	Policarpo Bonilla, <i>President</i> .....	...	1 Feb., 1895
India ..	Victoria, <i>Empress</i>	24 May, 1819	1 Jan., 1877
Italy ..	Humbert, <i>King</i>	14 March, 1844	9 Jan., 1878
Japan ..	Mutsuhito, <i>Emperor (or Mikado)</i>	3 Nov., 1852	13 Feb., 1867
Liberia ..	William David Colman, <i>President</i> .....	...	13 Nov., 1896
Luxemburg ..	Adolphus, <i>Grand Duke</i>	24 July, 1817	23 Nov., 1890
Mexico ..	Porfirio Diaz, <i>President (4th time)</i> .....	...	1 Dec., 1896
Montenegro ..	Nicholas (Nikita), <i>Prince</i>	7 Oct., 1841	13 Aug., 1860
Morocco ..	Muley Abdul Aziz, <i>Sultan</i>	1879	7 June, 1894
Nepal ..	{ Prithivi Beer Bikram Shum Shere Jung } { Bahadur, <i>Maharaja</i>	8 Aug., 1875	17 May, 1881
Netherlands ..	Wilhelmina (a Minor), <i>Queen</i>	31 Aug., 1880	23 Nov., 1890
Nicaragua ..	José Santos Zelaya, <i>President</i> .....	...	June, 1893
Orange Free State ..	M. T. Steyn, <i>President</i> .....	...	21 Feb., 1896
Paraguay ..	General Eguaguiza, <i>President</i> .....	...	25 Nov., 1894
Persia ..	Mozaffer-ed-Din, <i>Shah</i>	25 March, 1853	1 May, 1866
Peru ..	Nicolas Pierola, <i>President</i> .....	...	8 Sept., 1895
Portugal ..	Carlos, <i>King</i>	28 Sept., 1863	19 Oct., 1889
Roumania ..	Charles, <i>King</i>	20 April, 1839	26 March, 1881
Russia ..	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor</i>	18 May, 1868	1 Nov. (n.s.), '94
Salvador ..	Rafaél A. Gutierrez, <i>President</i> .....	...	June, 1894
Sarawak ..	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., <i>Raja</i>	3 June, 1829	11 June, 1868
Servia ..	Alexander (Obrenovitch), <i>King</i>	14 Aug., 1876	6 March, 1889
Siam ..	Khoulalokorn, <i>King</i>	21 Sept. 1853	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 ..	Adolphe Deucher, <i>President</i>	1831	15 Dec., 1896
Transvaal (S. A. Republic) ..	Stephen J. Paul Krüger, <i>President</i>	10 Oct., 1825	April, 1893
Tripoli ..	Ahmed Rassim Paasha, <i>Governor-General</i> .....	...	Nov., 1881
Tunis ..	Sidi Ali Paasha, <i>Bey</i>	1817	28 Oct., 1882
Turkey ..	Abdul Hamid II., <i>Sultan</i>	21 Sept., 1842	31 Aug., 1876
United States (America) ..	William McKinley, <i>President</i>	29 Jan., 1843	4 March, 1897
Uruguay ..	Juan L. Questas, <i>Act. Pres. (till 1 Mar. 1898)</i> .....	...	Sept., 1897
Venezuela ..	Joaquin Crespo, <i>President</i> .....	...	14 March, 1894
Zanzibar ..	Hamud bin Mahomet, <i>Sultan</i> .....	...	27 Aug., 1896

82 British and Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, &c.

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Algeria	Frank J. S. Hay Newton, <i>Cons.-Gen.</i> ...	Represented by France.
Argentine Republic	Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, <i>Minister</i> ...	Luis L. Dominguez, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Austria-Hungary ...	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i> ...	Count Franz Deym, 18 Belgrave Sq. S. W.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. E. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., <i>Min.</i> ...	Baron Whetnall, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S. W.
Bolivia		Francisco Suarez, <i>Consulate</i> , 12 Fenchurch St., E. C.
Brazil	Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B., <i>Minister</i> ...	A. de Souza Corréa, 55 Curzon St., W.
Bulgaria	F. E. H. Elliot, <i>Agent & Cons.-Gen.</i> ...	
Central America.....	{ George Francis Birt Jenner, <i>Minister and Consul-General</i>	{ Costa Rica : John A. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard St., E. C. Guatemala : José Saborio, 150 Leadenhall St., E. C. Honduras } M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Nicaragua } Lane, E. C. Salvador }
Chile	Audley Charles Gosling, <i>Minister</i>	A. Bascunan, 36 Victoria St., S. W.
China	Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G., <i>Minister</i>	Lo Fêng Lu, 49 Portland Place, W.
Colombia	Montagu Villiers, <i>Chargé d' Affaires</i> ...	J. M. Hurtado, 30 Harrington Gdns., S. W.
Congo Free State ...	W. C. Pickersgill, C.B., <i>Consul</i>	
Denmark	Sir Chas. Stewart Scott, K.C.M.G., <i>Minis.</i> ...	F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont St., S. W.
Dominican Republic	Augustus Cohen, <i>Cons.-Gen.</i>	Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E. C.
Ecuador	Capt. H. M. Jones, F.C. (Lima), <i>Min.</i> ...	Celso Nevares, 3 Copthall Buildings, E. C.
Egypt.....	Lord Cromer, G.C.B., <i>Min. & Cons.-Gen.</i> ...	Baron Alphonse de Courcel, Albert Gate [House, Hyde Pk., W.
France	Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i> ...	
German Empire.....		
Prussia	{ Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., <i>Ambassador</i>	{ Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S. W.
Bavaria	Victor A. W. Drummond, <i>Minister</i>	
Württemberg ...		
Saxony		
Baden		
Hesse		
Saxe-Cob.-Goth. Waldeck Pyrmnt.		
Greece	Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B., <i>Minister</i>	M. Metaxas, 31 Marloes Road, S. W.
Hawaii	W. J. Kenny (Acting) <i>Com. & Con.-Gen.</i> ...	Cyril Hopkins, 32 Cornhill, E. C.
Hayti.....	Augustus Cohen, <i>Consul-General</i>	L. J. Janvier, 5 Albany Ct. Yd., W.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir F. Clare Ford, G.C.B., <i>Am.</i> ...	Gen. Ferrero, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Japan	Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K.C.M.G., <i>Min.</i> ...	M. Takaaki Kato, 8 Sussex Sq., Hyde (Pk., W.
Luxemburg	Henry Howard, C.B. (The Hague), <i>Envoy</i> Ext.	Manuel Eturbé, 87 Cromwell Rd., S. W.
Mexico	Sir H. Nevill Dering, Bt., C.B., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	
Montenegro	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., <i>Minister Resident</i>	
Morocco	Sir A. Nicolson, K.C.I.E., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	
Netherlands.....	Henry Howard, C.B., <i>Minister</i>	Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller, 118 Eaton Square, S. W.
Orange Free State...		Sir W. Dunn, Bt., 43 Broad St. Av., E. C.
Paraguay	Hn. W. Barrington (Buenos Aires), <i>M.</i> ...	Christopher James, 18 Eldon St., E. C.
Persia	Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., <i>Env. Ext.</i> ...	Gen. Mohamed-Ali-Khan, 30 Ennis- more Gardens, S. W.
Peru	Capt. Henry M. Jones, F.C., <i>Minister</i> ...	José Canevaro, 3 Park Place, S. W.
Portugal	Sir H. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., <i>Minister</i> ...	Luiz de Soveral, G.C.M.G., 12 Glou- cester Place, W.
Roumania	John Gordon Kennedy, <i>Minister</i>	M. de Balaceano, 28 Victoria St., S. W.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir N. E. O'Connor, G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i> ...	Georges de Staal, Chesham House, S. W.
Servia	Edmund D. V. Fane, <i>Minister</i>	M. Mijatovitch, 27 Pembroke Gardens, S. W.
Siam	George Greville, C.M.G., <i>Minister</i>	Marquis Maha Yotha, 23 Ashburn Pl.,
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolf, G.C.B., <i>Ambas.</i>	Conde de Rascon, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.
Sweden and Norway	Hon. Francis J. Pakenham, <i>Minister</i> ...	Count Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont St., S. W.
Switzerland	Frederick R. St. John, <i>Minister</i>	Chas. D. Bourcart, 52 Lexham Gdns., W.
Transvaal.....	Wm. Conyngham Greene, C.B., <i>Br. Agent</i>	Montagu White, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W. C.
Tripoli	Thomas S. Jago, <i>Consul-General</i>	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B., <i>Consul-Gen.</i>	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir P. H. W. Currie, G.C.B., <i>Am.</i> ...	Costaki Pacha, 1 Bryanston Sq., W.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pauncefote, G.C.B., <i>Am.</i> ...	Hon. Jn. Hay, 5 Carlton Hse. Ter., S. W.
Uruguay	Walter Baring, <i>Minister and Cons.-Gen.</i>	Alberto Nin, 83 Victoria St., S. W.
Venezuela.....	Wm. H. Doveton Haggard, <i>Min. Res.</i> ...	General Pietri, 11 Montague St., W. C.

COUNTRY.	BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.	REPRESENTATIVE IN GT. BRITAIN.
INDIA, see pages (441-476)	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, <i>Viceroy & Gov. Gen.</i>	<i>India Office</i> — Lord George Hamilton, <i>Sec. of State.</i>
Madras (452)	Sir Arthur E. Havelock, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i>	
Bombay (452)	Lord Sandhurst, <i>c.c.l.</i> , <i>Governor</i>	
Bengal (452)	Hon. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, <i>k.c.s.l.</i> , <i>Lieut. Gov.</i> ..	
N. W. Prov. and Oude (453)	Sir Anthony P. MacDonnell, <i>c.c.s.l.</i> , <i>Lieut. Gov.</i> ..	
Punjab (453)	Sir W. Mackworth Young, <i>k.c.s.l.</i> , <i>Lieut. Gov.</i> ..	
Burma (454)	Sir Fredk. W. R. Fryer, <i>k.c.s.l.</i> , <i>Lieut. Gov.</i> ..	
Ceylon (476-477)	<i>Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, k.c.b., Gov. Lieut. Col. Sir B. H. Mitchell, c.m.g., Governor</i>	<i>Crown Agents for Colonies.</i>
Straits Settlements (477-478)	Sir William Robinson, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Hong Kong (479-487)	Leicester Paul Beauffort, <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Borneo, Labuan (480-484)	H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Rajah</i> ..	" " "
Sarawak (480-481)		" " "
*CANADA (481-490)	{ Earl of Aberdeen, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor-General</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> .. } { Sir Herbert H. Murray, <i>k.c.b.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Whitway, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> }	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Agent-Gen.</i> <i>Crown Agents for Colonies.</i>
*Newfoundland (490)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
British Guiana (490-491)	<i>Colonel David Wilson, c.m.g., Governor</i> ..	" " "
British Honduras (491-492)	<i>Lieut.-General George D. Barker, c.b., Governor</i> ..	" " "
Bermuda (492-493)		" " "
AUSTRALASIA (493-507)		
*New South Wales (495-497)	{ Viscount Hampden, <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, <i>Premier</i> .. } { Lord Brassey, <i>k.c.b.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> .. } { Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, <i>Premier</i> .. } { Lord Lamington, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh M. Nelson, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> .. } { <i>Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, k.c.m.g., Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> .. } { Earl of Ranfurly, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, <i>Premier</i> .. } { Viscount Gormanston, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> }	Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . Hon. Thos. Playford, <i>Agent-General</i> . Gen. Hon. Sir H. W. Norman, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . Hon. W. P. Reeves, <i>Agent-General</i> . Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . <i>Crown Agents for Colonies</i>
*Victoria (497-498)	Sir George E. M. O'Brien, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ..	" " "
*South Australia (498-500)	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
*Queensland (500-502)		" " "
*Western Australia (502-503)		" " "
*New Zealand (503-504)		" " "
*Tasmania (505-506)		" " "
Fiji (506)		" " "
British New Guinea (506-7)		" " "
Western Pacific Islands (507)		" " "
BRITISH WEST INDIES (507-513)		
Jamaica (508-509)	Sir Hy. A. Blake, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Capt.-Gen. & Gov. in Chief</i>	" " "
Bahamas (509-10)	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Leeward Isles (510-511)	Sir Francis Fleming, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Windward Isles (511-512)	Sir Alfred Moloney, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Barbados (512-513)	Sir Clement Courtney Knollys, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Trinidad and Tobago (513)	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
BRITISH AFRICA		
1. South Africa (514-519)		
*Cape Colony (515-516)	{ Sir Alfred Milner, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Gov. & High Commr.</i> .. } { Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Premier</i> .. } Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Commr.</i>	Hon. Sir David Tennant, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Agent-General</i> . <i>Crown Agents for Colonies.</i>
Basutoland (516-517)	Francis J. Newton, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ..	" " "
Bechuanaland Protector. (517) ..	{ Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Gov.</i> .. } { Hon. H. Binns, <i>Premier</i> .. }	Sir Walter Peace, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
*Natal (517-518)	Sir Marshall James Clarke, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Commissioner</i>	<i>Crown Agents for Colonies</i>
Zululand (519)	Earl Grey, <i>Administrator</i> ..	H. Canning, <i>Secretary.</i>
Rhodesia, British S. A. Co.'s Territories (519) ..		
2. West Africa (520-524)		
Gambia (520-21)	Robert Baxter Llewellyn, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Administrator</i> ..	<i>Crown Agents for Colonies</i>
Gold Coast Colony (521)	Sir W. E. Maxwell, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Sierra Leone (521-522)	<i>Colonel Sir Frederick Cardew, k.c.m.g., Governor</i>	" " "
Lagos (522-23)	<i>Major H. E. M'Callum, r.e., c.m.g., Governor</i> ..	" " "
Niger Coast Protector. (523) ..	Sir B. D. R. Moor, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>H. M. Commr. & Cons.-Gen.</i>	<i>Foreign Office.</i>
Royal Niger Co.'s Territory (523-24) ..	Sir George Taubman Goldie, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	Wm. Wallace, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>A.-Gen.</i>
3. East and Central (524-526)		
East Africa Protec. (524-25)	Sir A. H. Hardinge, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>H. M. Commr. & Cons.-Gen.</i>	<i>Foreign Office.</i>
Uganda Protectorate (525)	Ernest James Lennox Berkeley, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>H. M. Commr.</i>	" " "
Witu Protectorate (525)	{ Omari Mahdi, <i>Sultan</i> .. } { Captain A. S. Rogers, <i>Resident</i> .. } { Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, <i>Sultan</i> .. } { Sir A. H. Hardinge, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>H. M. Agent & Cons.-Gen.</i> }	" " "
Zanzibar Protectorate (525-26) ..	Alfred Sharpe, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>H. M. Commissioner & Cons.-Gen.</i>	" " "
British Central Africa Protec. (526) ..		" " "
Mauritius (527-528)	Sir Charles Bruce, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	<i>Crown Agents for Colonies.</i>
Ascension (528)	Captain J. E. Blackland, <i>r.n.</i> , <i>Officer in Charge</i> ..	<i>H. M. Admiralty.</i>
Falkland Islands (528-529)	William Grey Wilson, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	<i>Crown Agents for Colonies.</i>
St. Helena (529)	Robert Armitage Sterndale, <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Cyprus (529-530)	Sir Walter J. Sendall, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>High Commissioner</i>	" " "
Malta (530-31)	Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Fremantle, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>Governor</i> ..	" " "
Gibraltar (531)	General Sir R. Biddulph, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>Gov. & C.-in-Ch.</i>	" " "

* The figures in parentheses refer to the Appendix, where a descriptive account of each country will be found. The eleven self-governing colonies have an asterisk prefixed.

THE STUART family traces its origin to Walter FitzAlan, Lord of Oswestry, Co. Salop, who entered the service of David I., King of Scotland, and became Hereditary High Steward, and whose descendant, in the year 1371, ascended the throne of Scotland as Robert II. The first of the race who succeeded to the throne of England 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. He succeeded to the throne 24th March, 1603, and after an inglorious reign of 22 years, died in 1625; he 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 was restored in 1660. CHARLES II. died 6 February, 1685, leaving no issue by his queen, Katharine of Braganza. But that "most religious Sovereign" had had, by various mistresses, no fewer than twelve illegitimate children, among whom were Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Grafton, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, and Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans. On each of these three sons were conferred enormous perpetual pensions. Charles was succeeded by his brother, JAMES II., whose attacks on English liberties only served to deepen the feeling of aversion with which the House of Stuart had come to be regarded by a Protestant nation. 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 (grandson of Charles I.), and his wife Mary, who was the eldest daughter of James by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and they accordingly ascended the throne as WILLIAM III. and MARY II., 13 February, 1689. Mary died in 1694, and William in 1702. By the Act of Settlement he was succeeded by ANNE, second daughter of King James, sister of Queen Mary, and wife of George, Prince of Denmark. By her husband Queen Anne had seventeen children, who all died young; William, created Duke of Gloucester, who lived the longest, died aged eleven. Queen ANNE died in 1714, and with her the Stuart dynasty ended. In order 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, succeeded to the British throne, 1 August, 1714, as GEORGE I.

JAMES II. died in France in 1701: he left one son, James Francis Edward, known as the "Old Pretender," who married in 1719 the granddaughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and by her had two sons, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," who died in 1788, and Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, who died in 1807, aged 82.

The advent of the House of Hanover was

not popular: the new king had no personal friends, while the adherents of the Stuarts were numerous and powerful. In 1715 they broke out in open rebellion, and again in 1745; both revolts were suppressed only after a great deal of vindictive bloodshed.

GEORGE I. came amongst us with little knowledge of English politics, and but little interest in English legislation. He was entirely ignorant of the language, and 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. He married Sophia Dorothea, Princess of Celle, and by her had two children. Notwithstanding his own licentiousness he charged his wife with an intrigue with Count Koningsmark, whom he caused to be assassinated, and although her guilt was never proved, he confined her for life. He died while on his road to Hanover, and his only son succeeded him on the throne.

GEORGE II. was born at Hanover, 30 October, 1683, and came to England with his father in 1714. He married Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and by her had a numerous family:—1, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales; 2, George, died in infancy; 3, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland; 4, Anne, married to William, Prince of Orange, who died in 1751; 5, Amelia Sophia, born in 1711, died unmarried in 1786; 6, Elizabeth, who also died unmarried; 7, Mary, married to Frederick, Prince of Hesse-Cassel; and 8, Louisa, married to Frederick, afterwards King of Denmark. George II. died 25 Oct., 1760. Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II., like his father and his grandfather, was born at Hanover, 20 Jan., 1707: in 1736 he was married to the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, shortly after which he quarrelled with his father, with whom he remained on bad terms all the rest of his life. He had a family of nine children; sons—1, George William Frederick, afterwards King GEORGE III.; 2, Edward Augustus, created Duke of York and Albany; 3, William Henry, created Duke of Gloucester; 4, Henry Frederick, created Duke of Cumberland; 5, Frederick William, who died young; daughters—1, Augusta, married to Charles, Duke of Brunswick; 2, Elizabeth Caroline, died young; 3, Louisa Anne, also died young; 4, Caroline Matilda, who at the age of fifteen was married to her cousin, Christian VII., King of Denmark; a most unhappy marriage. Prince Frederick died in 1751, nine years before his father, who lived till 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, who ascended the throne as GEORGE III., and made it his boast that he was a true-born Englishman. GEORGE III. was succeeded by his son, who became GEORGE IV.; he died in 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, who reigned as WILLIAM IV. On the accession of Queen VICTORIA, in 1837, the Crown of Hanover passed, under the provisions of the Salic Law, to her uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. In 1866 the Prussians, who had long coveted that country, found a pretext for seizing it and extinguishing the Monarchy.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., born January 20, 1707; died March 20, 1751), by Augusta (born Nov. 30, 1719; died Feb. 8, 1772), youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738. He succeeded to the throne as George III. on the death of his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760. On Sept. 8, 1761, he married SOPHIA CHARLOTTE (born May 19, 1744; died Nov. 17, 1818), daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and was crowned with her on Sept. 22 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 (1788, 1804) his mind entirely gave way; many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of "Prince Regent." George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. His family were as follow:—

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

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

III. WILLIAM, born Aug. 21, 1765, was, on May 20, 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 July 11, 1818, he married Adelaide (born Aug. 13, 1792; died Dec. 2, 1849), daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (born and died March 27, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born December 20, 1820; died March 4, 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., June 26, 1830. He died at Windsor, July 20, 1837.

IV. CHARLOTTE, Princess Royal, born September 29, 1766; married, May 18, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Württemberg (born Nov. 6, 1754; died Oct. 30, 1816). She died, without issue, Oct. 5, 1822.

V. EDWARD, born Nov. 2, 1767, was on April 23, 1793, created Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin. He married at Coburg, May 29, 1818 (and again at Kew Palace, July 12), Victoria (born Aug. 17, 1786; died March 6, 1861), daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-

Coburg, sister of King Leopold, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. The Duke died Jan. 23, 1820.

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

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

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

IX. AUGUSTUS, born Jan. 27, 1773, created Duke of Sussex Nov. 27, 1801. He married at Rome, April 4, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, Dec. 5 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, known afterwards as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (born Jan. 13, 1794; died, unmarried, Dec. 21, 1848), and Augusta (born Aug. 11, 1801; married Aug. 13, 1845, Lord Truro; died May 21, 1866). Lady Augusta D'Ameland died March 5, 1830, and the Duke shortly after contracted a morganatic marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness, who died August 1, 1873. He died April 21, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

X. ADOLPHUS, born Feb. 24, 1774, was, on Nov. 27, 1801, created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden. He married at Hesse-Cassel, May 1, 1818 (and again at the Queen's Palace, June 1), Augusta (born July 25, 1797; died April 6, 1889), daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, by whom he had issue, George, Duke of Cambridge; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Mary, Duchess of Teck (born Nov. 27, 1833; died Oct. 27, 1897). The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, July 8, 1850, leaving issue.

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

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

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

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

XV. ANELLA, born August 7, 1783; died unmarried, Nov. 2, 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 at Kensington Palace, 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, 1851. Her Majesty has had issue—*

1. H.I.M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, *b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1853, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 13, 1831, died June 15, 1888), and has had issue—William, reigning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1860, m. Feb. 13, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, b. Aug. 14, 1862, m. May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1866; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Waldemar, b. Feb. 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.*

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *b. November 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (b. Dec. 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, b. Jan. 8, 1864, d. Jan. 14, 1892; George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain R.N., b. June 3, 1865, m. July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), and has issue Edward, b. June 23, 1894, Albert, b. Dec. 14, 1895, and Victoria Alexandra, b. April 25, 1897; Louise, b. Feb. 20, 1867, m. July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891, and Maud, b. April 3, 1893; Victoria, b. July 6, 1868; Maud, b. Nov. 26, 1869; m. 22 July, 1896, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and Alexander, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.*

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, *b. April 25, 1843; m. July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (b. September 12, 1837, d. March 13, 1892); d. Dec. 14, 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, b. April 5, 1863, m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1864, m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. July 11, 1866, m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Nov. 25, 1868, m. April 19, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. June 6, 1872, m. Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, b. Nov. 15, 1895; and Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1876.*

4. H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b. August 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1853), and has issue—Alfred, d. Oct. 15, 1874; Marie, b. Oct. 29, 1875, m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, b. Nov. 25, 1876, m. April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has*

issue; Alexandra, b. Sept. 1, 1878, m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; and Beatrice, b. April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christian V., Lt. King's Roy. Rifles, b. April 14, 1867; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., b. May 3, 1870; Louise A., b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Pr. Aribert of Anhalt; and Harold, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1876.*

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *b. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1871, to John, Marquess of Lorne (b. Aug. 6, 1845).*

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, *b. May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; m. March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, b. Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, b. March 17, 1886.*

8. H.R.H. LEOPOLD G. D. A., Duke of Albany, *b. April 7, 1853; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, d. Mar. 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1883; Leopold CHARLES EDWARD G. A., Duke of Albany, b. July 19, 1884.*

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3, 1891.*

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge, Her Majesty's Uncle.

Field-Marshal GEORGE William Frederick Charles, *and Duke of Cambridge, b. Mar. 26, 1819.*

AVGUSTA Caroline, *b. July 19, 1822; m. June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, d. July 22, 1848, m. and has several children.*

Mary Adelaide, *b. Nov. 27, 1833; m. June 12, 1856, Francis, Duke of Teck (b. Aug. 27, 1837), d. Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being—Victoria Mary, b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Duke of York; Adolphus, b. Aug. 13, 1868, m. 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, d. of the Duke of Westminster, and has issue; Francis, b. Jan. 9, 1870; and Alexander George, b. April 14, 1874.*

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

ERNEST Augustus George, *third Duke of Cumberland, b. Sept. 21, 1845; m. Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammungen (issue—Victoria, b. Mar. 7, d. Mar. 27, 1881); and MARY Ernestine, b. Dec. 3, 1849.*

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Dord Steward, The Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O. £2,000
Treasurer, Viscount Curzon, M.P. £904
Comptroller, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. £904
Master of the Household, Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B. £1,158
Secretary to the Board, Thomas C. March, C.B.
Chief Clerk, George A. Courroux.
Clerks, R. J. Searle and Col. E. L. F. Jennings.
Paymaster, George Thomas Hertset.
Gentleman of the Cellars, Thomas Kingscott.
Clerk Comptroller, A. F. W. Lloyd.
First Clerk of Kitchen, Edward Lawley
Chief Cook, Louis Chevriot.
First Master Cook, G. F. Marsch.
First Gentleman Porter, Charles Michie.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Electric Light Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.INST.O.E.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.
Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. £2,000
Vice-Chamb., Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, M.P. £924
Somptroller of Accounts, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.O.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, Daniel Tupper £600
Examiner of Accounts, Harry L. Hertset, M.V.O. £400
Clerks, Cecil C. Marrable; R. G. March; Herbert A. F. Trendell; Frederic S. Osgood.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexr. Redford £320
Paymaster of Household, George T. Hertelet £1,000
Lords in Waiting, Earl of Clarendon; Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.; Earl of Denbigh; Gen. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.; Lord Churhill; Lord Harris, G.C.B.; Lord Lawrence; Lord Bagot, each £702
Grooms in Waiting, Capt. W. D. S. Campbell, M.V.O.; Hon. Alex. Grantham Yorke, M.V.O.; Adm. of Fleet Sir John Edmund Commerell, G.O.B., F.C.; Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.; Capt. Malcolm Drummond (of Megginch); Capt. Hon. Ches. Harbord; Col. Henry Donald Browne; Gen. Sir H. Lynedoch Gardiner, G.C.V.O. each £334
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter George Stirling, Bart., R.A.; Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.O.I.E.; Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B., R.A.
Master of the Ceremonies, Colonel Hon. Sir William James Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B. £700
Assistant Master, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Chaine £225
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. R. C. Moreton £150
Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber, Capt. Walter J. Stopford, C.B.; Conway F. C. Seymour; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Horace West; Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood (*extra*) each £200
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B. £2,000
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B.; Edward Hamilton Anson; Alpin MacGregor each £250
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Frederick Campbell.
Grooms of Privy Chamber, Col. Hon. C. G. O. Elliot; Capt. Nath. G. Phillips; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Capt. Hon. Otway Fredk. Seymour Cuffe each £120
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B.; Raglan G. H. Somerset; Hon. Henry J. Stonor; Hon. Aubrey FitzClarence; Charles J. Innes-Ker; Lt.-Col. Arthur Collins, M.V.O.; Brook Taylor; Hon. Arth. Hay each £80
Grooms of the Great Chamber, E. F. Collins; J. Nurse; E. Goddard; John Martin; J. Ireland; William Collins; Henry Holloway; Leonard Collmann; J. B. Seymour; James Campbell.
Librarian at Windsor, Rich. B. Holmes, M.V.O. £500

PERSONAL.

Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Inham Edwards, K.C.B.
Private Secretary to Her Majesty, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., B.A.
Assistant Keeper and Assistant Private Secretary, Lieut. Frederick E. Grey Ponsby, M.V.O.
Lectrices to H. M., Miss Bauer; Mdlle. Noréle.
Resid. Medical Attendant, Sir J. Reid, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.
German Secretary, Maurice Muther, M.V.O.
Munshi and Indian Sec., Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E.
Commissioner at Balmoral, James Forbes.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter M. Gibson.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby.
Indian Attendants, Gholam Mustafa; Sheikh Chidda.
Highland Attendant, Alexander Rankin.
Highland Servant, William Brown.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. Tait.
Osborne, Andrew Slater.
Head Keeper, J. Overton.

Post Laureate, Alfred Austin £72
Painter in Ordinary, James Sant, R.A. hon.
Marine Painter, Edward de Martino hon.
Surveyor of Pictures, Sir Jno. Chas. Robinson £300
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Marquess of Lorne, K.T. £1,200
Deputy, Col. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton, K.O.B., £
Bargemaster, J. A. Messenger £50
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett £30
Keeper of the Jewels, Tower, Lieut.-General Sir Fredk. Dobson Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B. £300
Master of the Music, Sir Walter Parratt £300
Conductor of the Band, Ludwig Strauss
Pages of the Back Stairs, G. J. Searle; Charles Thomson; G. Waite; Archb. Brown, each £250
State Pages, Frederick Wagenreider; C. Robertson each £200
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, Francis Orchard; J. Heir; Andrew Thomson; William Thomson; T. G. Shorter each £200
Pages, Men, C. Elder; W. Bovington; F. Gray each £100
SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS, Thomas Chas. Marsh, C.B.; George T. Hertelet; Capt. Hon. D. J. Monson, C.V.O.; Maj. Jas. A. C. Gore; Richd. Edgcombe; Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean; E. Hamilton Anson; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith, R.N. each £70

HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, Earl Waldegrave, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance; *Esqns.*, Col. Richard George Ellison; *Clark of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Col. Rognald Hennell, D.S.O.; *Ezons*, Lieut.-Col. Charles Doyle Paterson; Maj. Edmund Hurburt Elliot, R.A.; Maj. Hon. Frank Colborne; Capt. Houston French. (See also p. 213.)

HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, Col. Lord Belper, A.D.C., £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham; *Standard-Bearer*, Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Col. Aubone George Fife; *Sub-Officer*, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman. (See also p. 213.)

Inspector, Windsor—Leonard Collmann £500
" Buckingham Palace—C. Taylor £500
sergeant Trumpeter, Thomas Harper.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bart., G.O.B., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Edward Henry Sleveking, M.D.; Sir Jas. Reid, Bart., K.C.B., M.D. each £200
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir Richard Powell, Bart., M.D.; Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alfred Baring Garrad, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Sergeant Surgeon, Sir James Paget, Bart. £280
Surgeons Extraordinary, Lord Lister, F.R.S., M.D.; Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., F.R.C.S.; Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.
Phys. to Household, Thomas Barlow, M.D. £200
Surg. to Household, Rickman J. Godlee, F.R.C.S. £300
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Eras. Henry Laking, M.D. £1,000
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, William Fairbank; William Ellison (jointly) £1,000
Ditto at Osborne, William Hoffmeister, M.D. J. B. Hoffmeister, and H. E. W. Hoffmeister (jointly)
Surgeon Oculist, George Lawson, F.R.C.S. [£200
Surg. Dentist, Sir Edwin Saunders, F.R.C.S.
Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman £70
Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

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 Winchester ... £7
Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A.; Very Rev. Dean Farrar, D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, O.M.G.
Organist and Composer, William Croser, Mus.D.
Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Sir Walter Parratt, Knt.
Domestic Chap., Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
Reader (Balmoral), Rev. John H. Eliason, M.A.
Chaplain (St. James's), Rev. S. J. R. Sidbold, B.D.
 " (St. James's), Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A.
 " (Hampton Court Palace), Rev. Arthur George Ingram, M.A.
 " (Kensington), Rev. William G. Green, M.A.
 " (German Chapel, St. James's), Rev. Carl Wilhelm Schoell, D.D.
 " (Savoy), Rev. Paul Williams Wyatt, M.A.
 ROYAL ALMONY, 6, CRAIG'S COURT, S.W.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Eytton, M.A.
Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.
Assistants do., W. G. Hunt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Office, Royal Mews, Piccadilly.

Master of the Horse, The Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O. £2,500
Crown Equerry, and Secretary to Master of the Horse, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £800
Equerries in Ordinary, Col. Hon. Sir H. W. J. Byng, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John C. McNeill, K.C.B., F.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, C.B.; Maj. Hon. Henry Charles Legge, M.V.O., each £600; Lieut. Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby, M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Davidson, M.V.O. each £500
Extra Equerries, Gen. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Stanier Waller, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, K.C.B., R.E.; Capt. Albert Ed., Count Gleichen; Lt.-Col. John Clerk, G.V.O., G.S.I.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Taylor Du Plat, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, K.C.V.O.
Honorary Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G.

Pages of Honour, Josslyn Seymour Egerton; Hon. J. Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major; Hon. Ivan J. Lumley Hay; Harold E. Feating, each £230
Supt. Royal Mews, London, J. Nicholas, M.V.O.

Windsor, Daniel Hickey.

Accountant, William Cullen.
Storekeeper, John Miller.
Clerk, Frederick Thomas Malleon.
Veterinary Surgeon, London, George Williams.
 " " Windsor, Henry Allnutt
State Coachman, Edwin Miller.
Queen's Coachman, Thomas Burnham.
 THE ROYAL HUNT.
Master of the Buckhounds, The Earl of Coventry ...
Huntsman, John Comins. [£1,500
Whippers-in, C. Strickland; C. Hoare.
Veterinary Surgeon, Sir Henry Lunnonsimpson, Kt.

Hereditary Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Lady Churchill; Dowager Countess of Erroll; Dowager Lady Southampton; Dowager Lady Ampt-hill; Viscountess Downe; Countess of Antrim; Countess of Lytton, O.I.; Duchess of Roxburghe.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Duchess of Bedford, Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford; Hon. Lady Cust; Hon. Harriet L. Phipps; Hon. Emily Cathcart; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan each £300
Extra Bedchamber Women, Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph; Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesey; Hon. Lady Biddulph; Duchess of Argyll; Lady Cowell, V.A.; Hon. Caroline Cavendish; Hon. Mrs. Alaric Grant; Hon. Mrs. Bernard Mallet, V.A.; Hon. Lady Ponsonby; Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn I. Moore; Hon. Bertha Lambart; Hon. Mary Florentia Hughes; Hon. Alina Maud-jendie; Hon. Mary E. Agnes Byng; Hon. Judith Harbord; Hon. Sylvia Edwades each £300
Extra Maid of Honour, Hon. Constance H. Kerr.
Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine (of Cardross).
Clerk of the Robes, Arnold Royle, C.B.

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

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Duce.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, Q.C., M.P.
Sec.-Gen., Col. Sir R. N. Fitzh. Kingscote, K.C.B.
Sec. & Clerk of Council, Maurice Holzmann, C.B.
Auditor, Lesley Charles Probyn.
Groom of the Stole, Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Lords in Waiting, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.; Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Comptroller and Treasurer, General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, G.C.V.O., F.C.
Grooms in Waiting, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B.; Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, G.C.B. (extra); Hon. Henry Stonor.
Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Edwd. A. Ellis, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de A. Calvert Clarke, K.C.V.O.; Capt. George Lindsay Holford, O.I.E., M.V.O.; Commander Hon. Seymour Fortescue, M.V.O., R.N.
Extra Equerries, Col. Sir Robt. Nigel F. Kingscote, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., F.C.; Maj.-Gen. John Cecil Russell; Capt. Hon. Alwyn Henry Fulke Greville; Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Frederick Stephenson, K.C.B.

Honorary A.-de-Cs., H.H. the Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, of Kuch Behar, G.C.S.I.; Lieut.-Col. Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I.
Orderly Native Officers, Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Ahmead Khan, Bahadur, Khan Sahib 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers.

Private Secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Hervey, M.A.
Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth, D.D.; Rev. A. Robins, M.A.; Rev. Canon J. Fleming, B.D.; Rev. J. F. Mitchell, B.A.

Librarian, Maurice Holzmann, C.B.
Chief Clerk Francis Morgan Bryant.

Second Clerk, Geo. B. Long. *Third*, E. W. Bryant.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bt., G.C.B., M.D.; Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, Knt., M.D.; Sir Wm. H. Broadbent, Bart., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Jas. Paget, Bt., M.D.; Sir William MacCormac Bt., F.R.C.S.; Alfred Downing Fripp, F.R.C.S.

Hon. Physicians, Sir Hy. W. Acland, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., M.D.; John Lowe, M.D.; Sir Dye Duckworth, Knt., M.D.

Superintendent of Stables, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Surg. Apothecary, Sandringham, Alan R. Manby, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir E. Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.

House Steward, J. Blackburn.
Agent at Sandringham, Frank R. Beck.

Housekeeper, Mrs. R. Dodds.
Housekeeper at Sandringham, Mrs. E. Butler.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., G.C.V.O.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Morton; Lady Emily Kingeote; Lady Suffield.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, Countess of Macclesfield.

Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; Miss Elizabeth C. Knollys; Hon. Mrs. C. Hardinge.
Extra Bedchamber Woman, Duchesse G. d'Otrante.
Private Secretary, Major-Gen. Sir Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, K.C.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major-General Sir Francis Walter de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.
Equerries, Lieut. Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart., B.N.; Major Hon. Derek Wm. Geo. Keppel.
Ladies in Waiting, Lady Eva Dugdale; Lady Mary Lygon.

Physician Accoucheur, Sir John Williams, Bt., M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Frederick Treves, M.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary, Alan Reeve Manby, M.D.
Physician in Ordinary, Robert W. Burnet, M.D.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. (Canon) J. Neale Dalton, G.M.G.
Clerk and Accountant, Clifford Longden.
Auditor, Tansley Witt.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (DUKE OF EDINBURGH).

Compt. and Equerry, Hon. D. J. Monson, G.V.O.
Extra equerries, Col. Hn. Sir W. J. Colville, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Arthur B. Haig, C.M.G., R.E.; Col. John Clerk, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, B.N.; Lt.-Col. F. H. Poore, R.M.A.; Comm. Colin Keppel, B.N.

Private Secretary, G. F. Bambridge.
Clerk, H. J. T. Joist.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Charles John Corfe, D.D., Missionary Bishop in Corea (hon.).

Physicians in Ordinary, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D.; Dr. George Wilks
Surgeon in Ordinary, Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R. AND I.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH).

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Monson; Mrs. Colin Keppel; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitawilliam (extra).

Physician Accoucheur, Wm. Smout Playfair, M.D.
Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Soloviev, Archpriest.
Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

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

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, C.B.

Extra Equerries, Col. Ronald Bertram Lane, C.B.; Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry; Col. Arthur W. Reddie Becher; Col. Cuthbert Larking.

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

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

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

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheurs, William Smout Playfair, M.D.; Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

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 E. Heron-Maxwell; Lady Knightley (extra); Hon. Mrs. H. Bourke (extra).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot.

Equerry, Major James Eyan B. Martin.
Extra Equerry, Col. Geo. Grant Gordon, C.B., G.V.O.

Physician in Ordinary, Thos. J. MacLagan, M.D.
Surgeons, William Fairbank; Wm. Hugh Beresford.
Accountant, J. Rooke.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Baroness von und zu Egloffstein.

Honorary Bedchamber Women, Lady Edward Cavendish; Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Gordon.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHEIONESS OF LOBNE).

Comptroller and Equerry, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins, M.V.O.

Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady Sophia Macnamara.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE (PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG).

Comptroller and Treas., Colonel John Clerk, G.V.O.
Equerry, Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annetta Minna Cochran; Miss E. Bulteel; Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir John Williams, Bt., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK (PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Henry Knollys, B.A.

H.E.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.E.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.E.H. the Duke of York.
 H.E.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 H.E.H. Prince Christian (Schles-
 wig-Holstein).
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor—Lord
 Halsbury.
 The Archbishop of York.
 The Lord President (Duke of
 Devonshire).
 The Lord Privy Seal—Viscount
 Cross.
 Duke of Norfolk (*Postmas r-
 General*).
 Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
 Duke of Beaufort.
 Duke of St. Albans.
 Duke of Rutland.
 Duke of Argyll.
 Duke of Portland (*Master of the
 Horse*).
 Duke of Northumberland.
 Duke of Westminster.
 Duke of Fife.
 Marquess of Huntly.
 Marquess of Lothian.
 Marquess of Lansdowne (*Secretary
 of State*).
 Marquess of Salisbury (*Secretary
 of State*).
 Marquess of Hertford.
 Marquess of Exeter.
 Marquess of Londonderry.
 Marquess of Ripon.
 Marquess of Breadalbane.
 Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
 Marquess of Zetland.
 Marquess of Lorne.
 Earl of Pembroke (*Lord Steward*).
 Earl of Lathom (*Ld. Chamberlain*).
 Earl of Derby.
 Earl of Chesterfield.
 Earl of Coventry.
 Earl of Jersey.
 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
 Earl of Kintore.
 Earl of Aberdeen.
 Earl of Rosebery.
 Earl of Hopetoun.
 Earl of Dartmouth.
 Earl of Tankerville.
 Earl Cowper.
 Earl Waldegrave.
 Earl of Hereford.
 Earl of Radnor.
 Earl Spencer.
 Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
 Earl Cadogan (*Ld. Lieut. Ireland*).
 Earl of Cork and Orrery.
 Earl of Ovan.
 Earl of Kenmare.
 Earl of Harrowby.
 Earl Brownlow.
 Earl of Morley.
 Earl of Bradford.
 Earl of Ducie.
 Earl of Yarborough.
 Earl of Kimberley.
 Earl of Northbrook.
 Earl of Crambrook.
 Earl of Ancaster.
 Earl Carrington.
 Earl of Crew.
 Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox.
 Lord Henry Richard Somerset.
 Lord Robert Montagu.
 Lord George Hamilton (*Secretary
 of State*).
 Viscount Oxenbridge.
 Viscount Peel.
 Viscount Knutsford.

Viscount Llandaff.
 Viscount Esher.
 Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
 Lord Arthur William Hill.
 Lord Augustus Loftus.
 The Bishop of London (Creighton).
 Lord Windsor.
 Lord Colville of Culross.
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Secre-
 tary for Scotland*).
 Lord Napier and Ettrick.
 Lord Vernon.
 Lord Suffield.
 Lord Thurlow.
 Lord Lovaine (Earl Percy).
 Lord Ribblesdale.
 Lord Poltimore.
 Lord Sudeley.
 Lord Leigh.
 Lord Clermont and Carlingford.
 Lord Belper.
 Lord Tweedmouth.
 Lord Penzance (*Judge Arches Ct.*).
 Lord Norton.
 Lord Watson (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Hobhouse.
 Lord Ashbourne (*Ld. Ch. Ireland*).
 Lord Herschell.
 Lord Stalbridge.
 Lord Macnaghten (*Ld. of Appeal*).
 Lord Connamara.
 Lord Morris (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Field.
 Lord Rookwood.
 Lord Shand.
 Lord Ashcombe.
 Lord Playfair.
 Lord Russell of Killowen (*Lord
 Chief Justice*).
 Lord Davey (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Loch.
 Lord Burghclere.
 Lord James of Hereford (*D. of Lanc.*).
 Lord Bathmore.
 Lord Pirbright.
 Lord Heneage.
 Lord Ludlow (*Lord Justice*).
 William Court Gully (*Speaker*).
 Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.
 (*Secretary of State*).
 Joseph Chamberlain (*Secretary of
 State*).
 Hon. St. John Brodrick.
 Hon. A. Evelyn M. Ashley.
 Hon. Charles Robert Spencer.
 Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
 Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
 Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson.
 Hon. Gerard James Noel.
 Hon. George N. Curzon.
 William Ewart Gladstone.
 Spencer Horatio Walpole.
 Sir Frederick Peel.
 Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart.
 George J. Goschen (*Admiralty*).
 Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
 Sir James Stansfeld.
 Sir Edward Thornton.
 Sir Edward Lugard.
 George Young.
 Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
 (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*).
 Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bt.
 Sir Richard Couch.
 James Lowther.
 Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
 Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
 Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff.
 George John Shaw-Lefevre.
 Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Master of
 the Rolls*).
 Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
 Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bt.

Sir Edward Fry.
 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
 John Blair Balfour.
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
 Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
 Henry Chaplin (*President Local
 Government Board*).
 Arthur James Balfour (*First Lord
 of the Treasury*).
 Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
 Sir William Thackeray Marriott.
 Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
 John Hay Athol Macdonald (*Lord
 Justice Clerk*).
 John Morley.
 Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
 John William Mellor.
 Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.
 Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.
 Charles Thomson Ritchie (*Presi-
 dent Board of Trade*).
 Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
 Sir Richard Gath.
 Sir Francis Clare Ford.
 Jas. Patrick Bannerman Robertson
 (*Lord Justice General*).
 Leonard Henry Courtney.
 Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
 Sir John Eldon Gorst (*Vice-Presi-
 dent Committee of Council*).
 William Lawies Jackson.
 Aretas Akers-Douglas (*First Com-
 missioner of Works*).
 William Lidderdale.
 Sir C. J. Pearson (*Ld. of Session*).
 Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Bart.
 Sir Francis Henry Jeune (*Pres.
 Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty*).
 Sir Arch. L. Smith (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir James Parker Deane.
 Arnold Morley.
 Herbert Henry Asquith.
 Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
 James Bryce.
 Jesse Collings.
 Charles Seale-Hayne.
 Christopher Palles.
 Alexander Staveley Hill.
 Sir Philip H. Wodehouse Currie.
 Sir Algernon Edward West.
 Herbert John Gladstone.
 Sir George Grey.
 Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
 Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart.
 Jacob Bright.
 Sir John Rigby (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir Julian Pauncefote.
 Cecil John Rhodes.
 Robert William Hanbury.
 Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart.
 Sir Ralph Wood Thompson.
 Walter Hume Long (*President
 Board of Agriculture*).
 Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards.
 Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart.
 Francis John Savile Foljambe.
 Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
 Charles Belby Stuart Wortley.
 Sir Nicholas Koderick O'Conor.
 Friedrich Max Müller.
 Andrew Graham Murray (*Lord
 Advocate*).
 Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
 Sir Joseph W. Chitty (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
 Samuel James Way.
 Sir John Henry de Villiers.
 Sir Samuel Strong.
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
 George Houston Reid.
 Sir George Turner.
 Richard John Seddon.

Sir Hugh Muir Nelson.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg.
Charles Cameron Kingston.
Sir William Vallance Whiteway.

Sir E. N. Coventry Braddon.
Sir John Forrest.
Harry Escombe.
William Edward Hartpole Lecky.

John Gilbert Talbot.
John Lloyd Wharton.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.

*Clerk of the Council, Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K.C.B. Deputy Clerk, James H. Harrison.
Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.*

The Lord Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

The Right Honourable GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.S., G.M.P.
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
The Lord Chancellor—Lord Ashbourne
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Belmore.
Viscount Powerscourt.
Viscount Wolsley.
Lord Clermont and Carlingford.
Lord Morris (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Roberts, F.C. (*Commanding the Forces in Ireland*).
Lord Holmström.
Gerald W. Balfour (*Chief Sec.*).
Hedges Eyre Chatterton (*Vice-Ch.*).
John Thomas Ball.

Christopher Palles (*Chief Baron*).
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.
James Lowther.
Gerald FitzGibbon (*Lord Justice*).
Henry Bruen.
The O'Connor Don.
Wm. Moore Johnson (*Judge Q. B.*).
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Andrew Marshall Porter (*Master of the Rolls*).
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Samuel Walker (*Lord Justice*).
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes (*Lord Justice*).
John Munroe.
John Morley.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson (*Judge*).
General Sir Redvers H. Buller.
Sir Peter O'Brien, Bart. (*L. C. J.*).
Sir Henry Bruce, Bart.

Col. William Brownlow Forde.
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden (*Judge*).
William O'Brien (*Judge*).
James Murphy (*Judge*).
William Lawies Jackson
John Atkinson (*Attorney-General*).
The Mac Dermot.
Joseph Michael Meade.
Thomas Alexander Dickson.
Christopher Talbot Bedington.
Charles Hare Hemphill.
Sir Richard Martin, Bart.
Thomas Sinclair.
Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry.
Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Horace Plunkett.
William D. Andrews (*Judge*).
William John Pirrie.

Clerk of the Council, James B. Dougherty (Dublin Castle).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The 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.
Marquesses according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' 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 1860, 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.
Sons of Life Peers.
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 Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
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 Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
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.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

Eldest Sons of 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. Indian Empire; 8. Royal Victorian Order; 9. 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 three Orders confined to Ladies: the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. 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 Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Sheriff, Aldermen, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

Orders of Knighthood.



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.

I.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
I.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
I.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
I.R.H. the Duke of York.
I.R.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
I.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
I.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
Austria, the Emperor of.
Belgians, the King of the.
Denmark, the King of.
German Emperor, the.
Hellenes, the King of the.
Italy, the King of.
Portugal, the King of.
Roumania, the King of.
Russia, the Emperor of.
Saxony, the King of.
Sweden & Norway, the King of.
Mecklenburg-Stralitz, Gnd. D. of.

Hesse, Grand Duke of.
Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince.
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of.
Naples, H.R.H. Prince of.
Denmark, H.R.H. Crown Pr. of.
Fitawilliam, Earl.
Spencer, Earl.
Cowper, Earl.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
Beaufort, Duke of.
Ripon, Marquess of.
Westminster, Duke of.
Leicester, Earl of.
Salisbury, Marquess of.
Grafton, Duke of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Kimberley, Earl of.
Northumberland, Duke of.
Abergavenny, Marquess of.

Norfolk, Duke of.
Lordonderry, Marquess of.
Rutland, Duke of.
Cadogan, Earl.
Devonshire, Duke of.
Abercorn, Duke of.
Rosebery, Earl of.
Breadalbane, Marquess of.
Lansdowne, Marquess of.
Derby, Earl of.
Buccleugh and Queensberry, Duke of.
Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Bidulph, G.C.B.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1587)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one annoys me with impunity).



THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Mansfield, Earl of.
Argyll, Duke of, K.G.
Napier and Etrick, Lord.
Stair, Earl of.
Atholl, Duke of.

Southesk, Earl of.
Lorne, Marquess of, M.P.
Colville of Culross, Lord.
Bute, Marquess of.
Buccleugh and Queensberry, Duke of, K.G.
Lothian, Marquess of.
Montrose, Duke of.
Fife, Duke of.
Galloway, Earl of.
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of.

Rosebery, Earl of, K.G.
Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.
Lyon King of Arms, James Balfour Paul.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)



THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, Grand Master.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Saxe-Weimar, H.H. Prince Edward of (extra).
Cork and Orrery, Earl of.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquess of.
Gosford, Earl of.
Powerscourt, Viscount.
Kenmare, Earl of.

Listowel, Earl of.
Dunraven, Earl of.
Carysfort, Earl of.
Carlingford, Lord.
Howth, Earl of.
Monteagle, Lord.
Wolsley, Field-Marshal, Viscount. (Commander-in-Chief).
Ormonde, Marquess of.
Erne, Earl of.
Kilmorey, Earl of.
Rosse, Earl of.

Inchiquin, Lord.
Cavan, Earl of.
Yeagh, Lord.
Caledon, Earl of.
Roberts of Kandahar, F.C., Field-Marshal, Lord.
Chancellor, Chief Sec. for Ireland, Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vioart, F.S.A.
Sec., G. Francis W. Lambart.
Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1899, 1725).

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Trias juncta in uno (Three joined in one).



THE SOVEREIGN.

Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet, H.R.H. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
Field-Marshal, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.

Military Knights Grand Cross, G.C.B.
Adey, General Sir John Miller.
Alison, Gen. Sir Archibald, Bart.
Allan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry

Marshall Havelock, Bart., F.C., M.P.
Arbuthnot, Gen. Sir Chas. Geo., B.A.
Bidulph, Gen. Sir Michael A. S.
Browne, Gen. Sir Samuel J., F.C.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—con.

Brownlow, *Gen.* Sir Charles E. Buller, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, *VC*
 Chamberlain, *Gen.* Sir Neville B. Chelmsford, *General* Lord.
 Clanwilliam, *Ad.-Flt.* the Earl of Commerell, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir John Edmund, *VC*.
 D'Aguiar, *General* Sir Chas. L. Daubeney, *Gen.* Sir Henry C. B. Dickson, *Gen.* Sir Collingwood, *VC*
 Dowell, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Montagu. Fanshawe, *Adm.* Sir Edward G. Gough, *General* Sir C. J. S., *VC*
 Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., *VC*.
 Graham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, *VC*.
 Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Richards. Haines, *F.-M.* Sir Frederick Paul. Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richd. Vesey. Hay, *Adm.-Fleet* Lord John.
 Hood of Avalon, *Admiral* Lord. Hoskins, *Adm.* Sir Anthony H. Johns, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, *VC*
 Keppel, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry.
 Kerr, *General* Lord Mark.
 Leiningen, *Adm.* H.S.H. Pr. of Low, *Gen.* Sir Robert Cunliffe.
 Lowe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. C. Drury-Lugard, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark.
 Lyons, *Admiral-of-the-Fleet* Sir Algernon M'Lennan.
 Lysons, *General* Sir Daniel.
 M'Leod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Chetham. Norman, *Gen.* Sir Henry Wylie. Reid, *General* Sir Charles.
 Richards, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. Wm. Roberts, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Lord, *VC*
 Ross, *General* Sir John.
 Salmon, *Admiral* Sir Nowell, *VC*
 Saxe-Weimar, *Field-Marshal* H. H. Prince Edward of Seymour, *Adm.* Sir M. Colne, *Bt.*
 Simmons, *F.-M.* Sir John L. A. Stephenson, *General* Sir Frederick Charles Arthur.
 Stewart, *F.-M.* Sir Donald M., *Bt.*
 Stewart, *Adm.* Sir Win. Houston. Stransham, *Gen.* Sir Anthony B. Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander. Wellesley, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Greville. White, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Stewart, *VC*
 Wille, *Admiral* Sir George Ommanney.
 Willis, *Gen.* Sir George H. S. Wolseley, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Viscount. Wood, *General* Sir Evelyn, *VC*.

CIVIL KNIGHTS

GRAND CROSS.

G.C.B.

Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Campbell-M.P.
 Battenberg, *Capt.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of, R.N., A.D.C.
 Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward E. C. Bridport, *General* Viscount.
 Cromer, Lord.
 Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
 Currie, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip H. W. Derby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.

Dufferin and Ava, Most Hon.

Marq. of.
 Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Geo. Fane, Hon. Sir S. C. Ponsonby-Ford, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare. Haliburton, Sir Arthur L. Herbert, Sir Robt. G. Wyndham. Hershell, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Howard, Sir Henry Francis. Jenner, Sir William, Bart.
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Latham, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
 Loch, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer.
 Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B. Meade, Hon. Sir Robert Henry. Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund. O'Connor, Rt. Hn. Sir Nicolas. Rauncefote, Rt. Hon. Sir Julian. Playfair, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. Rutland, his Grace the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, *Major* H.H. Pr. Christian Victor of.
 Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. Sir James. Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward. Welby, Lord.
 Wolff, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond.

Hon. Knights Grand Cross.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Reigning Grand Duke of.
 Denmark, the King of.
 Teck, H.H. the Duke of.
 Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H. Prince of.
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of.
 Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
 Hesse, H.R.H. the Grand Duke of.
 Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.H. Prince Philippe of.
 Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duke Serge of.
 Saxe-Meiningen, H.H. the Hereditary Prince of.
 Denmark, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of.
 H. E. Mirza Ali Asghr Khan Amin-es-Sultan, Grand Vizier to the Shah of Persia.
 H.I.H. Prince Akihito, of Komatsu (Japan).
 Lambremont, Baron François Auguste.
 Anhalt, H.H. Prince Aribert Joseph Alexander of.
 Hesse, H.G.-D.H. Prince Henry Louis of.
 Schaumburg-Lippe, H.S.H. Prince Adolphus Geo. of.
 Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of Roumania, Prince Ferdinand of.
 Afghanistan, H. H. Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of.
 Greece, H.R.H. C.rown Prince of.
 Denmark, H.R.H. Pr. Carl of.
 Hesse, H.H. Prince Frederick Charles of.
 Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince of.

SECOND CLASS.

K.C.B.

MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Adair, *Gen.* Sir Charles William. Airey, *General* Sir James Talbot. Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry James, R.A.
 Alleyne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James. Armstrong, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir A., R.N. Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. Erskine. Barnard, *Gen.* Sir Charles Loudon. Bedford, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Frederick George Denham.
 Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert. Blood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Bindon. Bourchier, *Major-Gen.* Sir Geo. Brackenbury, *Lt.-G.* Sir Hy., R.A.
 Browne, *Gen.* Sir James F. M. Bruce, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry le G. Buller, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander. Bulwer, *General* Sir Edward G. Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William F. Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Gordon. Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Chads, *Admiral* Sir Henry. Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. Mansfield. Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Arthur Auckland Leopold Pedro. Coke, *Major-General* Sir John. Collett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry. Connaught, *General* H.E.H. the Duke of.
 Cox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John William. Dick, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir J. N., R.N. Dillon, *Gen.* Sir Martin Andrew. Dodgson, *Gen.* Sir David Scott. Donnet, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir John James Louis, R.N.
 Doran, *General* Sir John. Drysdale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William. East, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil James. Elliot, *Admiral* Sir George. Elliott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexr. J. Erskine, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James E. Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hen. Peter. Ewart, *General* Sir John Alex. Fairfax, *Admiral* Sir Henry. Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur. Farren, *Gen.* Sir Richard Thomas. Feilding, *General* Hon. Sir Percy Robert Basil.
 Field, *General* Sir John. Fisher, *V.-A.* Sir Jn. Arbuthnot. Forbes, *General* Sir John. Fraser, *General* Hon. Sir David McDowall.
 Fraser-Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James Macleod Bannatyne.
 Fremantle, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edmund Robert.
 Galbraith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William. Gib, *Gen.* Sir William Anthony. Gipps, *General* Sir Reginald. Glynn, *Gen.* Sir Julius Richard. Goodenough, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Howley.
 Gordon, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Alex.
 Graham, *Admiral* Sir William. Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert. Grenfell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. W.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—*con.*
 Erubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter James Hunt.
 Hanbury, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. A.
 Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
 Hay, *Adm.* Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
 Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. J., B.A.
 Heath, *Adm.* Sir Leopold Geo.
 Heneage, *Admiral* Sir Algernon Charles Fieschi.
 Herbert, *Gen.* Sir Arthur James.
 Higginson, *General* Sir George Wentworth Alexander.
 Holdich, *Gen.* Sir Edward Alan.
 Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., V.C.
 Hope, *Gen.* Sir William, Bart.
 Hopkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John O.
 Hotham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. F.
 Howlett, *Gen.* Sir Arthur.
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert J.
 Hume, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
 Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Harry Ker.
 Jenkins, *Col.* Sir Francis Howell.
 Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James.
 Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Allen Bayard.
 Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Cooper.
 Jones, *Gen.* Sir Howard Sutton.
 Kembell, *General* Sir Arnold B.
 Kennedy, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Robert.
 Kerr, *V.-Adm.* Lord W. Talbot.
 Kitchener, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horatio Herbert (Sirdar).
 Lockhart, *Gen.* Sir Wm. S. Alex.
 Luard, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Garnham.
 Luck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George.
 M'Clistock, *Adm.* Sir Francis L.
 Macdonald, *Admiral* Sir Reg. J.
 McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Carstairs, V.C.
 McQueen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John W.
 Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. M.
 Markham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin.
 Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Richd.
 Molyneux, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Henry More.
 Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry.
 Morris, *Commis.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
 Moutat, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., V.C.
 Murray, *Gen.* Sir John Irvine.
 Nairne, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E.
 Newdegate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward Newdigate.
 Newdigate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Rd.
 Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Henry Fredk.
 Norbury, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Fredk.
 Norman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Booth.
 Nugent, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. P. N. H.
 Olpherts, *Gen.* Sir William, V.C.
 Palmer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur P.
 Penrose, *General* Sir Penrose O. P.-rkins, *General* Sir Aeneas.
 Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph.
 Phillimore, *Adm.* Sir Augustus.
 Power, *Com.-Gen.* Sir William J. T.
 Prendergast, *General* Sir Harry North Dalrymple, V.C.
 Raines, *Gen.* Sir Julius Aug. R.
 Randolph, *Adm.* Sir G. Granville.
 Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James C.

Rawson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry H.
 Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John W., B.A.
 Rice, *Adm.* Sir Edward Bridges.
 Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Baker C.
 Schneider, *Gen.* Sir John Wm.
 Schomburg, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Aug.
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Cunningham.
 Seymour, *Vice-Adm.* Sir E. Hobart.
 Shute, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Cameron.
 Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir N. Bowden.
 Sotheby, *Adm.* Sir Edward S.
 Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Blick.
 Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Fredk.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. C.
 Stirling, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., B.A.
 Sullivan, *Adm.* Sir Francis Wm.
 Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriol V.
 Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Rich. C. Hayes.
 Tuson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry B.
 Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir John Luther.
 Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier.
 Walker, *General* Sir Mark, V.C.
 Warre, *Gen.* Sir Henry James.
 Watson, *General* Sir John, V.C.
 Weare, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry, Edwin.
 White, *General* Sir Robert.
 Wilbraham, *General* Sir Richard.
 Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Clement.
 Williams, *General* Sir John Wm.
 Willman, B.A.
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. John.
 Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Wolseley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Benjamin.
 Wood, *Gen.* Sir Henry H. A.
 Wright, *General* Sir Thomas.

Engleheart, Sir Jno. Gardner.
 Euan-Smith, *Col.* Sir Chas. Bean.
 Evans, Sir John. D.C.L.
 Flower, Sir William Henry.
 Frankland, Sir Edward.
 Frazer, Sir William.
 Fremantle, Hon. Sir Chas. Wm.
 Galton, Sir Douglas.
 Giffen, Sir Robert.
 Godley, Sir Arthur.
 Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
 Halliday, Sir Frederick James.
 Hamilton, Sir Edward Walter.
 Harrel, Sir David.
 Hassard, Sir John.
 Hetslet, Sir Edward.
 Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.
 Hill, *Col.* Sir Edward Stock, M.P.
 Hornby, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Windham.
 Huggins, Sir William.
 Humphery, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., Bt.
 Jenkinson, Sir Edward George.
 Jenkyns, Sir Henry.
 Jeune, Right Hon. Sir Francis.
 Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton.
 Kelkewich, Sir George Wm.
 Kingscote, *Colonel* Sir Robert Nigel FitzHardinge.
 Kirk, Sir John.
 Knollys, Sir Francis.
 Knox, Sir Ralph Henry.
 Lawson, Sir George.
 Leach, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir George Archibald.
 Lingen, Lord.
 Lookyer, Sir Joseph Norman.
 Longley, Sir Henry.
 Lushington, Sir Godfrey.
 Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns, G.C.I.E.
 Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell.
 MacGregor, Sir Evan.
 M'Kerlie, *Col.* Sir John Graham.
 Majandie, *Col.* Sir Vivian D.
 Markham, Sir Clements Robert.
 Martin, Sir Theodore.
 Matheson, *Colonel* Sir Donald.
 Milner, Sir Alfred, G.C.M.G.
 Mitchell, Sir Arthur.
 Moncrieff, *Colonel* Sir Alexander.
 Mowatt, Sir Francis.
 Murray, Sir Herbert Harley.
 Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir G. Strong.
 Noble, Sir Andrew.
 Olivey, *Colonel* Sir Walter Rice.
 Owen, Sir Hugh.
 Palgrave, Sir Reginald Francis.
 Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford.
 Pawel-Rammigen, L.A.G. L.A.
 Baron von.
 Peel, Sir Charles Lennox.
 Probyn, *General* Sir Dighton.
 Macnaghten, G.C.V.O., V.C.
 Rawlinson, Sir Robert.
 Reed, Sir Andrew.
 Reed, Sir Edward James.
 Reid, Sir James, Bart., M.D.
 Richmond, Sir William B., B.A.
 Ridgeway, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir Joseph West.
 Robinson, Sir Frederick Lacey.
 Ryan, Sir Charles Lister.
 Sanderson, Sir Thomas Henry.
 Sankey, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hieram.
 Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Chas. W., Bt.

CIVIL KNIGHTS
 COMMANDERS.
 K.C.B.



Abel, Sir Fred. Augustus, Bart.
 Acland, Sir Henry W. Dyke, Bt.
 Agnew, Sir Stair.
 Anderson, Sir William.
 Banks, Sir John Thomas.
 Barkly, Sir Henry.
 Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
 Barry, Sir John Wolfe.
 Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John.
 Blount, Sir Edward Charles.
 Boyle, Sir Courtenay Edmund.
 Brassey, Lord.
 Brise, *Col.* Sir Samuel Brise Ruggles.
 Buchanan, *Col.* Sir Dav. C. R. C.
 Burdett, Sir Henry Charles.
 Clinton, *Col.* Lord Ed. Pelham.
 Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
 Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F. L.
 Craik, Sir Henry.
 Davidson, *Col.* Sir David.
 Donnelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Fretcheville Dykes.
 Du Cane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmd. F.
 Du Plat, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. T.
 Durston, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir A. J.
 Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham.
 Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry.

CIVIL KNIGHTS, K.O.B.—*con.*
 Shaw, Sir Eyre Massey.
 Simon, Sir John.
 Smith, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Henry.
 Stephenson, Sir Aug. Keppel.
 Stephenson, Sir William Henry.
 Stokes, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
 Suffield, *Colonel* Lord.
 Talbot, *Col. Hon.* Sir W. P.
 Taylor, Sir John.
 Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T.
 Thompson, Sir Edwd. Maunde.
 Thompson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph W.
 Thomson, *Col.* Sir E. T. White-
 Thorne, Sir Richard Thorne-
 Thring, Lord.
 Tilley, Sir John.
 Walpole, Sir Horace George.
 Walter, *Captain* Sir Edward.
 Wantage, *Colonel* Lord, *VC*
 Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles.
 West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E.
 Wharton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir W. J.
 White, Sir William Henry.
 Wilnot, *Col.* Sir Henry, *Bt., VC*
 Woods, Sir Albert (*Garter*).

Honorary K.O.B., Raja Ram Singh
 (*Com.-in-Ch. Kashmir Army*).
 Battenberg, H. S. H. Prince Francis
 Joseph of, *G.C.V.O.*



THIRD CLASS.

C.B.



MILITARY COMPANIONS.

Abadie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Richard.
 Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur Sisson.
 Aitchison, *Gen.* Chas. Terrington.
 Aitken, *Col.* William, *B.A.*
 Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, *R.N.*
 Allgood, *Major-General* George.
 Anderson, *Gen.* Horace Searle.
 Andoe, *Rear-Adm.* Hilary Gustav.
 Appleyard, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick
 Ernest.
 Ardagh, *Colonel* Sir John Chas.
 Aynsley, *Vice-Adm.* C. Murray.
 Badcock, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Robt.
 Baker, *Colonel* George.
 Bannerman, *General* William.
 Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
 Barker, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Digby.
 Bernard, *Brig.-Gen.* John Henry.
 Barnes, *Colonel* Osmond.
 Barton, *Colonel* Geoffrey.
 Battye, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
 Bayly, *Colonel* Richard Kerr.
 Beal, *Colonel* Henry.
 Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
 Beath, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John Hy.
 Beckett, *Colonel* Stephen.
 Begbie, *Colonel* Elphinstone W.,
D.S.O.
 Bell, *Col.* Mark Sever, *VC*, *A.D.C.*
 Bellairs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William.
 Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Harcourt M.
 Bent, *Lieut.-General* George.
 Beresford, *Rear-Admiral* Lord
 Chas. William De la Poer, *R.N.*
 Beville, *Gen.* George Francis.
 Biggs, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Godol-
 phin Yeatman.
 Bingham, *Gen.* Geo. Wm. Powlett.

Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* George Corrie.
 Biscoe, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Walters.
 Black, *Major-General* Wilsons.
 Blair, *General* James, *VC*
 Blanc, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J. Bt.
 Blundell, *Col.* Henry B. H., *M.P.*
 Blundell, *Col.* John Eyles.
 Blunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Harris.
 Boardman, *Capt.* Fredk. Ross, *B.N.*
 Boileau, *Colonel* Francis William.
 Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* William Dunn.
 Borradaile, *Col.* George William.
 Boswell, *Major-Gen.* John James.
 Bouchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane.
 Bowyear, *Vice-Adm.* G. Le Geyt.
 Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Alexander.
 Boyle, *Major-General* Robert.
 Brabazon, *Col.* John Palmer, *A.D.C.*
 Braokenbury, *Rear-Adm.* John
 William, *C.M.G.*
 Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Alex.
 Frederick.
 Bradshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Richard.
 Bridge, *Lieut.-Col.* Chas. Henry.
 Broadfoot, *Lieut.-Col.* Arch., *B.A.*
 Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benjamin
 Parnell, *Bart.*
 Bromhead, *Col.* Charles James.
 Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton John.
 Brownlow, *Col.* William Vesey.
 Brownrigg, *Colonel* Henry John.
 Buchanan, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
 Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B.
 Burne, *Gen.* Henry Knightley.
 Burnett, *M.-Gen.* Charles John.
 Burroughs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Frederick
 William Traill.
 Burton, *General* Fowler.
 Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Aug.
 Byam, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
 Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, *VC*
 Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Francis James.
 Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, *VC*
 Campbell, *Capt.* Chas., *R.N., D.S.O.*
 Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. J. F.
 Campbell, *Surgeon-Major* John.
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
 William, *Bart.*
 Campion, *Rear-Adm.* Hubert.
 Carew, *Colonel* Reginald Pole.
 Carey, *Colonel* William.
 Carleton, *Gen.* Henry Alexander.
 Carnegie, *General* Alexander.
 Carr, *Colonel* George.
 Castle, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Wm., *B.N.*
 Cave, *Admiral* John Halliday.
 Chads, *Major-Gen.* Wm. John.
 Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
 Channer, *Lieut.-Gen.* George
 Nicholas, *VC*
 Chaplin, *Col.* John Worthy, *VC*
 Chapman, *Gen.* Edward Fras.
 Chaffield, *Adm.* Alfred John.
 Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* B. Bruce.
 Chippindall, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward.
 Olanra, *General* Lord.
 Clarke, *General* George Calvert.
 Clerk, *Lieut.-General* Godfrey.
 Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Cornelius Fras.
 Clifford, *M.-Gen.* Robt. Cecil Rich.
 Cobbe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh.
 Cochrane, *Col.* William F. D.
 Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
 Colten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H.
 H., *K.C.I.E.*

Collis, *Ma.-Gen.* Francis Wm.
 Colville, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fiennes M.
 Colville, *Col.* Sir Henry E., *K.O.M.G.*
 Colville, *Capt.* Hon. Stanley Cecil
 James, *B.N.*
 Colwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Harry T.
 Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce Albert.
 Congleton, *Major-Gen.* Lord.
 Cooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
 Coote, *Admiral* Robert.
 Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
 Corbet, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Domville.
 Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, *B.A.*
 Cox, *Brig.-Gen.* Alex. Temple.
 Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
 Cramer, *Col.* Charles Pierson.
 Cragh, *Col.* Arthur Gethin, *B.A.*
 Crease, *Maj.-Gen.* John Frederick.
 Cuffe, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* C. MoD.
 Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E.
 Currie, *Surg.-General* Samuel.
 Currie, *Lieut.-Col.* Thomas.
 Curzon-Howe, *Captain* Hon.
 Aesheton Gore, *B.N.*
 Dalgety, *Colonel* Reginald Wm.
 Dalrymple, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Liston.
 Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
 Daunt, *Major-General* William.
 Davis, *General* John.
 Dawson, *General* Francis.
 De Bussy, *Surg.-Gen.* Annealey
 Charles Castriot.
 De Winton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis
 Walter, *C.M.G.*
 Deane, *Col.* Thomas.
 Degacher, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
 Delafosse, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Geo.
 Desborough, *Major-Gen.* John.
 D'Eyncourt, *Admiral* Edwin C.
 Tennysson.
 Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, *D.S.O.*
 Dickson, *Col.* John Baillie Bal-
 lantyne.
 Dixon, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Grey.
 Domville, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Cecil
 Henry, *Bart., B.N.*
 Donnelly, *Dep. Surgeon-General*
 John M'Neale, *M.D.*
 Douglas, *Admiral* Sholto.
 Dowker, *General* Howard C.
 Downes, *Com.-in-Ch.* Arthur W.
 Drage, *Col.* Thomas William.
 Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
 Duck, *Veter.-Col.* Francis.
 Dundonald, *Col.* Earl of.
 Dunne, *Col.* Walter Alphonus.
 Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A.
 Durnford, *Capt.* John, *D.S.O.,*
B.N.
 Dyce, *Col.* Geo. Hugh Coles.
 Edwardes, *General* Stanley de
 Burgh.
 Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. B., *M.P.*
 Egerton, *Col.* Charles C., *D.S.O.*
 Egerton, *Capt.* George le Clerc,
B.N.
 Elles, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmond Roche.
 Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. Locke, *D.S.O.*
 Elliott, *Colonel* John.
 Ellington, *Gen.* Fredk. Robert.
 Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Couthurst.
 England, *M.-Gen.* Ed. Lutwyche.
 Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* Horace Moule.
 Ewart, *Gen.* Charles Brisbane.
 Ewart, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund Hen.

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, &c.—*cont.*
 Falmouth, Col. Viscount.
 Farrell, Surg.-Col. George.
 Farrington, Col. Malcolin Chas.
 Faunce, Major-Gen. Edmund.
 Feilden, M.-Gen. Henry Broom.
 Fellowes, Rear-Adm. John.
 Fellowes, R.-Adm. Thomas H. B.
 Fisher, Lieut.-Colonel George.
 FitzGerald, Col. C. J. Oswald.
 FitzHugh, Maj.-Gen. Alfred.
 Flood, Maj.-Gen. Fred. E. Solly.
 Forrest, General Wm. Charles.
 Fraser, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, R.N.
 Fremantle, Col. Sir A. J. Lyon.
 French, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, R.N.A.
 French, Lieut.-General William.
 Fryer, Major-General John.
 Furse, Col. George Armand.
 Gaitskell, Major-Gen. Frederick.
 Galloway, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.
 Thomas Joseph, M.D.
 Garforth, Rear-Adm. Edm. St. J.
 Garnett, Colonel Reginald, A.D.C.
 Gascoles, Colonel Alfred, A.D.C.
 Gatacre, Brig.-Gen. John.
 Gatacre, M.-G. W. Forbes, D.S.O.
 Geary, Maj.-Gen. Henry Le Guay.
 Gerard, Maj.-Gen. Sir M. G., K.C.S.I.
 Gildea, Maj.-Gen. George Fred.
 Glyn, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Thos.
 Goodfellow, General Wm. West.
 Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Benj. Lumden.
 Gordon, Col. James Henry, D.S.O.
 Gordon, General John.
 Gordon, Gen. John Jas. Hood.
 Gordon, Gen. Sir Thomas Edw.
 Gordon, Adm. Wm. Everard A.
 Gosset, Major-General Matthew
 William Edward.
 Gough, Admiral Frederick Wm.
 Gough, Col. Hon. George Hugh.
 Grafton, General the Duke of.
 Graham, Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Jas.
 Graham, Major-General Thomas.
 Grant, Lieut.-Col. Edward Long.
 Grant, Major-Gen. Henry Fane.
 Green, Col. Malcolm Scrimshire.
 Gregorie, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Fredk.
 Grove, Maj.-Gen. Coleridge.
 Haly, Col. Richd. H. O'G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Col. Ian S. M., D.S.O.
 Hammond, Col. Arthur George,
 A.D.C., V.C., D.S.O.
 Hanford, Col. John Compton.
 Hancock, Maj.-Gen. Arth. Gore.
 Hankin, Gen. George Crommelin.
 Hardy, Lieut.-General William.
 Harley, Col. George Ernest.
 Harness, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, R.N.
 Harris, Gen. Philip Hy. Farrell.
 Hart, Colonel Arthur FitzRoy.
 Hart, Brigadier-Gen. Reginald
 Clare, V.C.
 Hassard, Maj.-Gen. Fairfax Chas.
 Hastings, Rear-Adm. Alex. P.
 Hastings, Major-General Francis
 Eddowes.
 Hawkes, Lt.-Gen. Henry Philp.
 Hawkins, Maj.-Gen. A. Cesar.
 Hawley, Lt.-Gen. Robt. Beaufoy.
 Hay, Maj.-Gen. John Crosland.
 Heath, Rear-Adm. Wm. A. Jas.
 Heffernan, Chief Insp.-Mach.
 John Harold, R.N.
 Henderson, Maj.-Gen. Kennett
 Gregg.
 Henderson, Capt. Reginald Friend
 Hannam, R.N.
 Hennessy, Maj.-Gen. G. Robertson.
 Henning, Lieut.-Gen. Shurlock.
 Herbert, Maj.-Gen. Ivor John
 Caradoc.
 Higginson, Colonel Theophilus.
 Hildyard, Col. Henry J. Thoroton.
 Hill, Gen. Rowley S. Sale.
 Hills, Major-General John.
 Hinde, Surg.-Major-Gen. Geo. L.
 Hobday, Maj.-Gen. Thos. Fras.
 Hogg, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crawford.
 Hoggan, Maj.-Gen. John Wm.
 Holdich, Col. Sir T. H., K.C.I.E.
 Holland, Maj.-Gen. Henry Wm.
 Holland, Lt.-Col. Trevenen Jas.
 Holt, Colonel William John.
 Hood, General John Cookburn.
 Hope, Maj.-Gen. Hugh Richard.
 Hopton, Maj.-Gen. Edward.
 Hoote, Maj.-Gen. Dixon Edward.
 Howard, Col. Francis A.D.C.
 Howe, General Earl, G.C.V.O.
 Hughes, Col. Charles Frederick.
 Hughes, Colonel Emilius.
 Hutchinsonson, Maj.-Gen. George.
 Hutton, Maj.-Gen. Edward T. H.
 Irvine, Admiral St. George Caul-
 field D'Arcy.
 Jackson, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Sir R. W.
 Jee, Dep. Insp.-Gen. Joseph, V.C.
 Jeffreys, Col. Patrick Douglas.
 Jennings, Maj.-Gen. Robert M.
 Jephson, M.-Gen. Sir S. Wm., Bt.
 Jones, Com.-Gen. H. Stanley H.
 Jopp, Brigadier-Gen. John, A.D.C.
 Jordan, Major-General Joseph.
 Kane, Capt. Henry Coey, R.N.
 Keen, Colonel Frederick John.
 Kelly, Col. Jas. Graves, A.D.C.
 Kelly, Colonel William Freeman.
 Kelly-Kenny, Maj.-Gen. Thomas.
 Kerr, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ralph
 Drury.
 Keyser, Col. Frederick Charles.
 Kidston, Col. Alex. Ferrier.
 King, Maj.-Gen. Aug. Henry, R.N.
 Kingsley, Col. Wm. Henry Bell.
 Kinloch, Maj.-Gen. Alex. Angus
 Airrie.
 Knowles, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Benj.
 Knox, General Thomas Edmond.
 Knox, Lt.-Col. William George.
 Lambert, Veterinary Col. James
 Drummond.
 Lambert, Major-Gen. William.
 Lambton, Maj.-Gen. Arthur.
 Lance, Maj.-Gen. Frederick.
 Lane, Col. Ronald Bertram.
 Laughton, Col. Arthur Fredk.
 Law, Maj.-Gen. Eras. Towry A.
 Le Mesurier, Col. Fred. Augustus.
 Le Mesurier, Col. Cecil Brooks.
 Leach, Major-General Edmund.
 Leach, Colonel Edward P., V.C.
 Leach, Col. Harold Pemberton.
 Leet, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Knox, V.C.
 Leith, Col. Alex. Sebastian Hay-
 Leslie, Col. Sir Charles H., Bt.
 Lindley, Capt. Geo. Robt., R.N.
 Lighthow, Surgeon-Major-General
 Stewart Aaron.
 Little, Lieut.-Gen. Hy. Alexander.
 Lloyd, Maj.-Gen. Francis Thos.
 Lloyd, Rear-Adm. Rodney MacLaine.
 Lockhart, Maj.-Gen. Graeme A.
 Lovett, Maj.-Gen. Beresford.
 Low, General Alexander.
 Lowry, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Wm.
 Luxmoore, Rear-Adm. Percy Putt.
 Lyster, Lt.-Gen. Harry H., V.C.
 Lyttelton, Col. Hon. Neville G.
 Maberly, Major-General Evan.
 Macbean, Gen. George Scougall.
 MacCall, Col. Hy. Blackwood.
 MacCallmont, M.-Gen. Hugh, M.P.
 MacDonald, Lt.-Col. H. A., D.S.O.
 Macdonald, Gen. John A. Matt.
 Macdonnell, Insp.-Gen. Hy., R.N.
 McDowell, Surgeon-Col. Edmond
 Groswood.
 MacFarlan, Lieut.-Gen. David.
 MacGill, Capt. Thomas, R.N.
 MacGregor, Col. Henry Grey.
 McInroy, Colonel Charles.
 Mackenzie, Col. Alfred Robert
 Davidson.
 MacKinnon, Gen. George Henry.
 Mackworth, Col. Sir Arthur W.,
 Bart.
 Maclean, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Smith.
 McNaity, Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col.
 George William.
 Macneil, Col. James G. R. D.
 MacQuhae, Capt. John M., R.N.
 Madden, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Ch. D.
 Madden, Lieut.-Col. George Col-
 quhoun, D.S.O.
 Mahon, Fleet-Surgeon Edward
 Elphinstone, R.N.
 Mainprize, Capt. Wm. Thos., R.N.
 Maitland, Major-Gen. Eardley.
 Maitland, Maj.-Gen. Pelham Jas.
 Malcolm, Col. Edward Donald.
 Malcolmson, Major-Gen. John
 Henry Porter.
 Malthus, Colonel Sydenham.
 Manderson, Major-Gen. Geo. R.
 Mangles, Major-General Cecil.
 Manley, Surg.-Gen. William Geo.
 Nicholas, V.C.
 Marston, Surg.-Gen. Jeffery Allen.
 Martin, Colonel Cunliffe.
 Martin, Col. George Blake N.
 Mason, Adm. Thomas Henry.
 Massey, Lieut.-General William
 Godfrey Dunham.
 Master, Col. William Chester.
 Mathias, Lt.-Col. Hy. Harding.
 Maude, Col. F. Cornwallis, V.C.
 Maunsell, Major-Gen. Thomas.
 Maunsell, Surgeon-Major-General
 Thomas.
 Maurice, Maj.-Gen. J. Fredk., R.N.A.
 May, Capt. Henry John, R.N.
 May, Lieut.-General James.
 Meiklejohn, Colonel Wm. Hope.
 Methuen, Maj.-Gen. Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Merryck, Insp. Vt.-Surg. Jas. J.
 Middleton, Lieut.-General Sir
 Frederick Dobson.
 Miller, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Murray.
 Mills, Col. Herbert James.
 Milman, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan.
 Mollan, Colonel Wm. Campbell.
 Money, Col. Elliot Alexr.
 Montagu, General Horace Wm.

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, &c.—con.**
 Montague, *Major-Gen.* William Edward.
 Montgomerie, *Adm.* John E.
 Montgomerie, *Captain* Robert Archibald James, *R.N.*
 Money, *Col.* Elliott Alexander.
 Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Thos., *VC*
 Moore, *Capt.* Arthur Wm., *R.N.*
 Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
 Morgan, *Colonel* Harrison Ross Lewin, *R.A.*
 Morton, *Major-Gen.* Gerald de Courcy.
 Mosse, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
 Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
 Murray, *Colonel* John.
 Murray, *Col.* Robert Hunter.
 Nation, *General* John Louis.
 Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Stuart Jas.
 Nicholson, *Brig.-Gen.* William Gustavus.
 Nicolson, *Admiral* Sir F. W. Erskine, *Bt.*
 Nicolson, *Major-Gen.* Malcolm Hassels.
 Nimmo, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Rose.
 Norman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry B.
 North, *Colonel* Dudley.
 Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Arthur.
 O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
 O'Callaghan, *Capt.* M. P. *R.N.*
 O'gilvy, *Col.* W. Lewis Kinloch.
 Ogle, *M.-Gen.* Frederic Amelius.
 Oldershaw, *Maj.-G.* Chas. Edward.
 Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
 O'Nial, *Surgeon-General* John.
 Ouvry, *Colonel* Henry Aimé.
 Paget, *Lieut.-Col.* Harold.
 Parker, *Colonel* George Hubert.
 Parr, *Colonel* Hy. Hallam, *A.D.C.*
 Patch, *Col.* Robert.
 Pearse, *General* George Godfrey.
 Pearson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K. Pease, *Colonel* Thales.
 Pemberton, *M.-Gen.* Wykeham L.
 Pennington, *Major-Gen.* Charles Richard.
 Perceval, *Gen.* John Maxwell.
 Peyton, *General* Francis.
 Pípon, *Capt.* J. Fakenham, *R.N.*
 Pipon, *General* Philip Goussett.
 Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson.
 Poole, *Col.* Arthur James, *A.D.C.*
 Powell, *Capt.* Francis, *R.N.*
 Pratt, *Colonel* Henry Marsh.
 Pretyman, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Tindal.
 Frinsep, *Major-General* Arthur Haldimand.
 Pritchard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Gordon D.
 Protheroe, *Maj.-Gen.* Montague.
 Pym, *Major-Gen.* Fred. George.
 Quirk, *Col.* John Owen, *D.S.O.*
 Raby, *R. Adm.* Henry Jas., *VC*
 Rainsford, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus E. R.
 Rait, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur John.
 Balston, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
 Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* John B. C.
 Redmond, *Lt.-Gen.* John Patrick.
 Reeves, *Col.* Henry Spencer E.
 Rennie, *Capt. Jas.* (Ind. Navy).
 Rich, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. Talbot.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* John S.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph F.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* William Stewart.
 Richardson, *Col.* Wodehouse D.
 Riddell, *Major-General* Charles James Buchanan.
 Robertson, *Col.* James Peter.
 Robinson, *Dep.-Controller* Henry.
 Robinson, *M.-Gen.* Chas. Walker.
 Robinson, *Major-Gen.* Wellesley Gordon Walker.
 Roche, *Maj.-Gen.* Jæc. Harwood.
 Roe, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sam. Black.
 Roffey, *Chief Insp.* James, *R.N.*
 Rogers, *Lieut.-Col.* John.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Gordon.
 Rolfe, *Capt.* Ernest N., *A.D.C.*, *R.N.*
 Rolland, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Rae.
 Rollo, *General* Hon. Robert.
 Roome, *General* Frederick.
 Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander Geo.
 Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
 Rowlands, *General* Hugh, *VC*
 Russell, *Gen.* Lord Alexr. Geo.
 Russell, *Colonel* Horatio Albert.
 Salmund, *Maj.-Gen.* William, *R.N.*
 Salusbury, *Maj.-G.* F. Octavius.
 Sanford, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Edward Langham Somerset.
 Sartorius, *Col.* Euston Hy. *VC*
 Sartorius, *Col.* George Conrad.
 Saumarez, *Admiral* Thos.
 Saunders, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
 Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. R. Steadman.
 Schomburg, *Lieut.-Col.* Heibert St. George.
 Schreiber, *Maj.-Gen.* Brymer F.
 Scott, *Col.* Douglas A., *D.S.O.*
 Scott, *M.-Gen.* Jas. Woodward.
 Scott, *Col.* Wm. Walter Hopton.
 Seymour, *Gen.* William Henry.
 Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Doyle Money.
 Shaw, *Major-Gen.* Hugh, *VC*
 Shone, *Col.* Wm. Terence, *D.S.O.*
 Sibthorpe, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Simpson *Brigadier-Gen.* George.
 Simpson, *Col.* Thos. Thomson.
 Singleton, *Rear-Admiral* Uvedale Corbet.
 Skinner, *Col.* Edmund Grey.
 Skinner, *Col.* James Tierney, *D.S.O.*
 Slade, *Col.* Fredk. George, *R.A.*
 Slade, *Colonel* John Ramsay, *R.A.*
 Slatin Pacha, *Colonel* Rudolf C.
 Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Alexander.
 Smith, *M.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Holled.
 Smith, *Surgeon-General* Colvin.
 Smith, *General* John W. Sidney.
 Smyth, *Col.* Charles Coghlan.
 Smyth, *Col.* Etwall Walter.
 Spence, *Major-General* Frederick.
 Spencer, *Surg.-Col.* Lionel Dixon.
 Stannus, *General* Henry James.
 Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
 Stedman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, *K.O.I.C.*
 Stevens, *Colonel* John.
 Stephen, *Colonel* FitzRoy.
 Stephens, *Major-Gen.* Adolphus Haggerston.
 Stevenson, *M.-Gen.* Thos. Rennie.
 Stewart, *Major-General* George.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James Calder.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. Crosse.
 Stewart, *Col.* Robert MacGregor, *A.D.C.*
 Stockley, *Colonel* Charles More.
 Stockwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles M.
 Straghan, *Colonel* Abel.
 Strong, *Major-General* Dawsonne Melancthon.
 Suther, *General* William Grigor.
 Swaine, *Col.* Charles Edward.
 Swaine, *M.-Gen.* Leopold Victor.
 Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, *R.A.*
 Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* John Munro.
 Symons, *Brig.-G.* William Penn.
 Talbot, *M.-Gen.* Hon. Reg. A. J.
 Tanner, *Major-General* Edward.
 Thackeray, *Colonel* Sir Edward Talbot, *VC* (Civil K.O.B.).
 Thackwell, *General* Jos. Edwin.
 Thackwell, *Major-Gen.* Wm. de Wilton Roche.
 Thellwall, *Major-Gen.* John B.
 Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wellesley.
 Thomson, *Surg.-Col.* George.
 Thornton, *Sur.-Col.* Jas. Howard.
 Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald Thos.
 Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John Arthur.
 Toker, *M.-Gen.* Alliston Champion.
 Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D.
 Tower, *Lieut.-General* Conyers.
 Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Stephen C.
 Townsend, *Lt.-Col.* Charles V. F.
 Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Vincent Wm.
 Trementheere, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W.
 Truell, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Holt.
 Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles.
 Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry St. Geo.
 Tucker, *Col.* Aubrey Harvey.
 Tucker, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Guise, *R.M.A.*
 Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Bruce.
 Tulloh, *Maj.-Gen.* John Stewart.
 Turner, *Col.* Alfred Edward.
 Turner, *Col.* Augustus Henry.
 Turner, *Col.* Henry Fyers.
 Turnour, *Admiral* Edward W.
 Twentyman, *Col.* Augustus Chas.
 Twynam, *Major-General* Philip Alexander Anstruther.
 Tyndall, *Major-General* Henry.
 Upcher, *Colonel* Russell, *D.S.O.*
 Upperton, *Major-General* John.
 Utterson, *Major-Gen.* Archibald Hammond.
 Van Straubenzee, *M.-G.* Turner.
 Vandeleur, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Ormsby.
 Vansittart, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. W.
 Vaughan (Jones-), *Maj.-General* Hugh Thomas.
 Wace, *Maj.-General* Richard, *R.A.*
 Walcott, *Col.* Edmund Scoppii.
 Wallace, *Major-General* Hill.
 Walter, *General* John McNeill.
 Walters, *Vet. Lt.-Col.* William Barker.
 Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. W. Duncan.
 Ward, *M.-Gen.* Francis Wm., *R.A.*
 Ward, *Adm.* Thos. Le Hunte.
 Wardrop, *Col.* Frederick Meyer.
 Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Fredk.
 Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S.
 Waterfield, *Col.* Hy. Gordon.
 Waters, *Brig.-Surg.* Robert, *M.D.*
 Wauchope, *Col.* Andrew Gilbert.
 Way, *Col.* George Augustus.
 Way, *Colonel* Nowell FitzUpton.
 Webber, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edmd.
 Webster, *Col.* Arthur George.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—cont.
 Welman, *Major-Gen.* William
 Henry Dowling Reeves.
 Wemyss, *M.-Gen.* Henry Manley.
 Westmacott, *Colonel* Richard.
 White, *F.-Adm.* Richd. Dunning.
 White, *Surgeon-Gen.* Thomas E.
 White, *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Rogerson
 Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C.
 Wigram, *Maj.-Gen.* Godfrey Jas.
 Wilkinson, *Major-Gen.* Osborn.
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward A.
 Williamson, *Col.* Robt. Fredk.
 Willis, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Arthur.
 Wills, *Brig.-Surg.* Caleb Sherar.
 Willson, *Colonel* Mildmay W.
 Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Eardley-
 Wilson, *Rear-Admiral* Arthur
 Knyvet, *VC*
 Wilson, *Col.* Edward Hales.
 Wilson, *Major-General* Francis
 Edward Edwards.
 Winsloe, *Col.* Richd. Wm. Chas.
 Wiseman-Clarke, *Major-General*
 Somerset Molyneux.
 Wodehouse, *Colonel* Josceline
 Heneage.
 Wood, *Major-General* Edward
 Alexander.
 Wood, *Colonel* Elliott.
 Wood, *Colonel* Henry.
 Woodgate, *Col.* Edward R. P.
 Woodthorpe, *Col.* Robert Gosset.
 Woodward, *Rear-Adm.* Robert.
 Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
 Worsley, *Col.* Henry Robert B.
 Wynne, *Col.* Arthur Singleton.
 Young, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Fredk.
 Young, *Lt.-Gen.* George Samuel.
 Youngusband, *Gen.* Robert E.

CIVIL COMPANIONS. C.B.
 Abercorn, *Col.* the Duke of, *k.g.*
 Abney, *Capt.* Wm. de Wiveleslie.
 Adrian, Alfred Douglas.
 Allison, *Col.* James John.
 Anderson, Robert.
 Ardagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Chas.
 Armstrong, Lord.
 Ashby, *Paym.-in-Chief* James
 William Murray, *R.N.*
 Austen, William C. Roberts-
 Awdry, Richard Davis.
 Bainbridge, *Col.* Edmund, *R.A.*
 Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
 Ball, *Colonel* William Clare.
 Barrington, Hon. Bernard Eric.
 Barrington, Charles George.
 Baughan, William Frederick.
 Bayly, *General* John.
 Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
 Bell, James.
 Bell, *Colonel* William.
 Berkeley, Ernest J. Lennox.
 Biliotti, Sir Alfred, *k.c.m.g.*
 Blake, *Col.* Arthur Maurice.
 Blake, *Col.* Maurice C. Joseph.
 Blunt, John Elijah.
 Bond, Edward Augustus.
 Bourke, Hon. Charles Fowler.
 Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
 Boxall, *Col.* Charles Gervais.
 Brambrook, Edward William.
 Bramston, Sir John, *k.c.m.g.*
 Brennan, Louis.
 Bret, Hon. Reginald Balliol.

Bridford, *Colonel* Robert.
 Brown, Prof. George Thomas.
 Brown, Joseph, *q.c.*
 Brown, *Col.* William James.
 Browning, *Col.* Montague Chas.
 Bruce, *Colonel* Robert.
 Buchanan, *Col.* Lewis Mansergh.
 Bulwer, *Col.* W. E. G. Lytton-
 Bunsen, Maurice V. Ernest de.
 Butler, *Captain* Antoine Sloet.
 Byng, *Col.* Hon. Sir Hy. W. J.,
k.c.v.o.
 Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., *R.N.*
 Cardin, James Joseph.
 Carington, *Col.* Hon. William.
 Cave, Basil.
 Charlemont, Viscount.
 Chermiside, *Col.* Sir H. C., *k.c.m.g.*
 Christie, W. H. Mahoney.
 Clarke, *Colonel* Alexander Ross.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
 Cleeve, *Fleet-Paym.* Frederick.
 Coll, Sir Patrick.
 Colquhoun, *Col.* Alan John.
 Colville, *Col.* Hon. Sir W. Jas.
 Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred.
 Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, *Bt.*
 Courthope, William John.
 Cousins, William Henry.
 Crawford, *Lt.* Lawrence H., *R.N.R.*
 Creswick, *Col.* Nathaniel.
 Cripps, Wilfrid Joseph.
 Cuffe, Hon. Hamilton John
 Agmondesham.
 Cullinan, Sir Fred. Fitz James.
 Dalton, Cornelius Neale.
 Dalzell, Ralph.
 Dasent, John Roche.
 Davidson, William E., *q.c.*
 Davie, William Augustus F.
 De la Bère, Henry Thomas.
 Dering, Sir Henry Nevill, *Bart.*
 Dicey, Edward.
 Dingli, Sir Adriano, *g.c.m.g.*
 Drew, *Col.* George.
 Dunbar, William Cospatrick.
 Duncannon, Viscount.
 Dundas, *Col.* Lorenzo George.
 Durand, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Edward
 Law, *Bart.*
 Egerton, *Col.* Alfred Mordaunt.
 Elliott, Thomas Henry.
 Engelbach, Lewis William.
 Eyre, *Colonel* Henry.
 Fairfax, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Henry.
 Farquharson, *Colonel* John, *R.A.*
 Fearon, Daniel Robert.
 Fellows, *Col.* Robert Bruce.
 Field, *Vice-Adm.* Edward, *M.P.*
 Finlaison, Alexander John.
 FitzGeorge, *Col.* Augustus C. F.
 Fleming, *Princ. Vet. Surg.* Geo.
 Follett, Charles John.
 Ford, *Col.* Arthur, *R.A.*
 Forman, Harry Buxton.
 Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
 Franks, John Hamilton.
 Fraser, *General* Alexander.
 Fullerton, *R.-Adm.* J. Reg. Thos.
 Gamble, *Colonel* Sir David, *Bart.*
 Gardiner, *Gen.* Sir H. L., *k.c.v.o.*
 Garnett, Richard.
 Gibbs, Frederick Waymouth, *q.c.*
 Gifford, Charles Edwin, *R.N.*
 Gill, David, *F.S.S.*

Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
 Gordon, *Col.* George Grant.
 Gosselin, Martin le Marchant
 Hadley.
 Graham, Henry John Lowndes.
 Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
 Greene, William Conyngham.
 Griffiths, Vincent.
 Grimshaw, Thomas Wrigley, *M.D.*
 Grove, Sir George, *Knt.*
 Gubbins, Frederick Bebb.
 Gurdon, Sir William Brampton.
 Hall, *Colonel* Angus William.
 Hamilton, *Major* Sir William
 Alexander Baillie, *k.c.m.g.*
 Hamley, *Com.-Gen.* Joseph O.
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry,
k.c.m.g.
 Hardinge, Hon. Charles.
 Hay, *Col.* George Jackson.
 Henley, Joseph John.
 Herbert, Chas. St. John Septimus.
 Herbert, Hon. Michael Henry.
 Herries, Edward.
 Hervey, *Gen.* Chas. Robt. West.
 Hervey, Henry Arthur William.
 Hill, Edward Bernard L.
 Hill, *Col.* William Alexander.
 Hirst, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry Sagar.
 Hobart, Robert Henry.
 Holmes, Robert Wm. Arbuthnot.
 Holzmann, Maurice.
 Hood, *Col.* Hon. Arthur Wellesey
 Alexander Nelson.
 Hooker, Sir Jos. Dalton, *g.c.s.i.*
 Hope, Edward Stanley.
 Hopwood, Charles Augustus.
 Hopwood, Fras. John Stephens.
 Howard, Sir Andrew Charles.
 Howard, Henry.
 Howard, *Colonel* Samuel Lloyd.
 Howland, Sir William Pearce.
 Hozier, *Col.* Henry Montague.
 Hume, Alan Octavian.
 Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Mercer.
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Scrope.
 Hutton, *Col.* Geo. Morland.
 Iddeleigh, Earl of.
 Jackson, John.
 Jameson, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Jas.
 Jameson, Leander Starr, *M.D.*
 Jenkinson, Francis B.
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Owen.
 Judd, John Wesley, *F.S.S.*
 Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
 Kaye, Sir Wm. Squire Barker.
 Keane, *Col.* Leopold G. Fredk.
 Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
 Knocker, *Colonel* Edward W.
 Knollys, William Edward.
 Knyvett, Carey John.
 Lamb, John Cameron.
 Lambert, George Thomas.
 Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
 Laurie, *Colonel* Robert Peter.
 Lay, Horatio Nelson.
 Le Cornu, *Col.* Chas. Philip, *A.D.C.*
 Lee, Henry Austin.
 Leigh, Hon. E. Chandos, *q.c.*
 Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas Warne.
 Lewis, *Col.* Somers Reginald.
 Littler, Ralph Daniel Makinson.
 Lloyd, *Col.* Morgan George.
 Lloyd, *Col.* Thomas.
 Locock, *Colonel* Herbert, *R.S.*

CIVIL COMPANIONS, &c.—*cont.*
 Ludlow, John Malcolm.
 Lugard, *Maj.* Fredk. J. D., D.S.O.
 Lyttelton, *Hon.* George William
 Spencer.
 Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. *Hon.* John
 Hay Athol (*Lord Justice Clerk*).
 Macdonald, *Col.* John Andrew.
 Macdonnell, *Sir* Hugh Guion.
 MacDonnell, *Hon.* Schomburgk Kerr.
 Macdonnell, *Colonel* William.
 MacDougall, William.
 Macfie, *Col.* William.
 MacGregor, *Sir* Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Mackenzie, George Sutherland.
 Mackenzie, Kenneth A. Muir-, q.o.
 Maclean, *Col.* *Sir* Fitzroy D., Bt.
 Maclean, *Surg.-Gen.* William C.
 Macleay, *Col.* Alex. Caldcleugh.
 MacLeod, Reginald.
 Macleod, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
 Malcolm of Poltalloch, *Col.* Lord.
 March, Thomas Charles.
 Marshall, *Col.* Thomas Horatio.
 Martindale, *Dep.-Comt.* Ben Hay.
 Masefield, *Col.* Robert Taylor.
 Meyrick, *Col.* *Sir* Thomas C., Bt.
 Michell, Thomas.
 Milbanke, Ralph.
 Miller, George.
 Mills, *Colonel* Richard.
 Milman, Archibald John Scott.
 Mitford, Algernon B. Freeman-
 Molony, *Col.* Charles Mills.
 Money, Alonso.
 Monro, James.
 Moore, *Col.* Charles Thos. John.
 Moriarty, *Capt.* Henry A., R.N.
 Murdoch, Charles Stewart.
 Mure, William John.
 Murray, George Herbert.
 Murton, Walter.
 Neale, Hy. Jas. Van Sittart.
 Nepean, *Sir* Evan Colville.
 Newell, *Dr.* William Homan.
 Nicolas, Nicholas Harris.
 Nicoll, Henry.
 Nicolson, David.
 Niven, William Davidson.
 Noel, James Gambier.
 Norbury, *Col.* Thos. Coningsby N.
 Northcote, *Hon.* *Sir* Henry
 Stafford, Bart., K.P.
 O'Brien, William Patrik.
 O'Dowd, James Cornelius.
 Oram, Richard E. Sprague.
 Orange, William.
 Pattisson, Jacob Luard.
 Patton, *Col.* Henry Bethune.

Pemberton, Edward Leigh.
 Pennefather, Alfred Richard.
 Petre, *Sir* George Glynn, K.C.M.G.
 Phipps, Edmund Constantine H.
 Pickersgill, Wm. Clayton.
 Pigott, Thomas Digby.
 Pilkington, *Maj.* Henry, R.E.
 Pilzer, *Col.* William Frederick.
 Plant, *Col.* Edmond Carter.
 Platt, *Col.* Henry.
 Porter, Alfred de Bock.
 Preece, William Henry, F.R.S.
 Primrose, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Bouv. F.
 Primrose, Henry William.
 Provis, Samuel Butler.
 Prowse, Richard T.
 Purocell, John Samuel.
 Ramsay, George Dalhousie.
 Rawson, *Sir* Rawson William.
 Reed, *Colonel* Charles John.
 Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C.
 Ricketts, Geo. Henry Mildmay.
 Roberts, Samuel Ussher.
 Robinson, Henry A.
 Rodd, James Rennell.
 Ross of Bladensburg, *Mj.* J. F. G.
 Rowton, Lord, K.O.V.O.
 Royle, Arnold.
 Ryder, George Lisle.
 Samuel, *Sir* Saul.
 Sandwith, Thomas Backhouse.
 Schaw, *Major-General* Henry.
 Scott, *Vice-Adm.* Lord Charles
 Thomas Montagu-Douglas-
 Scott, *Sir* Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
 Scott, *Colonel* John.
 Scott, *Lieut.-Col.* Lothian Kerr.
 Secombe, *Sir* Thos. Lawrence.
 Senior, *Col.* Thomas Palmer.
 Sharpe, Alfred.
 Sharpe, Rev. Thos. Weatherhead.
 Slacke, *Capt.* *Sir* Owen Randall.
 Smiles, William.
 Smith, John.
 Somersct, *Col.* Alfred Plantagenet
 Frederick Charles.
 Soulbis, William Jameson.
 Spring-Rice, Stephen Edward.
 Stace, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Vincent.
 Stainer, George Henry.
 Standen, Edward James.
 Stanhope, *Col.* Walter Spencer-
 Stephen, *Sir* Alexander Condie.
 Stephenson, *V.-Adm.* Henry F.
 Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
 Stokes, *Capt.* Robert Baret.
 Stopford, *Capt.* Walter James.
 Strick, *Col.* John.
 Stronge, Charles Walter.

Talbot, George.
 Taylor, *Col.* John L. du Plat.
 Taylor, *Colonel* Robert Lewis.
 Thesiger, *Hon.* Edward Pierson.
 Thomson, *Lt.* Anthony S., R.N.R.
 Thyne, Henry.
 Tilley, *Sir* Samuel Leonard.
 Trevor, *Sir* Charles Cecil.
 Trotter, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
 Troup, Charles Edward.
 Tulloch, *Major* Hector, R.E.
 Tupper, *Sir* Chas., Bart., G.C.M.G.
 Turner, *Col.* Alfred Edwd., R.A.
 Turner, Charles George.
 Turnor, Algernon.
 Vandeleur, *Col.* John Ormsby.
 Vavasour, Josiah.
 Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., R.E.
 Villiers, *Hon.* Francis Hyde.
 Vincent, *Lieut.-Col.* *Sir* Charles E.
 Howard, M.P.
 Vivian, *Colonel* Arthur Pendarves.
 Wake, Herwald Craufurd.
 Wallace, Arthur Robert.
 Wallington, *Col.* John Williams.
 Waterfield, *Sir* Henry, K.C.S.I.
 Watkin, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry
 Spiller.
 Watt, *Com.-Gen.* Fitzjas. Edwd.
 Welby, Charles Glynn Earle-
 Whitbread, *Col.* Howard.
 Wilson, *Sir* Charles Rivers.
 Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* *Sir* Chas. Wm.
 Wilson, Guy Douglas Arthur
 Fleetwood.
 Wilson, *Col.* John Gerald.
 Wilson, *Col.* Thomas.
 Wingate, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Reg., D.S.O.
 Wingfield, Edward.
 Wodehouse, Hon. Armine.
 Wodehouse, Edmond Henry.
 Wood, *Chief-Insp.* Alfred, R.N.
 Wood, *Sir* Richard, G.C.M.G.
 Wootton, *Chief-Insp.* James, R.N.
 Wright, *Sir* James.
 Wyndham, *Sir* Geo. H., K.C.M.G.
 Yorke, Henry Fras. Bedhead.
 Young, *Sir* Allen William.
 Younghusband, *Lt.-Gen.* C. W.

Dean of Order, Dean of Westminster.
Bath King of Arms, Gen. Sir Henry
Lynedoch Gardiner, K.C.V.O.
Registrar & Sec., Sir Albert Wm.
Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet
Rod, Chas. Geo. Barrington, G.B.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Bibbon, Light Blue, with white stripes towards each edge.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, VICEBOY AND GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.
 G.O.S.I.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of
 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of
 Edinburgh).

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Baroda, H.H. the Gaekwar of
 Bhawalpore, H.H. the Nawab
 of.
 Bhopal, H.H. the Begum of.

Chamberlain, *Gen.* *Sir* N. B.
 Cranbrook, *Rt. Hon.* the Earl of
 Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Viscount, G.O.B.
(extra).
 Duff, *Rt. Hon.* *Sir* M. E. Grant-
 Dufferin and Ava, *Most Hon.* the
 Marquess of, K.P.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS, G.C.S.I.—*continued.*

Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart., M.P.
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. (*extra*).
Gwalior, H. H. the Maharaja of Sindia of.
Haines, *Ed.*—M. Sir Frederick Paul, Harris, Lord (*extra*).
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Hyderabad, H. H. the Nizam of Indore, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Jeypore, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Kolhapur, H. H. the Raja of.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.C.
Macdonnell, Sir Anthony Patrick, Nabha, H. H. the Raja of.
Nahun, H. H. the Raja of.
Northbrook, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Oodeypore, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Reay, Lord.
Rewa, H. H. Maharaj Sir Vyankatesh Raman Singh, Bahadur, Chief of.
Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.C.
Roberts of Kandahar, *Field-Marshal* Lord, K.P., V.C., B.A. (*extra*).
Shamsher Jang, H. E. Maharaja Sir Bir.
Singh, *Maj.*—Gen. H. H. Maharaja Sir Partab, of Jammu and Kashmir.
Singh, *Lt.*—Col. Maharaj Dhiraj, Sir Partab, of Jodhpore.
Stewart, *Ed.*—M. Sir D. M., Bt., G.C.B.
Strachey, Sir John.
Strachey, *Lt.*—Gen. Sir Richard, B.E.
Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bt.
Travancore, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Wenlock, Lord (*extra*).

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders.

H. H. Mir Khodadad (Khelat).
H. H. Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.B.
H. H. Sultan Massoud Mirza, Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan, of Persia.
H. E. Nubar Pacha.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.S.I.

Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Sir Moulvie Saiyid.
Aiyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri.
Akram Khan, Sir Nawab Muhammad (Chief of Ash).
Amar Singh, Rajah (Kashmir).
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Barbour, Sir David Miller.
Bayley, Sir Stuart Colvin.
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward.
Brackenbury, *Lt.*—Gen. Sir H., K.C.B.
Bradford, Col. Sir E. B. C., G.C.B.
Browne, Gen. Sir Samuel J., V.C.
Buck, Sir Edward Charles.
Burne, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Cochin, H. H. the Raja Rama Urma of.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.

Cotton, Gen. Sir Arthur Thomas.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.
Cromer, Lord.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. Haukes Tod.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert Joseph.
Cunningham, Sir William John.
Dada Saheb, Sir Kasee Rao Holkar, of Indore.
Danvers, Sir Juland.
Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
Davies, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir Wm. Geo. Dhar, the Maharaja of.
Drangdra, H. H. the Raj Sahibof.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred.
Fayrer, *Surg.*—Gen. Sir Joseph, Bt. Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis.
Fryer, Sir Fredk. W. Richards.
Gerard, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir Montagu.
Goldsmid, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir Fred. J. Grant, Sir Charles.
Green, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir Wm. H. B. Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
Hobhouse, Right Hon. Lord.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
Hutchins, Sir Philip Perceval.
Idar, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine.
Kapurthala, H. H. the Raja of.
Kemball, Gen. Sir Arnold B.
Kennedy, General Sir Michael K.
Lethbridge, *Brig.*—*Surg.*—*Lt.*—Col. Sir Alfred Swaine, M.P.
Lockhart, General Sir William Stephen Alexander, K.C.B.
Lyall, Sir Charles James.
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood.
Macdonald, *Adm.* Sir Reginald J.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander.
Melliss, Col. Sir Howard.
Morris, Sir John Henry.
Muir, Sir William.
Newmarch, *Maj.*—Gen. Sir O. R.
Palitana, Thakore Sahib of.
Peile, Sir James Braithwaite.
Plowden, Sir William Chichele.
Pollock, *Major*—General Sir Frederick R.
Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton Macnaghten, G.C.V.O., V.C.
Raghubir Singh Bahadur, H. H. Maharao Raja (Chief of Bundi).
Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. W.
Robertson, *Surg.*—*Maj.* Sir George Scott. (Chitral).
Russell, General Sir Edward L.
Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard, M.P.
Seecombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
Sirobi, H. H. Maharao K.S.
Stokes, Sir Henry Edward.
Talore, the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun.
Udny, Sir Richard.
Ward, Sir William Erskine.
Waterfield, Sir Henry.
Westland, Sir James.
Woodburn, Sir John.
Young, Sir William Mackworth.

COMPANIONS. C.S.I.

Akbar Ali, Meer of Hyderabad.
Allyghur, the Raja of.
Anderson, Henry Aiken.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E.
Asghur Ali Khan, the Nawab Sied.
Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
Badoock, *M.*—Gen. Alexr. R., G.B.
Baines, Jervoise Athelstane.
Baird, Col. Andrew Wilson.
Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
Barnes, Hugh Shakespear.
Barr, *Lt.*—Col. David Wm. K.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth, M.D.
Birdwood, Herbert Mills.
Bolton, Charles Walter.
Boughy, Col. Geo. F. Otley.
Bowering, Lewin Bentham.
Boyle, Richard Vicars.
Burgess, George Douglas.
Cadell, Alan.
Carmichael, Charles Paget.
Cave-Browne, Edward Raban.
Chamberlain, Gen. Sir Crawford Trotter, G.C.I.E.
Chapman, Robert Barclay.
Cieghorn, *Surg.*—*Maj.*—Gen. James.
Clerk, *Lieut.*—Colonel John.
Jockerell, Horace Abel.
Colvin, Clement Sneyd.
Jordery, John Graham.
Cotton, *Major*—Gen. F. Conyera.
Cotton, Henry John Stedman.
Juningham, *Surg.*—Gen. Jas. M. Davidson, Robert.
Deane, *Maj.* Harold Arthur.
Dickens, *Lieut.*—Gen. Craven H.
Dickinson, *Lieut.*—Col. William.
Dillon, General Sir Martin.
Duncan, *Major*—Gen. Harvey T.
Edgar, Sir John Ware.
Ellis, *Major*—General Sir Arthur Edward Augustus, K.O.V.O.
Elsmie, George Robert (Punjab).
Etheridge, *Maj.*—Gen. Alfred T.
Suan-Smith, Col. Sir C. Bean.
Fanshawe, Arthur Upton.
Finlay, James Fairbairn.
Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey-Forbes, Arthur.
Ford, William.
Framjee, Dosabhoj (Karaka).
Fraser, Andrew Leith Henderson.
Garstin, John Henry.
Gordon, Gen. Sir Thos. Edward.
Gracey, Col. Thomas.
Grey, Col. Leopold John Herbert Gundah Singh, Sirdar Bakabi.
Henderson, *M.*—G. Philip Durham.
Hogg, Sir Frederic Russell.
Home, Col. Fredk. Jervis, M.P.
Hooper, *Surg.*—*M.*—Gen. Wm. Roe.
Hopkinson, General Henry.
Hunter, *Lt.*—Col. Fredk. Mercer.
Hutchinson, *Maj.*—Gen. George.
Hyat Khan, Mahomed.
Ibbetson, Denzil Charles Jelf.
Iyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri.
Jacob, Stephen.
Jasdan, Kachar Ala Chela, Chief of.
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart.
Jiwan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala.
Jones, William Brittan.
Kashi Rao San, Sardar Bahadur.
Keatinge, General Richard Harte, V.C.

COMPANIONS, O.S.I.—cont.

Khoman Singh, Bakahi, of Indore.
La Touche, James John Digges.
Lee-Warner, William.
Lovett, *Major-General* Beresford.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark.
Lyall, David Robert.
M'Mahon, *Capt.* Arthur Henry.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
Macpherson, John Molesworth.
Malleson, *Colonel* George Bruce.
Master, Charles Gilbert.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry St. Patrick.
Melville, Philip Sandys.
Merk, Wm. Rudolph Henry.
Merriman, *Gen.* Charles James.
Michael, *General* James.
Miley, *Col.* James Aloysius.
Miller, Sir Alexander E., q.c.
Mingyi, Moung Kinwun.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin O. Scott.
Money, William James.
Monteath, James.
Montgomery, *Gen.* George S.
Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun.
Moule, Horace Frederick D'Oyly.
Naylor, James Richard.
Nugent, John.
Obed Ulla Khan, Sahibzada.
O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.

Oliver, John O. Hercules Norman.
Omanney, *Col.* Edward Lacon.
Parker, Joseph.
Pati, Rao Bahadur Chatr.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Charles Boileau, r.s.
Pennycook, *Col.* John, r.s.
Powden, Trevor John Chichele.
Powell, Eyre Burton.
Powlett, *Colonel* Percy William.
Pratab Singh, Raja Udai (Bhinga).
Price, John Frederick.
Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis.
Primrose, Henry William, c.s.
Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley.
Pritchard, *Col.* Hurlock Galloway.
Protheroe, *Maj.-Gen.* Montague.
Pyne, Sir Thomas Salter (Cabul).
Ravenscroft, Edward William.
Renny, *General* Henry.
Reynolds, Herbert John.
Rice, *Surg.-Major-General* William Roche, m.d.
Richey, Sir James Bellet.
Rivaz, Charles Montgomery.
Ross, *Col.* Sir Edward Charles.
Rundall, *Gen.* Francis Hornblow.
Sanford, *Lt.-Gen.* George E. L. S.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Sherar, John Walter.

Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie.
Smith, Henry Babington.
Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Blich.
Steel, Robert.
Stevens, Charles Cecil.
Stokes, Whitley.
Sullivan, Henry Edward.
Tamburan, Kerala Varma V. K.
Thornhill, George.
Thornton, Thomas Henry.
Thuillier, *Gen.* Sir Henry E. L.
Trevor, Arthur Charles.
Trevor, *Colonel* Geo. Herbert.
Tupper, Charles Lewis.
Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
Ude Sanker, Azam Gowrisanker.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander, r.s.
Warburton, *Colonel* Robert.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W.
Wylie, *Colonel* Henry.
Yate, *Lieut.-Col.* Charles Edward.
Young, William.
Youngusband, *Major-General* J. William.

Registrar, Sir Albert Wm. Woods,
K.C.B., F.S.A.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary
to the Government of India.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND
ST. GEORGE (1818).

Eibbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, *Auspictum mellioris aevi*
(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.
85

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Edinb.).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Barkly, Sir Henry.
Belmore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Bidolph, *General* Sir Robert.
Blake, Sir Henry Arthur.
Bowen, Rt. Hon. Sir George F.
Brooke, *Rajah* Sir Chas. Johnson.
Bulwer, Sir Henry Ernest G.
Carrington, Rt. Hon. Earl.
Carrington, Hon. Sir Richard J.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart.
Cromer, Lord, c.c.b.
Currie, Sir Donald, m.p.
Des Vaux, Sir George William.
De Winton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. W.
Dingli, Sir Adriano.
Dufferin and Ava, Most Hon. the
Marquess of; k.f.
Ford, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare.
Glasgow, Earl of.
Gormanston, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Graham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, F.C.

Grenfell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. Wallace.
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.
Hart, Sir Robert, Bart.
Havelock, Sir Arthur Edibank.
Hopetoun, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Houlton, Sir Edw. Victor Lewis.
Hutchinson, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-
Irving, Sir Henry Turner.
Jersey, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Kintore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Kirk, Sir John, m.d.
Knutstord, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. Marquess of.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. g.c.b.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid.
Loch, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Lorne, Most Hon. Marq. of, m.p.
Low, Sir Hugh.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.
Milner, Sir Alfred.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir C. B. H.
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. J. g.c.b.
Mowat, Hon. Sir Oliver.
Norman, *Gen.* Sir Henry Wylie.
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicolas,
g.c.b.
Onslow, Earl of.
Pauncefote, Rt. Hon. Sir Julian.
Plunkett, Hon. Sir Francis R.
Robinson, Sir William.

Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace,
Bart, g.o.r.
Russell of Killowen, Rt. Hon.
Lord (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Sackville, Lord.
St. John, Sir Spencer B.
Simmons, F.-M. Sir John L. A.
Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi-
Stafford, Sir Edward William.
Stanmore, Lord.
Strathcona and Mnt. Royal, Lord.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, m.p.
Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles.
Webster, Sir Richd. E., q.c., m.p.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wolseley, F.-M. Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Wolf, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D.
Wood, *Gen.* Sir H. Evelyn, F.C.
Wood, Sir Richard.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
H.M. the King of Siam.
H. M. Menelik II., Negus of
Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
H.E. Nubar Pacha (Egypt).
H.E. Rias Pacha (Egypt).
Vice-Adm. Baron von der Goltz.
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
Shahzada Habibulla Khan.

Honorary G.O.M.G.—continued.

Shahzada Nasrulla Khan.
 Señor Lutz de Soveral.
 Signor Paul Honoré Vighiani.
 H.E. Abulkassim Khan, styled
 Nazir-ul-Mulk (Persia).
 H.I.H. Prince Amir Khan Sirdar.
 H.E. Chang Yen Hon.

KTS. COMMANDERS, K.O.M.G. 200

Abbott, Sir Joseph Palmer.
 Adderley, Sir Augustus John.
 Agnew, Sir James Wilson, m.d.
 Akerman, Sir John William.
 Alabaster, Sir Chaloner.
 Alston, Sir Francis Beilby.
 Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arch. E. H.
 Antalme, Sir Cécilourt Auguste.
 Baker, Sir Benjamin, c.s.
 Baker, Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey.
 Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
 Bellairs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
 Berge, Sir John Henry Gibbs.
 Berkeley, Sir George.
 Berry, Sir Graham.
 Biliotti, Sir Alfred.
 Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
 Bowell, Sir Mackenzie.
 Bowyer, *Comm.* Sir Graham John.
 Hoyle, Sir Cavendish.
 Braddon, Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. Coventry.
 Bramston, Sir John.
 Brett, *Major* Sir Wilford.
 Brown, Sir Charles Gage, m.d.
 Brownless, Sir Ant. Colling, m.d.
 Bruce, Sir Charles.
 Buller, *General* Right Hon. Sir
 Redvers Henry, *ŸC.*, g.o.s.
 Buller, Sir Walter Lawry.
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Bt.
 Campbell, Sir Geo. Wm. Robert.
 Carbone, Sir Giuseppe.
 Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederick.
 Carling, Sir John (Canada).
 Caron, Sir Joseph P. René A.
 Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F., k.o.s.
 Carter, Sir Frederick Bowker T.
 Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas.
 Chapleau, Hon. Sir Joseph A.
 Chermiside, *Col.* Sir Herbert Chas.
 Clanwilliam, *Admiral of the Fleet*
 the Earl of, g.o.s.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Sydenham.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshal J.
 Coles, (Hon.) Sir Jenkin.
 Colomb, *Capt.* Sir John C. R., m.p.
 Colton, Sir John.
 Colville, *Col.* Sir Henry Edward.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland, k.o.s.
 Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred.
 Croesman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
 Cuthbert, Hon. Sir Henry.
 Dale, Sir Langham.
 Darley, Sir Frederick Matthew.
 Davenport, Sir Samuel.
 Davies, Hon. Sir Louis Henry.
 Dawes, Sir Edwyn Sandys.
 De Verteuil, Sir Louis A. Aime.
 De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hy.
 De Wet, Sir Jacobus Albertus.
 Dent, Sir Alfred.
 Dibbs, Sir George Richard.
 Dobson, Sir William Lambert.
 Donoughmore, Earl of.
 Downer, Sir John William.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan.
 Edwards, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir J. B. m.p.
 Evans, Alderman Sir David.
 Evans, Sir Francis Henry, m.p.
 Fawcett, Sir John Henry.
 Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., m.p.
 FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
 Fleming, Sir Francis.
 Fleming, Sir Sandford.
 Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
 Fowler, Sir John, Bart., c.s.
 Fraser, Sir Malcolm.
 Fremantle, *Gen.* Sir A. J. Lyon.
 Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip Oakley.
 Gallwey, Sir Michael Henry.
 Gallwey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. L. J.
 Garrick, Sir James Francis, q.o.
 Garstin, Sir William Edmund.
 Goldie, Sir Geo. D. Taubman.
 Goldsworthy, Sir Roger Tuckfield.
 Goring, Sir James Alexander, m.d.
 Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., g.o.s.
 Gregory, Sir Charles Hutton, c.s.
 Gordon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
 Gzowski, *Col.* Sir Casimir Stanis.
 Hall, Sir Charles, q.o., m.p.
 Hall, Sir John.
 Hamilton, Sir Wm. Alex. Baillie.
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry.
 Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
 Hay, Sir James Shaw.
 Hector, Sir James, m.d.
 Hemming, Sir Augustus Wm. L.
 Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd.
 Hillier, Sir Walter C.
 Hodgson, Sir Arthur.
 Howland, Sir Wm. Pearce.
 Hunter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G.
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert Ed. Hen.
 Joly, Sir Henry Gustave.
 Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
 Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
 Kirkpatrick, Hon. Sir Geo. Airey.
 Kitchener, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horatio
 Herbert, k.c.s. (Sirdar).
 Knollys, Sir Francis, k.c.s.
 Knollys, Sir Clement Courtenay.
 Kortright, Sir Cornelius H.
 Lackey, Hon. Sir John.
 Legden, Sir Godfrey Yeatman.
 Lamington, Lord.
 Lang, Sir Robert Hamilton.
 Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
 Lees, Sir Charles Cameron.
 Lister, Sir Thomas Villiers.
 Macartney, Sir Halliday, m.d.
 McCoy, Sir Fredk. (Melbourne).
 MacDonald, *Maj.* Sir C. Maxwell.
 MacDonnell, Sir Hugh Guion.
 MacGregor, Sir William, m.d.
 McIlwraith, Sir Thomas.
 Mackie, Sir James, m.d.
 McNeill, *Maj.-General* Sir John
 Carstairs, *ŸC.*, k.o.s.
 Mansfield, *Col.* Sir Chas. Edward
 Marindin, *Maj.* Sir Francis A.
 Marsh, Sir William Henry.
 Marshall, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fredk.
 Martin, *Col.* Sir R. E. Rowley.
 Mathews, Sir Lloyd Wm. (*Gen.*).
 Maxwell, Sir William Edward.
 Michie, Sir Archibald, q.o.
 Middleton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
 Moloney, Sir Cornelius Alfred.
 Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott-

Moore, Sir Ralph Dinham Rayment.
 Nas, Sir Virgile.
 Nelson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir.
 Nelson, Sir Edward Montagu.
 Norton, Right Hon. Lord.
 O'Brien, Sir Geo. Thos. Michael.
 O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John T. N.
 Ommanney, Sir Montagu Fredk.
 Osborn, Sir Melmoth.
 Palmer, Sir Arthur Hunter.
 Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford, k.o.s.
 Peace, Sir Walter.
 Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
 Perceval, Sir Westby Brook.
 Petre, Sir George Glynn.
 Playfair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert L.
 Porter, Sir Neale.
 Powell, Sir Geo. S. Baden-, m.p.
 Ranfurley, The Earl of.
 Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
 Robinson, Sir John.
 Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Baker Creed.
 Samuel, Sir Saul.
 Sanderson, Sir Thos. Henry, k.o.s.
 Sargood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fred. Thos.
 Satow, Sir Ernest Mason.
 Saunders, Sir Frederick Richard.
 Scanlan, Sir Thomas Charles.
 Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. C., k.o.s.
 Scott, Sir John.
 Scott, Sir John (Egypt).
 Sealy, Sir John.
 Sendall, Sir Walter Joseph.
 Shea, Sir Ambrose.
 Shippard, Sir Sidney G. Alex.
 Sivewright, Sir James.
 Smith, *Maj.-G.* Sir Chas. Holved.
 Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert M.
 Smith, Sir Wm. Fredk. Haynes.
 Smyth, *Gen.* Sir Henry Aug., r.a.
 Southey, Sir Richard.
 Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon.
 Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
 Stephen, Sir Alexander Comdie.
 Stout, Sir Robert.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald B. S.
 (Count della Catena).
 Swettenham, Sir Frank Athel-
 stane.
 Tennant, Hon. Sir David.
 Thorburn, Sir Robert.
 Todd, Sir Charles.
 Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace.
 Trutch, Sir Joseph William.
 Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert, q.o.
 Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
 Twynham, Sir Wm. Crofton.
 Uppington, Sir Thomas, q.o.
 Vincent, Sir Edgar.
 Vogel, Sir Julius.
 Walker, Sir Edward Noel.
 Walsham, Sir John, Bart.
 Webb, *Captain* Sir John Sydney.
 Whitway, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. V.
 Whitmore, *Major-General* Sir
 George Stoddart.
 Wilkin, Sir Walter Henry.
 Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Winter, Sir Jas. Spearman, q.o.
 Woods, Sir Albert Wm., k.o.s.
 Wrixon, Sir Henry John.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—con.
Wyndham, Sir George Hugh.
Youl, Sir James Arndell.
Young, Sir Frederick.
Zeal, Sir William Austin.

Honorary Knights Commanders.
His Excellency Réchad Pacha.
H. E. Chao Phya Bhanuwongse
Maha Kosa Tiboditi Phraklang.
Mustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of
Dongola.

Major-Gen. Sir Edward Henry
Zohrab Pasha, c. s.

H. H. the Sultan of Selangore.
H. E. Mustapha Fahmy Pacha.
Sir Zulfikar Pacha.

Sir Osman Pacha Orphi.
Medhi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-
ud-Dowleh (Persia).

Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled
Etimad-us-Sullaneh (Persia).

Sir Blum Pacha.
Count Jacq. Hen. E. de Lalaing.

H. H. the Sultan of Perak.
Vice-Adm. Jose de Carranza y de

Echevarria (Ferrol).

Sir Wm. Cornelius Van-Horne.
Johore, H. H. the Sultan of.

Chentung, Liang Cheng.

COMPANIONS. C.M.G. 342

Adamson, William.
Adcock, Hugh.

Adeane, *V.-Adm.* Edwd. Stanley.
Adrian, Frederick Obadiah.

Antah, H. H. Tungu Mohamed bin
Anthonisz, Peter Daniel, m. d.

Archer, Thomas.
Aslam Khan, Kazi Mohamed.

Aston, William George.
Aubert, Edgar (Port Louis).

Austin, John Gardiner.
Ayres, Philip Burnard Cheney.

Barnard, *B.-Gen.* John Henry, c. s.
Barnham, Henry Dudley.

Barron, Sir Henry Page T., *Bart.*
Barrow, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur

Frederick, d. s. o.
Bateman, Alfred Edmund.

Bayly, *Col.* Zachary Stanley.
Beal, Robert.

Beech, *Capt.* John Robert, d. s. o.
Belliosis, Emanuel Raphael.

Bernal, Frederic.
Bernays, Lewis Adolphus.

Beytas, Henry Nich. Duverger.
Bickford, *Capt.* A. Kennedy, r. n.

Bigge, *Lieut.-Colonel.* Sir A. J.,
k. c. s.

Bienerhassett, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.*
B. Montgomerie.

Blissett, *Comms.* Henry Fred.
Block, Adam Samuel James.

Booker, Sir William Lane.
Boothby, Josiah.

Boothby, William Robinson.
Borg, Raphael.

Bosisto, Joseph.
Bourinot, John George.

Bower, *Capt.* Robert Lister.
Brabant, *Col.* Edward Yewd.

Brackenbury, *B.-Adm.* John W.
Brenan, Byron.

Bright, Charles Edward.
Brown, Montagu Yeats.

Bushell, Stephen Wootton, m. d.
Caillard, Alfred.

Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald B.
Campbell, James Duncan.

Carr, *Lieut.* Geo. Shadwell, r. n.
Carrington, Sir John Worell.

Cartwright, William Chauncy.
Casey, James Joseph.

Chadwick, Osbert.
Chater, Catchick Paul.

Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley de
A. Calvert, k. c. v. o.

Cloete, Henry.
Collet, Wilfrid.

Collingwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. P.
Colmer, Joseph Grose.

Cornish, Josiah Easton.
Courtney, John Mortimer.

Cracknall, Walter Borthwick.
Crane, Samuel Leonard.

Crawford, Arthur Travers.
Crawford, Oswald John Fredk.

Cresagh, Charles Vandeleur.
Cresswell, *Capt.* Wm. Rooke, r. n.

Cumberbatch, Henry Alfred.
Curtis, *Col.* Francis G. Savage.

Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale.
Dartnell, *Col.* John George.

Davis, *Capt.* Edward H. M., r. n.
Davis, Nicholas Darnell.

Dawkins, *Capt.* Chas. Tyrwhitt.
Dawson, George Mercer.

Dawson, Sir John William.
De Boucherville, C. E. Boucher.

De Laessle, *Capt.* Albert Fredc.
De Piro, Giuseppe L., Marcheseimo.

Dealtry, William.
Deane, Walter Meredith.

Dennis, George.
Denton, George Chardin.

Dicken, Charles Shortt.
Dickson, Hon James Robert.

Dix, Macnamara.
Dodda, John Stokell.

Dodds, John.
Downes, *Major-General* Major

Francis.
Drew, Wm. Leeworthy Good.

Dunlop, *Colonel* Samuel.
Dyer, W. Turner, Thisleton.

Ellery, Robert Louis John.
Elliot, *Major* Henry George.

Elliott, Chas. Bletterman, LL. B.
Elliott, *Colonel* John, c. s.

Elliott, Thomas.
Escott, Ernest Bickham Sweet-

Evans, Frederick.
Everett, *Colonel* William.

Eves, Charles Washington.
Fabre, Hector.

Farnall, Harrydela Rosa Burread.
Ferreira, P. J.

Fischer, Henry Charles.
Fitzgerald, *Fleet Surg.* Michael.

FitzGibbon, Edmund Gerald.
Fitzmaurice, Gerald Henry.

Fletcher, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
Foots, *Capt.* Randolph F. O., r. n.

Fraser, John.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, c. s.

Fréchetle, Louis Honoré.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred.

Fremantle, *Admiral* Hon. Sir E. E.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur.

French, Somerset Richard.

Frost, John.
Froude, Ashley Anthony, B. A.

Gardner, Christopher Thomas.
Gatt, *Major-General* Saverio.

Gifford, Hon. Maurice Raymond.
Gleadows, George Edwd. Yorke.

Glyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
Good-Adams, *Maj.* Hamilton J.

Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
Gough, *Colonel* Hugh Sutlej.

Gowan, James Robert, LL. D.
Goyder, George Woodroffe.

Grace, Morgan Stanislaus.
Graves, Robert Wyndham.

Gray, Samuel Brownlow.
Gregory, Augustus Charles.

Greville, George.
Grey-Wilson, William.

Grieve, Robert, m. d.
Griffin, William Henry.

Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan.
Griffith, Thomas Risely.

Haden, Francis Seymour.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour.

Hamilton, Charles Boughton.
Harris, Walter Henry.

Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
Hatherton, *Colonel* Lord.

Hawtayne, George Hammond.
Heath, *Lieut.-Colonel* John M.

Heidenstam, Frederick Charles.
Henderson, Joseph.

Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Ivor J. C.
Hervey, Dudley Francis A.

Hilliard, *Surg.-Capt.* George, m. v.
Hime, *Lieut.-Col.* Albert Henry.

Hodgson, Frederic Mitchell.
Holborrow, *Col.* Wm. Hillier.

Hopwood, Fras. John Stephens.
Howe, *Capt.* Hon. Assheton Gore

Curzon, r. n., c. s.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilfus. c. s.

Irving, John Charles.
In Thurn, Everd. Ferdinand, m. A.

Innes, James, Rose.
Jackson, Henry Moore.

Jameson, George.
Jarvis, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Peters

Jekyll, *Colonel* Herbert, r. n.
Jelf, *Col.* Richard Henry, r. n.

Jenkins, George Henry.
Jordan, John Newell.

Jourdain, Henry John.
Justice, *Maj.-Gen.* William Clive

Keane, *Comms.* Henry Joseph, r. n.
Kefer, Thomas Coltrin.

Kennaway, Walter.
Kennedy, Robert John.

Kenny, *Maj.* Arth. Herbt., r. n.
Kerr, Thomas.

Kidd, John.
King-Harman, Charles A., m. A.

Knollys, *Major* Louis Frederic.
Kynsey, Sir William Raymond.

Laborde, Edward.
Lamb, John Cameron, c. s.

Lang, *Capt.* John Irvine, r. n.
Larnach, William James Mudie.

Laymore, *Capt.* Hy. Douglas.
Leyard, Edgar Leopold.

Lazzarini, *Major-General* James.
Leclefé, Henry.

Lefroy, Anthony O'Grady.
Levenson, *Major* Julian John, r. n.

Levey, George Collins.

- COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*cont.*
- Lewis, Sir Samuel.
Leys, Peter.
Llewelyn, Robert Baxter.
Lovell, Francis Henry.
MacBride, Robert Knox.
McCallum, Lt.-Col. Hy. Edward.
McCarthy, James Desmond, M.D.
Macedougall, John Lorn.
McEachern, Lt.-Col. Archibald.
Macglashan, John Charles.
McInnis, Lieut.-Colonel Edward
Bowater.
McKean, Col. Alexr. Chalmers.
McKinney, William James.
McLeod, Col. Jas. Farquharson.
McLeod, Maj. Norman Magnus.
McNair, Major John Fredk. A.
McTurk, Michael.
Mahony, Lieut.-Colonel John.
Maling, Irwin Charles.
Man, Col. John Alexander.
Mann, Maj.-Gen. James Robert.
Mansel, *Commdt.* Geo. (Zululand).
March, George Edward.
Marinitch, Hugo.
Marquard, Leopold.
May, Francis Henry.
Meares, George.
Meiklejohn, Col. Wm. Hope, C.B.
Meldrum, Charles.
Melville, George.
Methuen, Maj.-Gen. Lord, K.C.V.O.
Methuen, Walter Frederick.
Milne, Alexander Roland.
Mitchell, Henry Stuart.
Mitchell, Robert William Span.
Mitchell, William Wilson.
Moffat, Rev. John Smith.
Moore, Capt. Arthur W., C.B., M.P.
Moore, Noel Temple.
Morris Pasha.
Morris, Daniel, D.Sc.
Morris, Col. Wm. George, M.P.
Mosee, Deputy Surgeon-General
Charles Benjamin.
Moysey, Maj.-Gen. Charles John.
Murray, Thomas Keir.
Napier, Colonel William.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore.
Newton, Francis James.
Nicholls, Hy. Alfred Alford, M.D.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Noble, John.
O'Connor, Charles Yelverton.
Odling, Tom Francis.
O'Donovan, Denis.
O'Halloran, Joseph Sylvester.
Oliver, Maj.-Gen. John Ryder.
Ornstein, John Isidor Maurice.
Owen, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Charles Wm.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe.
Ozanne, John Henry.
Panton, Joseph Anderson.
Parr, Colonel Henry Hallam, C.B.
- Parris, James William.
Paton, Major-General George.
Peacocke, Lt.-Col. William.
Pelletier, Charles Alphonse P.
Perry, Gerald Raoul de Courcy.
Peyton, Capt. Westropp Joseph.
Phillips, Joseph Henry.
Pickering, William Alexander.
Pile, Archibald Jones.
Pipon, Capt. J. Pakenham, M.P.,
C.B.
Pisani, Salvatore Luigi, M.D.
Portelli, Colonel Augustinus M.
Price, Lt.-Col. Adolphus James.
Rami-Nathan, Ponnambalam.
Rea, Edward Hugh.
Read, William Henry Macleod.
Richardson, Edward.
Rind, Col. Alexander Thos. S. A.
Roberts, Colonel Charles Fyaha.
Roberts, Charles James.
Roberts, John (Dunedin).
Robertson, *Commd.* C. Hope, M.P.
Robinson, William Valentine.
Rodd, James Rennell, C.B.
Rogers, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J., Pacha.
Rolleston, Loftus John.
Ross, David Palmer, M.D.
Round, Francis Richard.
Rowell, Thomas Irvine.
Rowland, John William.
Rudolf, Gerhardus Martinus.
Rundle, M.-G. Henry M.L., D.Sc.O.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Fras. Shirley,
M.P.
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine.
Russell, Thomas.
Rutherford, George.
Sale, Col. Matt. Townsend.
Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie M.
Sanderson, Percy.
Sartorius, Maj.-Gen. Reginald
W., F.R.C.
Saunders, Charles J. Renault.
Schreiber, Collingwood.
Schreiber, William Philip.
Scott, Surg.-Col. Fredk. Beaufort.
Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
Shelford, (Hon.) Thomas.
Shepstone, Henrique Charles.
Shepstone, John Wesley.
Shepstone, Theophilus.
Shipley, Hammond Smith.
Skinner, Allan Maclean.
Smith, Robert Burdett.
Smith, Robert Murray.
Spalding, Col. Warner Wright.
Spreckley, John Anthony.
Stanford, Walter E. Mortimer.
Stavrides, Constantine George.
Steward, Major-Gen. Edward H.
Stewart, Col. Charles Edward.
Stewart, Donald William.
Stewart, Henry Cockburn.
Stewart, James.
- Stirling, Edward Charles, M.D.
Streatfield, *Commdt.* Frank N.
Sullivan, Admiral Sir Fras. Wm.
Swaine, M.-Gen. Leopold Victor.
Swettenham, James Alexander.
Symonds, Edmund Stace.
Syngé, Robert Pollett.
Tanner, John Edw. (Trinidad).
Taylor, Edwd. Barnett Anderson.
Taylor, William Thomas.
Templer, Phillip Arthur.
Templeton, Col. Jno. Montgomery.
Thompson, Henry Langhorne.
Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
Treascher, William Hood.
Trendell, Arthur Jas. Richens.
Tresidder, Capt. Tolmie John.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. J. Keith, R.A.
Tucker, James.
Tulloch, Major - General Alex.
Bruce, C.B.
Valencé, Eml. Chas. Poupinél de
Vella, Francesco (Malta).
Villiers, Francis John.
Vine, Sir John Richard Somers.
Vroom, Hendrick.
Walker, Capt. Sir B. W., Bt., M.P.
Walker, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk.
Wm. E. Forester, K.C.B.
Walker, Richard C. Critchett.
Walker, Lieut. - Colonel Robert
Sandilands Frowd.
Wallace, William.
Ward, Charles James.
Waring, Francis John, C.M.
Warren, Col. Falkland Geo. H.
Watson, Col. Charles Moore.
Wauchope, Colonel Andrew G.
Webb, Frederick William.
Western, Colonel James Halifax,
White, William.
Williamson, Alexander.
Williamson, Victor Alexander.
Wilson, Colonel David.
Wilson, Surg.-Maj. Edmond M.
Winter, Francis Pratt.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
Wodehouse, Colonel Joceline H.
Woolfryes, Surg.-Gen. John A.
Wortley, Maj. E. J. Mont.-Stuart.
Wray, Lieut.-General Henry.
Wylde, Everard William.
Wylde, Lt.-Col. William Henry.
Yardley, Samuel.
Yate, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward
Young, Capt. Arthur Henderson.
- Prelate*, Archbp. of Rupertaland.
Chancellor, Sir E. G. W. Herbert.
Sec., Edward Wingfield, C.B.
King of Arms, Sir Albert Wil-
liam Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Registrar, Sir J. Bramston, K.C.M.G.
Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah
Adrian, C.M.G.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1876. 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.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

G.C.I.E.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Tudor.
Chamberlain, *Gen.* Sir Crawford Trotter.

Connemara, *Rt. Hon. Lord.*
Dabhanga, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Dufferin and Ava, *Most Hon. Marquess of, K.P.*

Gondal, H.H. Thakore, *Sahib of.*
Harris, *Lord, G.C.S.I.*

Havelock, Sir Arthur E., *G.C.M.G.*
Karauli, H.H. the Maharaja of.

Khaipur in Sind, H.H. the Mir of
Khelat, H.H. the Khan of.

Khengarh, H.H. Maharaja of.
Kuch Behar, H.H. Maharaja of.

Kutch, H.H. the Rao of.
Lansdowne, *Most Hon. Marq. of.*

Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns.
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood.

Moorshahabad, the Nawab of.
Morvi, H.H. Thakur, *Sahib of.*

Phillips, Sir Faudel Faudel-, *Bt. Reay, Lord, G.C.S.I.*

Roberts of Kandahar, *Field Marshal, Lord, V.C., K.P.*

Sandhurst, *Lord.*
Seccombe, Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of.
Wenlock, *Lord, G.C.S.I.*

White, *Gen. Sir G. Stewart, V.C.*

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.I.E.

Ajaigarh, the Maharaja of.
Ajudhya, Maharaja of.

Allen, Sir George William.
Amir-i-Akbar Asbarjee Bahadur

Nawab Buchir-ud-Dowla.
Amir Hassan, Raja of Mahmoodabad.

Aroot, the Prince of.
Ardagh, *Maj.-Gen. Sir John Chas.*

Arnold, Sir Edwin.
Baksh Singh, Rana S. Bahadur.

Bamra, *Chief of (Raja S. Deo).*
Benares, H.H. the Maharaja of.

Beresford, *Col. Lord Wm. Leslie de la Poer, V.C.*

Bhowanagore Sir Mancherjee, *M.P.*
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher.

Bisset, *Lieut.-Col. Sir W. S. Smith.*

Bjels, Sir Henry William.
Bobbili, Raja of.

Brandis, Sir Dietrich.
Brooke, Sir William Robert.

Bundi, H.H. the Maharaja Raja of.
Campbell, Sir James MacNabb.

Cappel, Sir Albert Jas. Leppoc.
Collen, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Edwin H.H.*

Croft, Sir Alfred Woodley.
Cunningham, Sir Henry Stuart.

Dacca, the Nawab Bahadur of.
Dennehy, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas.*

Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.
Edgar, Sir John Ware.

Evans, Sir Griffith Humphry P.
Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey-.

Gidhaur, Maharaja of.
Gordon, *Gen. Sir Thos. Edward.*

Hatwa, Maharaja of.
Hext, *Rear-Adm. Sir John.*

Hogg, Sir Frederic Russell.
Holdich, *Col. Sir T. Hungerford.*

Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, *M.P.*
Hudson, *Colonel Sir William*

Brereton, *v.d.*
Iman Baksh Khan, Nawab.

Jadu, Krishna Rao Bapu Sahab.
Janjiri, Nawab of.

Jardine, Sir John.
Jehan Kader Mirza Bahadur

(Prince of Oudh).
Jorawar Lohani (Khanji) H.H.

Sher Mahomed, of Pahlunpoor.
Khushd Jah Bahadur Nawab

Shams-ul-Umara-Amir-i-Kabir.

King, Sir Henry Seymour, *M.P.*
Lambert, Sir John (Calcutta).

Leslie, Sir Bradford.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper.

Liziri, Thakore Sahib of.
Loharu, Sir Arnic ud Din, *Chief*

of.
Lunawara, Raja of.

Mackay, Sir James Lyle.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.

Macpherson, Sir Arthur George.
Markby, Sir William.

Molesworth, Sir Guilford L.
Monier-Williams, Sir Monier.

Naeros Khan, Sirdar, of Kharan.
Narendra Krishna Del Bahadur,

Maharaja.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur.

Ollivant, Sir Edward Chas. Kayll.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of.

Paul, Sir Gregory Charles.
Pontifex, Sir Charles.

Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley.
Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows.

Richey, Sir James Bellet. (abad).
Secundar Jung, Nawab (Hyder-

Simpson, *Surg.-Gen. Sir Benj.*
Stedman, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund.*

Talbot, *Lt.-Col. Sir Adelbert C.*
Thomas, His Excellency Monsieur

Clément (Hon.).
Thuillier, *Col. Sir Hy. Ravenshaw.*

Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
Venkatagari, Raja of (Velugti

Sir Krishna Yashendra).
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie.

West, Sir Raymond, *Lt.D.*
Williams, *General Sir Edward*

Charles Sparshott, *M.E.*

COMPANIONS. C.I.E.

Abdul Karim, *Munshi and Hafiz.*
Acworth, Henry Arbuthnot.

Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
Adamson, *Maj. Charles Hen. E.*

Ahmed Khan, Sirdar Shere.
Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Kasi

Syud.
Aitchison, *Brig.-Surg. Jas. E. T.*

Aiyar Subbayar Subrahmanya
Dewan Bahadur.

Ali Beg, *Maj. Nawab M.*
Ali Khan, Syud Wilayut, of

Patna.
Ali Khan, H.H. Mir Hasan.

Ameer Ali, Syud.
Anderson, Alexander.

Anderson, Graham.
Anderson, *Brig.-Surgeon John.*

Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Aslam Khan, *Lt.-Col. Muhammad,*

Sirdar Bahadur.
Aulad Hussain, Khan B. Saiyad.

Ayagar, Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava, *B.A.*

Baden-Powell, Baden Henry.
Baghat, Rana Dhalip Singh, of

Bahadur Khan, Raja Jung.
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-

Umb (Junagarh).
Baha-ud-din Khan, *Rissaldar*

Major. Sardar Bahadur.
Baker Ali Khan, Syud.

Banerjee, Bahadur Rai Durgagati.

Barker, Rayner Childe.
Barnett, George Alfred.

Bayley, Sir Stuart Colvin.
Beatson, *Surg.-Gen. J. Fullarton.*

Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen. James Cavan.*
Bhag Ram, Rai Bahadur Pandit.

Bhagat Sirdar Singh.
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal.

Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur Sri Ram.

Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
Bidie, *Surgeon-General George.*

Bishen Singh, Dewan of Nabha.
Blaney, Thomas (Bombay).

Boquet, Roscoe.
Boppe, Lucien.

Browne, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Sam.H.*
Browning, Colin Arrott B.

Bruce, Richard Isaac.
Buckingham, James.

Buckland, Charles Edward.
Buhler, Johann Georg.

Bullock, Frederick Shore.
Burgess, James.

Burton-Brown, Thomas E., *M.D.*
Busteed, *Brig.-Surg. Henry E.*

Buyers, John Walker.
Bythess, *Rear-Adm. John, V.C.*

Campbell, Capt. Alexander, *D.S.O.*
Campbell, *Lt.-Col. David W.*

Carodozo, Henry O'Connell.
Carew, *Capt. George O'Brien T.*

- COMPANIONS, O.I.E.—*cont.*
 Carey, Bertram Sauzemarez.
 Chandra Das, Baboo Sarat.
 Chandra Nyaratna, Pandit M.
 Charan Laha, Durga.
 Charkhari, the Dewan of.
 Chatterton, Col. Frank Wm.
 Chitnavis, Rao Madhav.
 Chitty, *Comm.* Arthur Whatley.
 Christie, James Thomas.
 Chunder Mukarji Bahadur, Rai
 Kanta, Diwan of Jaipur.
 Chunilal Venilal, Rao.
 Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Ross.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
 Clarke, Caspar Purdon.
 Clerk, *Captain* Claude.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland.
 Cook, Frank Henry.
 Cooke, Theodore, *Lt.-D.*
 Cooper, William Earnshaw.
 Couper, Sir George E. W., *Bart.*
 Crawford, Col. Richmond Irvine.
 Cromer, Lord, *G.O.B.*
 Cumming, Col. Wm. Gordon, *B.A.*
 Cunningham, Alex. Fredk. D.
 Cunningham, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.*
 David Douglas, *M.B.*
 Dad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Bahadur Kadir.
 Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M.
 Daly, *Captain* Hugh.
 Daly, William Watt.
 Dampier, Henry Lucius.
 Dane, Richard Morris.
 Darlington, Edwin.
 Dawkes, Frederick Clendon.
 Daulat Ram, Rai Bahadur.
 Das Seth, Luchman, of Muttra.
 Dastur, Bahmanji Jamsajji.
 Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
 De Laessöe, *Capt.* Albert Fred.
 De Vry, Johann Eliza.
 Dempster, Francis Erskine.
 Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
 Digby, William.
 Dinshaw, Cowasjee (Aden).
 Donald, John Stuart.
 Downe, *Colonel* Viscount.
 Drummond, *Major* Fras. H. R.
 Duff, *Lieut. Col.* Beauchamp.
 Duff, *Rt. Hon.* Sir M. E. Grant.
 Dulpotram Dayabhoy.
 Durand, *Col.* Alg. G. A., *G.O.B.*
 Dutt, Romeah Chandra.
 Edgerley, Steyning William.
 Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
 Eliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
 Elliot, John, *F.R.S.*
 Fenn, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Ernest H.
 Fergusson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Jas., *Bt.*
 Finch, Benjamin Traill.
 Findlay, *Surgeon-Major* John.
 Fleet, John Faithful.
 Franklin, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* B.
 Franks, *Capt.* Norman.
 Fuller, *General* John Augustus.
 Fuller, Joseph Bamfylde.
 Gajapati, E. G. Baba of Surat.
 Ganpat Rai, Diwan.
 George, Edwd. Claudius Sootney.
 Ghose, Raah Bahary.
 Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
 Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
 Glass, James George Henry.
 Gohur Khan, Sirdar, of Khatat.
 Gordon, *Lieut.-Col.* John C. F.
 Gordon, *General* William.
 Graham, Donald.
 Grierson, George Abraham.
 Griesbach, *Lt.-Col.* Carl Ludolph.
 Griffith, Ralph Thos. Hotchkir.
 Grose, James.
 Haffkins, Waldemar Mordecai.
 Haines, *Field-Marshal* Sir Frederick Paul, *G.O.B.*
 Hallen, *Vet.-Lt.-Col.* James Herbert Brockencote.
 Hamnett, George.
 Hankin, Arthur Crommelin.
 Harnam Singh, Kanwar Ahluwalia.
 Hassan Khan, Mahomed.
 Hastings, Charles G. W.
 Hendley, *Surg-on-Lieut.-Colonel*
 Thos. H.
 Hennessey, *Capt.* James B. N.
 Het Ram, Diwan.
 Hewett, John Prescott.
 Higgins, *Lieut.-Col.* Andrew C. B.
 Higham, Thomas.
 Hildebrand, Arthur Hedding.
 Hobhouse, *Rt. Hon.* Lord.
 Hoernle, Augustus F. Rudolph.
 Hogge, *Lieut.-Col.* John William.
 Holford, *Capt.* George L., *M.V.O.*
 Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
 Horsfall, Jeremiah Garnett.
 Hussein, Syud Ameer.
 Howell, Mortimer Sloper.
 Hughes, Arthur John.
 Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
 Husband, Rev. John, *D.D.*
 Hussein Ali Khan, Mirza.
 Ibert, Sir Courtenay F., *K.C.S.I.*
 Imprey, *Col.* Eugène Clutterbuck.
 Irwin, Henry.
 Iyengar, Rao Bahadur Bashyam.
 Jackson, *Lieut.-Colonel* Samuel.
 Jacob, *Col.* Samuel Swinton.
 Jagat Singh, Sirdar Bahadur
 (Kalawalla).
 Jan Suddoziaie, Shahzada Sultan.
 Jarrett, *Col.* Henry Sullivan.
 Jhujjhar Sing, Jee Dow.
 Johnstone, Frederick John.
 Jubbar, Moulvi Abdul.
 Kalooa, Kumar Shri.
 Kanai Lal Dé, Rai Bahadur.
 Keene, Henry George.
 Kellner, Edwin Walsh.
 Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
 Khem Singh, Baba.
 Kiehorn, Frans.
 King, *Brigade-Surgeon* George.
 Kipling, John Lockwood.
 Knight, James Blackburn.
 Lafont, Rev. Eugène.
 Lall Rai Munna Punna.
 Lall Sijwar, Babu Chota.
 Lane, *Col.* Clayton Turner.
 Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander J.
 Lawrence, Walter Roper.
 Leigh, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Percy.
 Le Messurier, *Colonel* Augustus.
 Linkedaw, Myo Wun.
 Little, Thomas David.
 Ludlow, *Col.* Edward Samuel.
 Luke, Stephn. Paget W. Vyvyan.
 Lyall, Sir Charles James, *K.C.S.I.*
 Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Isidore Bernadotte.
 MacCartie, Charles Falkiner.
 MacFerran, James.
 Mackenzie, *Col.* Kenneth James Loch.
 Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
 MacLean, Loudoun Francis, *C.B.*
 Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James John.
 McMahon, *Capt.* Arthur H., *C.S.I.*
 Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
 Mahendra Singh, Maharaja of
 Bhadawar.
 Mahomed Hassan, Khalifa Syud.
 Mainwaring, *Gen.* Wm. George.
 Maitland, William James.
 Man, Edward Horace.
 Manoe, Sir Henry Christopher.
 Mancherjee Rustomji Dholu,
 Khan Bahadur.
 Marshall, *Col.* G. F. Lyeoester, *B.A.*
 Mathew, George Felton.
 Matthews, Henry Montagu.
 Melitus, Paul Gregory.
 Merriman, *Colonel* William.
 Merwanji Mehta, *Hon.* Pheroze-
 shah.
 Mij Perash Singh, Heera Sahib
 Lal Rama.
 Miller, Rev. (Hon.) William.
 Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. (Surma).
 Modak, Waman Abaji.
 Mohendro, Lall Sircar.
 Mohun Singh, Raja Jag.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Montgomerie.
 Moore, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry, *G.O.B.*
 Muhamed Abdulla Khan, Isakhel.
 Muir, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Wemyss.
 Muncherji Navasji Munsban,
 Khan Bahadur.
 Murray, Charles Stewart.
 Muzzaifar Khan, *Bessaidar-Major*
 Sirdar Bahadur.
 Nabhi Bakhsh, Sirdar, of Kup-
 pertalla.
 Nanquette, Pierre François H.
 Naoroji Maneckjee Wadia.
 Naoroji Pesteonji Vakil, Khan
 Bahad.
 Napier, *Col.* Hon. George C.
 Narain, Pandit Surup.
 Narayan Singh, Maharaja
 Harhullub (Sombara).
 Nawaz, Hak Khan.
 Neal, Edmund.
 Nicholl, Edward.
 Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert Parry.
 Norman, *General* Sir Henry W.
 Nulkar, R. B. Krishnaji L.
 Nunn, *Vet.-Capt.* J. A., *D.S.O.*
 O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
 O'Conor, James Edward.
 Oldham, Wm. Benjamin.
 Otley, *Lt.-Col.* John Walter, *B.A.*
 Owen, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Chas. W.
 Panap Dakham, Anandu Charlu.
 Partridge, *Surg.-Gen.* S. Bowen.
 Patterson, Alexander Bleakley.
 Paul, Alfred Wallis.
 Pertab Narain Singh, Das of
 Jaahpur, Raja.
 Pesteonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
 Peterson, *Lieut.-Col.* Frederick.
 Petley, *Lieut.* Eaton Wallace, *B.N.*

COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
 Piagpur, Raja of.
 Pitman, Charles Edward.
 Playfair, Sir Patrick.
 Plunkett, Arthur Henry.
 Poona, Nursingharow Krishna.
 Porteous, Col. Chas. Arkcol.
 Prakash Lal, Rai Bahadur Jai
 (Dewan of Dumraon).
 Puckle, Richard Kaye.
 Fulford, Col. Russell Richard.
 Punganur, Zemindar of.
 Puntulu, Palle Chentael Rao.
 Raghannath Singh, Tika (Ba-
 shahr).
 Raikes, Major Fredk. Duncan.
 Ramachandra Vittal Rao, Raja
 of Sandur.
 Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir.
 Ranadé, Mahadeo Govind, R.B.
 Ranoonial, Chotalal, R.B.
 Rees, John David.
 Reid, James Robert.
 Reynolds, Charles Henry.
 Ribbentrop, Berthold.
 Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
 Richardson, Lt.—Col. G. L. Redly.
 Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of.
 Risley, Herbert Hope.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lt.—Col. Jno. H.
 Robertson, Frederick Ewart.
 Robertson, Colonel John.
 Robinson, Vincent.
 Rose, George Pringle.
 Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward J.

Rustamji Dhanjebhai, Mehta.
 Sanderson, Col. Henry Bristow.
 Shlieh, Dr. William, F.R.S.
 Scott, Lieut.—Col. Buchanan.
 Scott, James George.
 Shahab-ud-din, Kasi.
 Shakespear, Maj. John, D.S.O.
 Singh, Sardar Ratan.
 Singh, Raja Bhup Indra.
 Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakoor of.
 Smith, George, LL.D. [Masuda].
 Smith, Capt. John Manners, F.E.
 Spring, Francis Joseph Edward.
 Stanyon, Henry John.
 Stevens, Frederick William.
 Stewart, Col. Charles Edward.
 Stewart, Fld.—Marshal Sir Donald
 Martin Bart., G.C.B.
 Stewart, Colonel John.
 Stokes, Whitley, LL.D.
 Strachan, James.
 Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I.
 Suraj Kaul, Pundit.
 Symes, Edward Spence.
 Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro
 Mohun.
 Tarapuraala, Meherjibhai K.
 Tawney, Charles Henry.
 Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bt.
 Temple, Lt.—Col. Richard Carnac.
 Tennant, Lt.—Gen. Jas. Francis.
 Thibaw, Sawbwa of (Saw Saing).
 Thiselton-Dyer, Wm. Turner.
 Thompson, Surg.—Maj. Daniel R.
 Todd-Naylor, Henry Paul.

Tomkins, Lt.—Gen. W. Percival.
 Travancore, the Diwan of.
 Trichinpole Rayalu Arakiaswami
 Thumboo Chetty.
 Tucker, Lt.—Col. Louis H. Emille.
 Turnbull, Robert.
 Tyler, Sir John William.
 Tytler, Adam Gillis.
 Vasudeo Barvé, Mahadeo.
 Vincent, Robt. Wm. E. Hampe.
 Visram, Fazlbbhai.
 Wadia, Nasroji Nasarvanji
 Wahab, Lieut.—Col. Robt. Alexr.
 Walker, Ernest Octavius.
 Walker, Lieut.—Colonel James.
 Wallace, Col. William Arthur J.
 Walsh, Langton Prendergaest.
 Walton, Frederick Thomas G.
 Ward, Col. Henry Constantine E.
 Watt, George, M.D.
 Webster, Edmund Forster.
 Weldon, Colonel Thomas.
 Wells, Lt.—Col. Henry Lake, R.S.
 White, Herbert Thirkell.
 Wingate, Andrew.
 Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
 Wordsworth, William.
 Wyllie, Lt.—Col. W. Hunt Curzon.
 Yeilding, Capt. Wm. Richd., D.S.O.
 Youngusband, Capt. Fras. Edw.
 Sec., Foreign Sec., Govt. of India.
 Registrar, Sir Albert William
 Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Instituted 21st April, 1896.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.
 G.C.V.O.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
 H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
 H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G.
 H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Colville of Culross, Lord, K.T.
 Howe, General Earl.
 Kelvin, Lord.
 Pembroke, Earl of.
 Portland, Duke of.
 Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton M.,
 F.R.C.
 Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Prince
 Albert of.
 Teck, H.H. the Duke of.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

Arsène Henry.
 Gen. Count Hilarion Vorontsov
 Dashkov.
 General Otto de Richter.
 Count Constantine Fahlen.
 Prince Alexis Dolgorouky.
 Maj.—Gen. Prince Dmitri Galitzin
 H. E. Li Hung Chang.
 Count Joachim Moltke.
 Maj.—Gen. Count Paul de Banck-
 endorff.
 H. E. Count G. Seakendorff.
 H. H. Nicholas I. of Montenegro,
 Prince.

H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of
 Spain.
 Lieut.—Gen. Edward von Müller.
 H.S.H. Prince Francis Joseph of
 Battenberg.
 Count Arthur von Mensdorff
 Pouilly.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.
 K.C.V.O.

Acton, Lord.
 Byng, Col. Hon. Sir Henry W. J.
 Clarke, Maj.—Gen. Sir Stanley.
 Colville, Col. Hon. Sir William
 James.
 De Ros, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Ellis, Major-General Sir Arthur.
 Ewart, Maj.—Gen. Sir H. P., K.C.B.
 Gardner, Gen. Sir H. Lynedoch.
 Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.
 Methuen, Maj.—Gen. Lord.
 Rowton, Lord.
 Von Pawel Rammingen, Freiherr
 Luitbert Geo. Alex. L. Alph.
 Teck, H.S.H. Prince Adolphus of.

COMMANDERS. C.V.O.

Bateson, Lieut.—Gen. Richard.
 Clerk, Col. John.
 Fullerton, Rear-Ad. John R. T.
 Gordon, Col. George Grant.
 Monson, Capt. Hon. D. J.
 Teck, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of.
 MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS. M.V.O.
 Brocklehurst, Lt.—Col. John F.

Campbell, Col. Barrington B. D.
 Campbell, Capt. Walter.
 Cecil, Col. Lord William.
 Collins, Lt.—Col. Arthur.
 Davidson, Lt.—Col. Arthur.
 Dundonald, Col. Earl of.
 Falmouth, Col. Viscount.
 Fortescue, Capt. Hon. Seymour J.
 Gilbert, Alfred.
 Holford, Capt. George Lindsay.
 Hoskyns, Comm. Peyton, R.N.
 Legge, Maj. Hon. Henry Charles.
 Lockhart, Lieut.—Col. Sir Simon.
 May, Capt. William Henry, R.N.
 Miles, Col. Herbert Scott Gould.
 Muther, Maurice.
 Oliphant, Col. Laurence James.
 Poë, Capt. Edmund Samuel, R.N.
 Ponsonby, Lieut. Frederick E. G.
 Sturge, William Allan, M.P.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur.
 Waters, Lt.—Col. Wallsourt Hely
 Hutchinson, R.A.
 Woods, Henry Charles, M.D.
 Yorke, Hon. Alexander G.

MEMBERS 5TH CLASS. M.V.O.
 Hertalet, Harry Lester.
 Holmes, R. R.
 Nicholas, Lieut. John, R.A.
 Chancellor, The Lord Chamber-
 lain.
 Secretary and Registrar, The
 Keeper of the Privy Purse.



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, D.S.O.

INSTITUTED 9th November, 1886.



SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.
 Abbott, *Maj.* Herbert E. Stacy.
 Airey, *Captain* Henry Park.
 Aldworth, *Major* William.
 Annealey, *Capt.* Wm. Rd. Norton.
 Arnold, *Major* Alfred James.
 Bacon, *Comm.* E. H. S., R.N.
 Badcock, *Capt.* Francis Fredk.
 Baldwin, *Capt.* Guy Melfort.
 Barlow, *Capt.* Charles James, R.N.
 Barratt, *Capt.* William Cross,
 I.S.C.
 Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Lloyd.
 Barrow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., C.M.G.
 Bayly, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm. L.
 Beatty, *Lieut.* David, R.N.
 Beech, *Capt.* John Robert, C.M.G.
 Begbie, *Col.* Elphinstone W., O.B.
 Benbow, *Ch. In. of Mach.* Hen., R.N.
 Bennett, *Colonel* William.
 Beynon, *Lieut.* Wm. George L.
 Bourdalle, *Maj.* Harry Benn.
 Bourke, *Major* Henry Beresford.
 Bowden, *Surgeon* Walter, R.N.
 Bretherton, *Capt.* Geo. Howard.
 Browne, *Lieut.* Clement Lawrence
 Seton Seton-, I.S.C.
 Browne, *Major* Arthur Geo. F.
 Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fitzherbert.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Alexander, O.I.E.
 Campbell, *Capt.* C., O.B., R.N.
 Campbell, *Col.* Colin Charles.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Kenneth J. R.
 Carew, *Surg.-Col.* Rd. Hugh.
 Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred, R.N.
 Caulfeild, *Capt.* Algernon M.
 Caulfeild, *Maj.* Gordon Napier.
 Channer, *Lieut.-Col.* A. Bernard.
 Clements, *Lt.-Col.* R. A. Penrhyn.
 Coker, *Colonel* Edmund Rogers.
 Coles, *Maj.* Arthur Horsman.
 Corbett, *Surg.-Col.* R. de la Cour.
 Couchman, *Capt.* Geo. Henry H.
 Coxhead, *Capt.* Thos. Langholme.
 Crawford, *Major* Peter Wade
 Grant Copland-
 Crofton, *Col.* Morgan Samuel.
 Cubitt, *Col.* William Geo., VC
 Cummins, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Turner.
 Cunningham, *Lieut.-Col.* George
 Glencairn.
 Cure, *Major* Herbert Capel.
 Daubeny, *Maj.* Edward Kaye.
 Davies, *Capt.* Thos. A. Harkness.
 Davis, *Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.*
 George McBride.
 De Lisle, *Capt.* Henry de Beauvoir.
 De Moleyns, *Capt.* Hon. F. R. W.
 Eveleigh-
 Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy.
 Dening, *Colonel* Lewis.
 Deshon, *Col.* Charles John.
 Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, C.B.
 Dimsey, *Staff-Surg.* E. R., R.N.
 Dorward, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Robt. F.
 Downes, *Major* William Knox.
 Doyle, *Surg.-Capt.* Ignas Purcell.
 Dundas, *Major* Lawrence Chas.
 Durnford, *Captain* John, O.B., R.N.

Earle, *Major* Henry.
 East, *Capt.* Lionel Wm. Fellow.
 Edwards, *Capt.* Stan. Malcolm.
 Edwards, *Capt.* John Burnard.
 Egerton, *Col.* Chas. C., O.B., A.D.C.
 Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Looker, C.B.
 Everett, *Colonel* Edward.
 Ewart, *Capt.* Richard Henry.
 Fairtlough, *Capt.* Edward Charles
 D'Heillemer.
 Fendall, *Major* Charles Pears.
 Ferrier, *Major* James Archibald.
 Fitton, *Capt.* Hugh Gregory.
 Fowler, *Capt.* Francis John.
 Fowler, *Capt.* John Sharman, R.N.
 Fraser, *Com.* Ian Mackenzie, R.N.
 Fraser, *Lieut.* Norman Warden.
 Frere, *Major* Sir Bartle Compton
 Arthur, Bart.
 Gallwey, *Major* Henry Lionel.
 Gatacre, *Maj.-G.* Wm. Forbes, C.B.
 Girouard, *Lt.* Edouard Percy C.
 Glanville, *Captain* Francis.
 Gollightly, *Capt.* Robt. Edmund.
 Goodwyn, *Maj.* Henry Edward.
 Gordon, *Colonel* James Henry, C.B.
 Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner.
 Gore-Browne, *Com.* Godfrey, R.N.
 Gorringe, *Lieut.* Geo. Frederick.
 Graham, *Capt.* Herman W. Gore.
 Griffith, *Vet.-Capt.* Geo. Richard.
 Gurdon, *Capt.* Bertrand E. M.
 Gwynn, *Lieut.* Chas. Wm., R.N.
 Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Regld. Campbell.
 Haggard, *Capt.* Andrew C. Parker.
 Hale, *Surg.-Capt.* George Ernest.
 Hale, *Surg.-Capt.* Chas. Henry.
 Hall, *Com.* Herbert Goodenough
 King-, R.N.
 Hallett, *Maj.* Jas. W. Hughes-
 Haly, *Col.* B. H. O'Grady, C.B.
 Hamilton, *Col.* Ian S. M., C.B.
 Hamilton, *Maj.* Wm. George.
 Hammond, *Col.* Arthur G., VC
 Harley, *Lieut.* Henry Kellott.
 Harman, *Maj.* Richard.
 Harvey, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Rbt., M.D.
 Hastings, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Spence.
 Hawes, *Col.* Alex. Jas. Donnelly.
 Hayes, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Aylmer E.
 Henegan, *Captain* John.
 Hennell, *Lieut.-Col.* Reginald.
 Hepper, *Colonel* Albert James.
 Herbert, *Capt.* Claude, I.S.C.
 Heugh, *Com.* John George, R.N.
 Heygate, *Maj.* Robt. Hy. Gage.
 Hickman, *Maj.* Thos. Edgecomb.
 Hickson, *Major* Samuel Art. E.
 Holland, *Lieut.* Gerald Edward.
 Hornby, *Lt.* Montague L., I.S.C.
 Huggins, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby G.
 Hunter, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald.
 Hunter, *Surg.-Maj.* G. Douglas.
 Iderton, *Col.* Charles Edward.
 Jackson, *Capt.* Sydney C. Fishburn.
 Jenner, *Major* Albert Victor.
 Jones, *Capt.* Herbert John.
 Judge, *Capt.* Spencer Francis.
 Keary, *Lt.-Col.* Henry D'Urban.

Keene, *Major* Alfred, R.N.
 Keithley, *Col.* Charles Marsh.
 Keith, *Colonel* James, R.N.
 Kempster, *Col.* Fras. Jas., A.D.C.
 Kerr, *Lt.* Frederick Walter.
 Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Miller.
 Leach, *Col.* Harold Pemberton, C.B.
 Legge, *Capt.* Norton.
 Lewes, *Lt.* Price Vaughan, R.N.
 Lithgow, *Surg.-M.-G.* Stewart A.
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* George Evan.
 Low, *Capt.* Robert Balmain.
 Lugard, *Lieut.* Edward James.
 Lugard, *Maj.* F. J. Deatry, C.B.
 Lyle, *Major* Hugh Thomas.
 McCulloch, *Lieut.* Robt. Henry.
 Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Heet. A., O.B.
 Macdonald, *Maj.* Reginald Percy.
 Macgregor, *Col.* Chas. Reginald.
 Mackay, *Capt.* Huntly Brodie.
 Mackinnon, *Brigade-Surgeon-
 Lieut.-Colonel*, H. W. A.
 McLeod, *Brig. Gen.* Donald J. Sim.
 McMahon, *Capt.* Sir H. W., Bart.
 McMurdo, *Capt.* Arthur Montagu.
 MacMunn, *Lieut.* George F., R.N.
 Maconchy, *Capt.* E. Wm. S. King.
 McSwiney, *Major* Edward F. H.
 Madden, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. C., O.B.
 Mahon, *Maj.* Bryan Thomas.
 Mansel, *Major* Alfred, R.N.
 Marriott, *Maj.* Reginald Adams.
 Martin, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Jas. H.
 Martin, *Staff-Surg.* J. M., R.N.
 Martyn, *Maj.* Cyril Godfrey.
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* John Grenfell.
 Merriman, *Capt.* Reginald Gordon.
 Middleton, *Col.* Fras. Beckford.
 Milne, *Major* Richard Louis.
 Moberly, *Capt.* Frederick James.
 Money, *Col.* Gordon L. C. (man.
 Morgan, *Surg.-Maj.* Anth. Hick-
 Morgan, *Capt.* Hill Godfrey.
 Morris, *Captain* Arthur Henry.
 Morse, *Capt.* Frank Alexander.
 Murphy, *Brigade-Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
 William Reed.
 Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
 Murray, *Colonel* Kenelm Digby.
 Nicholson, *Capt.* J. Sanctuary.
 Nicklin, *Fleet-Engineer* William.
 Norris, *Major* Richard Joseph.
 Nugent, *Capt.* Oliver S. W.
 Nunn, *Vet.-Capt.* Joshua A., O.I.E.
 O'Donnell, *Major* Hugh.
 Patterson, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* T. W.
 Payne, *Major* Richard Lloyd.
 Penton, *Surg.-Capt.* Riehd. Hugh.
 Peterson, *Capt.* Fredk. H., I.S.C.
 Pink, *Major* Francis John.
 Poyser, *Vet. Lt.-Col.* Richard.
 Presgrave, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. R. J.
 Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico Edwd.
 Pulteney, *Major* Wm. Pulteney.
 Quirk, *Col.* John Owen, C.B.
 Radwan, *Maj.* Hassan (Egypt).
 Radwan, *Lieut.* Said (Egypt).
 Bawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Spencer Richd.
 Rhodes, *Major* Elmhirst.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—cont.
 Rhodes, Colonel Francis William.
 Robertson, Capt. Wm. Robt.
 Roche, Lt.-Col. Thos. H. de M.
 Rogers, Surg.-Major Fred. Arth.
 Rogers, Col. George William.
 Rogers, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.G., c.m.g.
 Romilly, Major Fredk. William.
 Rose, Lt.-Col. Henry Metcalfe.
 Royle, Capt. Henry Lucius Fanshawe, R.N.
 Rundall, Maj. Frank Montague
 Rundle, M.-G. Henry M.L., c.m.o.
 St. Leger, Col. Henry Hungerfd.
 Scaife, Capt. Geo. S. Garland.
 Scallon, Major Robert Irvin.
 Scott, Col. Douglas Alexr., c.b.
 Seott, Lieut. Thomas Edwin.
 Scudamore, Capt. Chas. Philip.
 Settle, Col. Henry Hamilton.
 Shakepear, Major John, c.i.e.
 Shephard, Major Chas. Sinclair.
 Shepherd, Col. Charles Herbert.
 Sherston, Major John.
 Shirres, Major. John Chivas, R.A.
 Shone, Col. William Terence, c.b.
 Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Alfred Law.

Skinner, Colonel George John.
 Skinner, Col. James Tierney, c.b.
 Smith-Dorrien, Major Horace L.
 Smyth, Major Owen Stuart.
 Spragge, Major Basil Edward.
 Stanton, Capt. Henry Ernest.
 Stead, Lieut.-Col. Alfred James.
 Steele, Lt.-Col. Fredk. William.
 Stewart, Lieut. Cosmo Gordon, R.A.
 Street, Surg.-Maj. Alfred Wm.F.
 Sunderland, Col. Marsden S. J.
 Sykes, Surg.-Major Wm. Ainley.
 Tanner, Major John Arthur.
 Taylor, Major Hugh Neufville.
 Temple, Col. Charles Pilcher.
 Ternan, Major Trevor Patrick B.
 Teversham, Lt.-Col. Richard K.
 Thompson, Col. William Oliver.
 Tighe, Capt. Michael Joseph.
 Topham, Capt. T. Harrison., R.N.
 Triscott, Major Chas. Prideaux.
 Tweedie, Colonel John Lannoy.
 Upcher, Colonel Russell, c.b.
 Valentine, Lt. Fras. Alfred, R.N.
 Vandeieur, Lieut. Cecil Foster
 Seymour.
 Vernon, Capt. Hubert Edward.

Wace, Major Ernest Charles.
 Watson, Captain James Kierb.
 Way, Capt. Alfred Cotton.
 Westlake, Capt. Almond Paul.
 Westmacott, Col. Richard, c.b.
 Wharry, Major Herbert.
 Wilkin, Lt. Henry Douglas, R.N.
 Wilkins, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel J.
 Sutherland.
 Wilkinson, Capt. Henry Thos. D.
 Wilkinson, Major Thomas Henry
 Des Vœux.
 Willcocks, Major James.
 Wingate, Lt.-Col. Fras. Reg., c.b.
 Wintle, Colonel Frank Graham.
 Wood, Maj. Hastings St. Leger.
 Wright, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Fred. Wm.
 Wynyard, Capt. Edwd. George.
 Yaldwyn, Lt.-Col. Alfred George.
 Yeilding, Capt. Wm. Richard, c.i.e.

HONORARY D.S.O.
 Miralai, Col. Fathy Bey (Egyptian Army).
 Secretary and Registrar, Francis
 Albert Payly, War Office.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT, V.A.

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.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal).
 H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena).
 H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
 H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
 H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
 H.R. & I.H. the Duchess Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess of Russia).
 The Queen of Denmark.
 The Queen Marie of Hanover.
 The Queen of the Belgians.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
 Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
 H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales (Duchess of Fife).
 H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Wales.
 H.R.H. Prss. Charles of Denmark.
 The Queen Regent of Spain.
 H.R.H. Princess Louise Marie of Prussia (Gd. Duchess of Baden).
 H.I.M. the Empress-Queen Augusta Victoria of Germany and Prussia.
 H.M. the Queen of Roumania.

H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of York.

SECOND CLASS.

H.I.H. Prs. Elizabeth of Hesse (Grand Duchess Sergeof Russia).
 H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen.
 H.R.H. Prss. Henry of Prussia.
 H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Prussia (Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe).
 H.G.-D.H. Princess of Leiningen.
 H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
 H.R.H. Prss. Sophie of Prussia (Crown Princess of Greece).
 H.R.H. Prss. Margaret of Hesse.
 H.H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Aribert of Anhalt).
 H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.
 H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Victoria Melita).

THIRD CLASS.

Dowager Duchess of Wellington.
 Dowager Lady Churchill.
 Dowager Countess of Mayo.
 Dowager Countess of Erroll.
 Lady Abercromby.
 Dowager Lady Southampton.

Dowgr. Duchess of Marlborough.
 Dowager Duchess of Abercorn.
 Duchess of Roxburghe.
 Countess Spencer.
 Duchess of Buccleuch.
 Dowager Lady Amptill.
 Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
 Viscountess Downe.
 Countess of Antrim.
 Marchioness of Salisbury.
 Marchioness of Lansdowne.
 Countess of Lytten.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
 Viscountess Chewton.
 Lady Codrington.
 Hon. Lady Biddulph.
 Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
 Hon. Flora C. I. Macdonald.
 Hon. Mrs. George Ferguson.
 Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
 Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
 Lady Cust.
 Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Wellesley.
 Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
 The Duchess of Argyll.
 Lady Geraldine H. Somerset.
 Hon. Harriet Lepel Phippe.
 Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish.
 Lady Cowell.
 Hon. Mrs. Mallet.
 Registrar, Sir Albert William
 Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA C.I.

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.	H.H. Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.	Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala.
H.I.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal).	H.H. Princess Aribert of Anhalt.	H.H. Lakahmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).	H.H. Nawab Shahjihan, Begum of Bhopal.	Emily Elisa, Lady Adam.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).	H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.	Anna Julia, Lady Grant-Duff.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).	H.H. the Maharanee Sahiba of Udaipur.	Miss Edith Helen Fergusson.
H.R. & L.H. the Dchs. of Coburg-Gotha (Grand Dchs. of Russia).	H.H. the Nawab Shamesi Jahan, Begum Sahiba of Murahidabad.	Harriot Georgina, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.	Maharane Hai Shornomoyi of Coesimbazar.	Fanny Georgina Jane, Lady Reay.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.	Georgina, Marchs. of Salisbury.	Lady Randolph S. Churchill.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria of Wales (Duchess of Fife).	Henrietta, Marchioness of Ripon.	Georgina, Viscountess Cross.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales.	Mary, Baroness Kinloss.	H.H. Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar.
H.R.H. the Duchess of York.	Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.	Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of Lansdowne.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).	Blanche Julia, Countess Dowager of Mayo.	Lucy Ada, Lady Harris.
H.R.H. the Dchs. of Cumberland.	Lady Susan Georgiana Broun.	Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock.
H.R.H. Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen).	Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.	H.H. Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaikwar.
H.R.H. Prss. Mary of Hanover.	Lady Jane Emma Crichton.	H.H. Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugvut Sinh Jareja, Ranee Saheb of Gondal.
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.	Anne, Baroness Napier and Etrick.	H.H. the Maharani of Mysore.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchesse of Hesse (Prss. Victoria Melita).	Edith, Countess of Lytton.	Constance Mary, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.
H.R.H. the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.	Harrietta, Baroness Lawrence.	Lady Fowler.
	Cecilia Frances, Countess Dowager of Iddeleigh.	Victoria, Lady Sandhurst.
	Catherine, Lady Frere.	Lady George F. Hamilton.
	Mary Ann, Lady Temple.	Lady Havelock.
	Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.	
	Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.	

Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS—R.R.C.

(Instituted St. George's Day, 1883.)

FOR zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers, and others with the army in the field, on board ship, or in hospitals. Foreign as well as British subjects are eligible.

Members since Institution.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales.	Byam, Miss C. L.	Honor, Miss.	Makins, Mrs. M. A.
H.I.M. The Empress Frederick.	Camilla, Sister Maria.	Huddon, Sister M. de	Miller, Mrs. Ethel B.
H.R.H. The Princess Christian.	Cannell, Miss E.	Chantal.	Nightingale, Miss F.
H.R.H. The Marchioness of Lorne.	Carmela, Sister Maria.	Ireland, Miss S.	Norman, Miss H. C.
H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenberg.	Caulfield, Miss A. E.	Jerrard, Miss J.	Norris, Mrs. Dan.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.	Cawley, Mrs. May.	Jerrard, Miss M. C.	Oram, Sister Sarah Elizabeth.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.	Celestina, Sister.	Jones, Miss M.	Orpheline, Sister Camilla.
H.R.H. The Baroness von Pawel Rammingen.	Cole, Miss M. C.	Jones, Sister Mary.	Parsons, Miss L.
Airy, Miss S.	Crisp, Miss A.	Joseph, Sister Mary E.	Perrott, Miss Sarah Anne.
Aloysius, Sister Mary.	Diamond, Mrs. C. R.	Kelly, Sister Mary.	Pia, Sister Maria.
Barker, Miss J. M. C.	Deeble, Mrs. J. C.	King, Miss E.	Roberts, Lady.
Benedetta, Sister Maria.	Durham, Miss E.	King, Miss H.	Selby, Miss M.
Burleigh, Miss R. M.	Ferguson, Miss C.	King, Miss Jane.	Stewart, Miss H.
	Forrest, Miss K.	King, Mrs. Janet.	Story, Miss B.
	Gildes, Mrs.	Langlands, Miss.	Thomas, Miss M.
	Gray, Miss J. A.	Lickfold, Miss E. M.	Tulloch, Sister L. W.
	Gray, Miss J. M.	Loch, Miss C. G.	Wantage, Hon. Lady.
	Hart, Miss S. F.	Louise, Sister.	Welchman, Miss Edythe.
	Hely, Mrs. Ann Ayre.	Ludovica, Sister Maria.	Wheldon, Miss E.
	Hind, Miss A.	Lunaley, Mrs. M. J. W.	Yardley, Miss A.
	Holland, Miss A. B.	Mackay, Miss L. J.	
	Holland, Miss A. K.		

THE VICTORIA CROSS—*ETC.*

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856.



The following is a list of recipients of the Victoria Cross. The decoration was instituted on January 29th, 1856, as a reward for conspicuous valour in the presence of the enemy, and 167 recipients were living at the end of November, 1897.



Adams, Rev. J. W. 1879	Douglas, <i>Brg.-Sgn.</i> C. 1867	Jee, <i>Insp.-Gen.</i> J., c.o. 1858	Pearson, <i>Sergt.</i> John 1858
Adams, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> Robert 1857	Dowell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> G. D. 1845	Prendergast, <i>General</i> Sir 1857	Harry N. Dalrymple 1857
Bellew, <i>i.s.o.</i> 1867	Down, <i>Lieut.</i> J. T. 1864	Jones, <i>M.-Gen.</i> H. 1858	Probyn, <i>General</i> Sir 1857
Anderson, <i>Corp.</i> C. 1858	Edwards, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. 1884	Jones, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. S. 1857	Dighton M., c.o. 1857
Arthur, <i>Gunner</i> T. 1835	Edwards, <i>Maj.</i> W. M. 1882	Jones, <i>Capt.</i> H. M. 1855	Raby, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Henry 1879
Ashford, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. 1850	Evans, <i>Priv.</i> Samuel 1835	Jones, <i>Priv.</i> Robert 1879	James, c.o. 1855
Aylmer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. J. 1891	Farmer, <i>Corporal</i> , Joseph J. 1881	Jones, <i>Private</i> Wm. 1879	Reynolds, <i>Brig.-Surg.</i> Jas. Henry 1879
Baker, <i>Lieut.</i> C. G. 1858	Fincastle, <i>Lieut.</i> Lord 1897	Keatinge, <i>General</i> Rd. Harte, c.o. 1858	Richardson, <i>Priv.</i> G. 1859
Banke, <i>Cornet</i> Wm. G. H. 1857	Fitzpatrick, <i>Priv.</i> F. 1879	Kells, <i>Trupt.-Maj.</i> R. 1857	Richard, <i>Qu.-R.</i> W. 1855
Bell, <i>Private</i> David. 1867	Flawn, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. 1879	Kerr, <i>Lt.</i> Wm. Alex. 1857	Ridgeway, <i>Maj.</i> R. K. 1879
Bell, <i>Col.</i> M. Sever, c.o. '74	Fosbery, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> Geo. Vincent 1863	Leach, <i>Col.</i> Edw. Pemberton, c.o. 1879	Roberts, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Lord, k.p. 1858
Beresford, <i>Col.</i> Lord Wm. Dela Poer, k.o.l.e. 1879	Fowler, <i>Sergt.</i> Edmd. 1879	Leest, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Wm. Knox, c.o. 1879	Rowlands, <i>Gen.</i> H., c.o. '54
Blair, <i>Gen.</i> Jas., c.o. 1858	Gifford, <i>Major</i> Lord 1874	Le Queense, <i>Surg.-Capt.</i> Ferdinand S. 1889	Salmon, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Nowell, c.o. 1857
Boisragon, <i>Capt.</i> G. H. '91	Goate, <i>Corp.</i> Wm. 1858	Lloyd, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> Owen E. P. 1893	Sartorius, <i>Col.</i> E. c.o. 1879
Booth, <i>Col.-Sergt.</i> A. '79	Goodfellow, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Chas. Augustus 1859	Lucas, <i>R.-Ad.</i> C. D. 1854	Sartorius, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Reg. Wm., c.o. 1874
Boulger, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. 1857	Gordon, <i>Corp.</i> W. J. 1892	Lysons, <i>Capt.</i> Hen. 1879	Scott, <i>Lieut.</i> R. G. 1879
Brown, <i>Typer.</i> Peter 1879	Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles J. Stanley, c.o. 1857	Lyster, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Harry Hammon, c.o. 1858	Seeley, <i>Seam.</i> Wm. 1864
Browne, <i>Col.</i> H. G. 1879	Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hugh Henry, c.o. 1857	Macintyre, <i>M.-Gen.</i> D. 1872	Shaw, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H., c.o. 1865
Browne, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> E. S. 1879	Graham, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Gerald, c.o. 1855	McNeill, <i>Major-General</i> Sir John Cairstairs 1864	Sleavon, <i>Corpl.</i> Mich. 1858
Brownie, <i>Gen.</i> Sir S. 1858	Grant, <i>Maj.</i> Chas. 1891	Magner, <i>Drmr.</i> Mich. 1866	Smith, <i>Gunner</i> Albert 1885
Buller, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, c.o. 1879	Gale, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> T. 1855	Malcolmson, <i>Lt.</i> J. G. 1887	Smith, <i>Capt.</i> J. Manners, c.o. 1891
Butler, <i>Maj.</i> T. A. 1858	Hall, <i>Seaman</i> Wm. 1857	Mangles, <i>Ross</i> Lewis 1857	Smith, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip 1855
Bythesea, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> John, c.o. c.l.e. 1854	Hamilton, <i>M.-G.</i> Thos. de Courcy 1855	Manley, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Wm. George N., c.o. 1864	Stagpoole, <i>Drumr.</i> D. 1864
Bythesea, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> John, c.o. c.l.e. 1854	Hammond, <i>Col.</i> Arthur Geo., c.o., d.s.o. 1879	Marling, <i>Maj.</i> P. S. 1884	Stanlock, <i>Priv.</i> Wm. 1834
Cadell, <i>Col.</i> Thomas 1857	Harding, <i>Chief Gunnr.</i> Israel 1882	Marshall, <i>Capt.</i> W. T. 1884	Sylvestor, <i>Surg.</i> H. T. 1855
Cafe, <i>Gen.</i> Wm. M. 1858	Hart, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Reginald Clare, c.o. 1879	Maude, <i>Col.</i> F. C., c.o. 1857	Temple, <i>Brig.-Sur.</i> W. 1864
Cameron, <i>Col.</i> Aylmer Spicer, c.o. 1858	Hartley, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col.</i> E. Baron 1879	Mayo, <i>A.</i> <i>Ind. Nav.</i> 1857	Thackeray, <i>Colonel</i> Sir Edward Talbot, k.o. 1857
Champion, <i>Sgt.-Mj.</i> J. 1858	Havelock-Allan, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir H. M., <i>Bt.</i> , c.o. 1857	Miller, <i>Major</i> Jas. 1857	Trevor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> W. 1867
Chaanner, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Geo. Nicholas, c.o. 1875	Heathcote, <i>Lt.</i> A. S. 1857	Mitchell, <i>Ct.-Ftop.</i> S. 1864	Trewavas, <i>Seam.</i> Jos. 1855
Chaplin, <i>Colone.</i> John Worthy, c.o. 1860	Heneage, <i>Maj.</i> C. W. 1858	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Arthur Thos., c.o. 1857	Vousden, <i>Col.</i> W. J. 1879
Chase, <i>Major</i> Wm. 1880	Henderson, <i>Trumpeter</i> , H. S. 1896	Mouat, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir James, k.o. 1854	Walker, <i>Gen.</i> Sir M. 1854
Coghlan, <i>Sgt.-Maj.</i> C. 1857	Hill, <i>Maj.</i> Alan R. 1881	Mullane, <i>Sgt.-Maj.</i> P. 1880	Wantage, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lord, k.o. 1854
Collins, <i>Gunner</i> Jas. 1880	Hills-Johnes, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir James, c.o. 1857	Murphy, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. 1867	Wassall, <i>Priv.</i> Saml. 1879
Commerell, <i>Adm.-Fleet</i> Sir John E., c.o. 1855	Hinckley, <i>Seaman</i> G. 1862	Murray, <i>Corp.</i> Jas. 1881	Watson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir J. 1857
Cos'ello, <i>Lieut.</i> Edmond William, <i>i.s.c.</i> 1867	Bitte, <i>Priv.</i> Fredk. 1879	Napier, <i>Sergeant</i> W. 1858	Whitchurch, <i>Surg.-Capt.</i> Harry Frederick 1895
Cragh, <i>Col.</i> O'Moore, '79	Home, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Anthony D., k.o. 1857	Nesbitt, <i>Capt.</i> R. C. 1896	White, <i>Gen.</i> Sir G. S. 1879
Crimmin, <i>Surgeon-Major</i> John 1886	Hook, <i>Private</i> Henry 1879	Norman, <i>Priv.</i> Wm. 1854	Williams, <i>Priv.</i> John 1879
Cubitt, <i>Col.</i> William Geo., d.s.o. 1858	Hope, <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> Wm. 1855	O'Connor, <i>Major-General</i> Luke 1854	Willmot, <i>Col.</i> Sir Henry, <i>Bart.</i> , c.o. 1858
Curtis, <i>Boats' Matr.</i> H. 1858	Innes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> James John McLeod 1858	Olpherts, <i>General</i> Sir William, k.o. 1857	Wilson, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Arth. Knynet, c.o. 1884
Danaher, <i>Priv.</i> John 1881		Osborne, <i>Priv.</i> Jas. 1881	Wood, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Henry Evalyn, c.o. 1858
Dick-Cunyngham, <i>Major</i> Wm. Henry 1879		O'Toole, <i>Sergt.</i> Edm. 1879	
Dickson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir C. 1854		Owens, <i>Sergt.</i> James 1854	
Dixon, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> M.C. '53		Paton, <i>Sergt.</i> John 1857	
Doogan, <i>Priv.</i> John 1881		Pearson, <i>Corpl.</i> Jas. 1858	

During the year 1837 the Cross would have been conferred had they survived, on Trooper Frank William Baxter, B.S.A. Co.'s forces, and on Lieut. Hector Laohlan Stewart MacLean, I.S.C., both having fallen whilst endeavouring to save the lives of wounded comrades on the battlefield.



THE ALBERT MEDAL

(Instituted March 7, 1866.)

For gallantry in saving or attempting to save life at sea; and (since 1877) for similar acts ashore.

Ablett, G.	1877	Dodd, J.	1873	McIntosh, E. B. ...	1879	Scullion, E.	1886
Adams, J.	1882	Dodd, W.	1895	McKea, A.	1882	Seed, <i>Insp.</i> W.	1891
Addy, M.	1879	Donovan, J., R.N.	1867	McLean, R.	1890	Sharp, P.	1879
Barber, J., R.N.	1889	Drubble, R.	1891	McQuo, <i>Corpl.</i> A.	1891	Shuttleworth, A. T.	1867
Batist, J., R.N.	1867	Evans, D.	1877	Malcolm, <i>Capt.</i> F., i.s.c.	1899	Simons, W.	1879
Baynam, C.	1877	Farabuni (<i>Tindal</i>), R.N.	1880	Manley, A.	1885	Simpson, W., R.N.	1870
Beith, W.	1877	Forbes, <i>Capt.</i> W. B., R.N.	1871	Margary, A. R.	1871	Smallman, R.	18'3
Borland, W.	1892	Garrigthy, A. R.M.L.I.	1878	Marsh, E. B.	1868	Smith, I.	1899
Bridges, W., R.N.	1879	Giles, E.	1870	Marsh, F. S.	1883	Smith, J. W.	1891
Burgess, W.	1878	Giles, R.	1870	Millet, W.	1867	Spruce, S.	1883
Burt, W. K.	1881	Gray, R.	1889	Mitchell, J.	1878	Sprankling, C., R.N.	1887
Carney, J.	1882	Green, C.	1879	Montgomery, <i>Capt.</i> R. A. J., C.B., R.N.	1877	Spring, J.	1888
Carpenter, <i>Capt.</i> A., R.N.	1876	Grier, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> H.	1881	Morgan, C.	1879	Stewart, W.	1878
Cartier, W.	1889	Harris, I.	1879	Morgan, W.	1877	Stokes, A. H.	1883
Chapman, T.	1889	Harris, L.	1879	Morris, W.	1883	Summers, J. S.	1876
Chetwynd, C.	1883	Hennessey, L., R.N.	1892	Morris, W.	1883	Thomas, D.	1877
Chetwynd, J.	1883	Herbert, T.	1879	Moseley, M.	1879	Thomas, E.	1877
Christie, C.	1879	Herwinson, H.	1895	Mottram, T. H.	1883	Thomas, E. C.	1877
Clark, A.	1891	Higson, G.	1885	Nutman, <i>Cpt.</i> Wm.	1886	Thomas, I.	1877
Cobb, Rev. C.	1867	Hindley, G.	1885	Oatley, G., R.N.	1880	Thomas, T.	1877
Cole, W.	1885	Hinton, W.	1882	Oatridge, C.	1877	Thomas, W.	1877
Cooper, A. J.	1891	Hoar, G., R.N.	1892	Owens, E. W.	1877	Thompson, Dr. E. C.	1885
Crook, J.	1885	Hood, H.	1883	Parkinson, C.	1885	Walters, W.	1879
Cropper, <i>Cpt.</i> E.D.F.	1879	Hopkins, R.	1877	Pickering, W.	1883	Webster, D.	1874
Crowden, J., R.N.	1869	Howell, J. W.	1877	Pickersgill, <i>Col.</i> <i>Serg.</i> H.	1891	Wesley, C.	1880
David, E.	1877	Howells, E.	1877	Pitta, F., R.N.	1882	Whistler, Lt. T. A., R.N.R.	1887
Davies, D.	1877	Hudson, J.	1867	Poehin, H. S.	1889	Williams, G., R.N.	1881
Davies, H.	1879	Jagers, F., R.N.	1882	Popplestone, J.	1866	Williams, J.	1877
Davis, T. G.	1877	Jones, D.	1877	Pride, I.	1877	Williams, R.	1877
Davis, D.	1890	Jones, T.	1867	Rees, T.	1877	Willoughby, <i>Capt.</i> J. B., R.N.	1869
Davis, D. T.	1890	Jones, T.	1877	Ricketts, J., R.N.	1867	Wilson, C.	1878
Day, C.	1888	Kemp, H.	1883	Robinson, C.W. R.N.	1895	Wilson, <i>Col.-Serg.</i> W.	1891
Dee, J.	1883	Lake, S.	1867	Rolleston, W.	1882	Wood, John A.	1886
DeSaumarez, <i>Capt.</i> L. A., R.N.	1868	Lawson, Dr. D.	1881	Rosbotham, Miss H.	1882	Worrall, T.	1885
Dickins, <i>Captain</i> S. W. Scrase.	1895	Lees, D.	1877	Sandilands, Hon. F. R., R.N.	1875	Yaldwyn, W. E.	1887
Dineen, J.	1889	Lewis, H.	1877				
		MacGregor, Sir W., K.C.M.G.	1884				

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(INCORPORATED 14 MAY, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888 AND 1890.)



<i>Sovereign</i>	THE QUEEN.
<i>Grand Prior</i>	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
<i>Sub Prior</i>	H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.
<i>Bailiff of Eagle</i>	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of York.
Chancellor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B.
Secretary General—*Captain* Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N.
Receiver General—Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.
Almoner—The Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Registrar—Lieut.-Colonel Gould Hunter-Weston, F.S.A.

Genealogist—Robert MacLean MacLean.
Director-General of Ceremonies—Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Garter).
Librarian—The Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A.
Assistant Librarian—Edwin H. Freshfield.
Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.
Assistant Secretary—The Hon. Gerald Henniker-Major.
Accountant—William R. Edwards, A.C.A.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT (ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION).
Director and Chairman—The Right Hon. Vincent Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.

BRITISH OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM.
Chairman—The Right Hon. Earl Egerton of Tatton.
Honorary Secretary—R. Gofton-Salmond.

There are 61 *Knights of Justice*, 39 *Ladies of Justice*, 21 *Chaplains*, 123 *Knights of Grace*, 53 *Ladies of Grace*, and 35 *Esquires*.



Baronets of England and of United Kingdom.



(With Dates of Creation.) *Exclusive of those merged in the Peerage.*

Abdy, W. Neville... 1850	Boord, Thomas W. 1896	Clifford, Geo. Hugh C. 1887	Dundas, Sidney J... 1821
Abel, Fredk. Aug. ... 1893	Boothby, Brooke ... 1660	Clifton, Robt. S. ... 1611	Dunn, William, M.P. 1895
Acland, Rt. Hon. T. Dyke... 1644	Boreel, Jacob... 1644	Coddington, W. M.P. 1896	Dunzate, Geo. Alex. 1774
Acland, Hy. W. D. 1890	Boswell, Geo. L. H. 1836	Coddington, Wm... 1721	Durand, Edwd. Law 1892
Adair, Hugh Edwd. 1838	Boughty, Thos. F. 1798	Codrington, G.W.H. 1876	Durrant, Wm. R. E. 1874
Adam, Charles E. 1882	Boughton, C. H. R. 1641	Coghill, John J. ... 1778	Dyer, T. Swinerton 1678
Adfeck, Robert... 1782	Bowman, W. Paget 1884	Colebrooke, Edwd.A. 1759	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hart, M.P. ... 1676
Agnew, William ... 1895	Bowyer, Geo. Hen. 1660	Collet, Mark Wilks 1888	Earle, Thomas ... 1869
Alexander, Lion. C. 1809	Boynton, Henry S. 1618	Colleton, R. A. W. 1660	East, G. Aug. C. ... 1838
Alexander, Claud... 1886	Brady, Francis W. 1869	Colquhoun, James 1786	Eden, William ... 1672
Alison, Archibald... 1852	Bramwell, Fred. J. 1889	Colt, Rv. E.H. Dutton 1694	Edmonstone, Arch. 1774
Allan, H.M.H.-M.P. 1858	Bridges, George T. 1718	Conroy, John... 1837	Edwardes, H. H. ... 1644
Alleyne, John G. N. 1769	Brinckman, T. H. 1831	Cook, Francis ... 1886	Edwards, J. H. P. C. 1866
Amory, Jno. H. H. 1874	Brisco, Musgrave H. 1782	Cooke, Wm. H.C.W. 1661	Egerton, P. Grey-... 1617
Anson, Wm. R. ... 1831	Broadbent, Wm. H. 1893	Cooper, Astley P... 1821	Elliot, George ... 1874
Anstruther, W. C.J. 1798	Brocklebank, Thos. 1885	Cooper, Daniel ... 1863	Ellis, J. Whittaker 1882
Arbuthnot, Edmund 1815	Brodie, Benj. V. S. 1834	Coote, Charles A. ... 1774	Elphinstone, H. W. 1816
Arbuthnot, Rbt. K. 1823	Bromhead, Benj. P. 1806	Cope, Anthony ... 1611	Elphinstone, G.D.H. 1828
Armstrong, Rev. E. 1841	Bromley, Henry ... 1757	Corbet, Walter O... 1808	Elton, Edm. Harry 1717
Armstrong, G. C. H. 1892	Brooke, Richard M. 1662	Cornwall, Rev. G. 1764	Errington, George 1885
Armytage, George 1788	Brooke, A. R. de C. 1803	Corry, William... 1885	Eskine, Thomas ... 1821
Arnott, John ... 1826	Brooke, Arthur D. 1822	Cotterell, Geers H. 1805	Every, Edwd. Osward 1641
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841	Brooks, W. Cunliffe 1886	Couper, Geo. E. W. 1841	Ewart, Wm. Quartus 1887
Ashburnham, A. ... 1661	Broughton, Hy. D. 1660	Cowan, John ... 1894	Ewing, Wm. Orr... 1886
Astley-Corbett, F.G. 1821	Brown, Wm. R. ... 1863	Craig, J. H. Gibson 1831	Fagge, John Chas. 1660
Austin, John, M.P. ... 1894	Brownrigg, Hy. M. 1816	Craufurd, Ch. W. F. 1781	Fairbairn, Arth. H. 1869
Bacon, H. B. (Prem.) 1611	Bruce, Henry H. ... 1804	Crewe, Vauncey H. 1626	Fairfax, W. G. H. R. 1836
Bagge, Alf. Thos... 1867	Brunner, J. T., M.P. 1895	Croft, Herb. Geo. D. 1671	Farmer, Richd.H.K. 1806
Bailey, Joseph R... 1852	Buchanan, G. H. L. 1775	Croft, John Fredk 1818	Farquhar, H.T., M.P. 1892
Baillie, Robt. Alex. 1823	Buchanan, James... 1878	Crofton, Morgan G. 1801	Farquhar, Walter, 1796
Baird, David ... 1809	Buckley, Edmund... 1868	Crofton, Malby ... 1838	Farquhar, Robt. T. 1821
Baird, Alexander... 1897	Bulkeley, R. H. W. 1661	Crossley, Savile B. 1863	Farrington, Wm. H. 1818
Baker, George S. ... 1796	Buller, Morton E.M. 1866	Cumming, W. G. G. 1804	Fayrer, Joseph ... 1896
Baker, Rev. T. H. B. 1802	Bunbury, Hy. C. J. 1681	Cunard, Baehc E. 1859	Feilden, William L. 1846
Barlow, Richd. W. 1803	Burdett, Francis ... 1618	Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759	Ferguson, J. R. ... 1866
Barran, John ... 1895	Burdett, Chas. G. 1665	Cunnie, Rev. Fdk. L. 1847	Folkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Barrington, Chas. B. 1831	Burgoyne, John M. 1641	Curtis, Arthur C. ... 1794	Filmer, Robert M... 1674
Barron, Hen. P. T. 1841	Burnaby, Henry ... 1767	Curtis, William M. 1802	Fitzgerald, J. C. J. 1801
Barrow, J. Croker. 1835	Burrard, Harry P... 1769	Cust, Charles L. ... 1876	Fitzgerald, Geo. C. 1822
Bartelot, Walt. Geo. 1875	Burrell, Charles E. 1774	Cuyler, Charles ... 1814	FitzGerald, Maur... 1880
Bates, Edward P... 1880	Burrows, Fred. A. ... 1874	Dale, David ... 1895	Fitzgerald, R. U. P. 1896
Bathurst, F.T.A.H. 1818	Buxton, T. Fowell. 1840	Dalglish, W. Ogilvy 1896	Fitzherbert, Rev.Rd. 1784
Baynes, Chris. W. 1801	Call, W. G. Montagu 1791	Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1788	Fitz Wygram, F. W. 1805
Bazley, Thos. Seb. 1869	Call, W. G. Montagu 1791	Dalrymple, C., M.P. 1887	Fleming, A. F. H. 1705
Beach, M. E. Hicks 1619	Cameron, Chas., M.P. 1893	Darell, Lionel Edw. 1795	Fletcher, Hy., M.P. 1782
Beauchamp, R.W.P. 1744	Campbell, A. S. L. 1808	Dashwood, G. J. E. 1684	Floyd, John ... 1816
Beaumont, G. H. W. 1666	Campbell, A. Guy T... 1815	Dashwood, Robert J. 1757	Fludyer, Arthur Jn. 1759
Becher, J. Wrixon- 1831	Campbell, A. Ava... 1831	Davie, John D. F.- 1846	Forbes, Charles S... 1823
Bedingfield, H. G. P. 1660	Campbell, D. A. D. 1831	De Bathe, Henry F. 1801	Ford, Francis C. E. 1793
Beever, Hugh R. ... 1784	Campbell, G. Edw. 1831	De Crespigny, C. C. 1805	Forrest, James ... 1838
Bell, Isaac Lowthian 1885	Carbutt, Edward H. 1892	De Haughton, James 1611	Forster, Charles ... 1874
Bell, James ... 1895	Carden, Fredck. W. 1887	De Trafford, H. F. 1841	Forwood, A.B., M.P. 1895
Bellew, H. Grattan- 1838	Carew, Henry Palk 1661	Denys, Fras. C. E. ... 1813	Foster, Aug. Vere... 1831
Bellingham, A. H. 1796	Carmichael, Jas. M. 1821	Dering, Hy. Nevill 1626	Foster, William ... 1838
Berney, H. Hanson 1620	Carnac, J. H. Rivett 1836	Dilke, Rt. Hon. Chas. Wentworth, M.P. 1862	Fowke, Fredk. F. C. 1814
Biddulph, Theo. G. 1664	Cave, Charles, D... 1826	Dillon, John Fox ... 1801	Fowler, Thomas ... 1885
Birkbeck, Edward 1886	Cave, M. C. Browne 1641	Dixie, Alex. B. C. ... 1660	Fowler, John... 1890
Blackett, Edwd. W. 1673	Cayley, George E.A. 1661	Dodsworth, M. B. S. 1784	Frankland, F. W. ... 1660
Blackwood, Francis 1814	Chamberlain, H. E. 1828	Domville, Comp. M. 1815	Fraser, Wm. Aug. 1806
Blair, Rv. David H.- 1786	Chaytor, Wm. Hy E. 1831	Domville, Wm.C.H. 1814	Freake, Thos. Geo. 1882
Blake, Patrick J. G. 1772	Chetwynd, George 1795	Dorington, J.E., M.P. 1886	Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Blakiston, Horace N. 1763	Chichester, Arthur 1641	Douglas, Arthur P. 1776	Freeling, Harry ... 1828
Blane, Seymour J. 1812	Child, Smith Hill ... 1868	Douglas, Geo. B. S. 1786	Frere, Bartle C. A. 1876
Blennerhasset, R. 1809	Cholmeley, H. A. H. 1806	Douglas, Kenneth 1831	Fry, Theodore ... 1894
Blois, Ralph B. M. 1686	Christison, Alexr... 1871	Doyle, Everard H. ... 1828	Galloway, R. Payne- 1812
Blomefield, T. W. P. 1807	Clark, Jno. Forbes 1837	D'Oyly, Chas. W. ... 1663	Gamble, David, C.B. 1897
Blount, Walter Des. 1642	Clark, Jas. R. Andrew 1883	Drake, F. G.A.F.E. ... 1621	Geary, Wm. N. M. 1782
Blunt, William ... 1720	Clark, Thomas ... 1886	Drummond, J.H.W. 1828	Gibbes, E. Osborne 1774
Blyth, James ... 1895	Clarke, Philip H... 1617	Dryden, Hen. E. L. 1733	Gibbons, Charles ... 1752
Boehm, Edgar C. ... 1889	Clarke, Rev. Chas. 1831	Duckett, Geo. F. ... 1791	Gilbey, Walter ... 1893
Boevey, Thos. H. C. 1764	Clarke, Rupert ... 1882	Duke, James ... 1849	Gilmour, John ... 1897
Boileau, Frs. Geo. M. 1838	Clay, Arthur T. F. 1841	Dunbar, Alex. Jas. 1814	Gladstone, John R. 1846
Bonham, Geo. Fras. 1852	Clayton, Wm. Robt. 1731	Duncombe, E.D.P.- 1859	Glen-Coats, Thos. G. 1894
	Clerke, Wm. Fras. 1660		

Glyn, Gervas Powell	1759	Humphrey, Wm. H.	1868	Lewis, Herbert E. F.	1846	Mosley, Oswald	1781
Glyn, Richard Geo.	1800	Hunt, F. Seager, m.p.	1892	Lewis, Wm. Thos.	1895	Moss, J. Edwards	1868
Goodey, Gabriel	1880	Hunter, Chas. Rod.	1812	Leyland, H. S. N.	1895	Mowbray, Piers Wm.	1670
Gooch, A. Sherlock	1746	Inglby, Henry Day	1866	Lindsay, Coultas	1821	Mowbray, J. E., m.p.	1880
Gooch, Daniel F.	1866	Ingram, Wm. Jas.	1893	Llewelyn, John Tal-		Muir, John	1892
Goold, Jas. Stephen	1801	Isham, Charles E.	1627	bot Dillwyn, m.p.	1890	Munro, Thomas	1825
Gordon, Cosmo E.		Jackson, Keith G.	1815	Lloyd, M. Owen M.	1853	Musgrave, Rich. G.	1611
Duff	1813	Jackson, H. Mather	1869	Lockhart, Simon M.	1866	Musgrave, James	1897
Gordon, L. E. Smith	1838	Jaffray, John	1892	Locock, Chas. Bird	1857	Nanny, Hugh Ellis	1897
Goring, Harry Y.	1627	James, J. Kingston F.	1823	Loder, Edmd. Giles	1897	Napier, W. Lennox	1867
Grace, Percy R.	1795	Jardine, Robert	1885	Lopes, Massey	1805	Neave, Thos. L. H.	1795
Grames, G. E. W. H.	1783	Jejeebhoy, Jamsetj.	1857	Lorraine, Lambton	1664	Neeld, Algern. Wm.	1859
Graham, R. J. Stuart	1629	Jenkin, Geo. B.	1661	Louis, Charles	1806	Nepean, Rev. E. Y.	1802
Graham, R. Henry	1662	Jenner, Wm. m.d.	1868	Lowther, Chas. B.	1824	Newman, R. H. S. D.	1836
Graham, Rich. Jas.	1783	Jephson, S. W., c.b.	1815	Lubbock, Rt. Hon.		Newnes, George	1895
Grant, Geo. M'Ph.	1828	Jervoise, Art. H. C.	1813	John, m.p.	1806	Nicholson, Charles	1859
Green, Edward	1836	Jessel, Charles Jas.	1883	Lucas, Thomas	1897	Nightingale, H. D.	1628
Greenall, Gilbert	1876	Jodrell, Alfred	1783	Lushington, Henry	1791	Northcote, Hon.	
Gregory, Wm. E. W.	1801	Johnson, Wm. G.	1755	Lusk, Andrew	1874	Hy. Stafford, m.p.	1897
Gresley, Robert	1611	Johnson, Hy. A. W.	1818	Lyell, Leonard, m.p.	1894	Nugent, Edmd. Ch.	1806
Grey, Edward	1814	Joicey, James, m.p.	1893	MacCormac, Wm.	1897	Nugent, John	1831
Griffith, Rich. J. W.	1858	Jones, Lawrence J.	1831	Macdonald, A. K.	1813	Nugent, Walter R.	1831
Grogan, Edw. Ion C.	1859	Jones Edw. Burne-	1894	MacGregor, Malc.	1793	Oakley, C. W. A.	1790
Grove, Walter Jno.	1874	Kay, Brook	1803	Macgregor, Wm. G.	1828	Oakes, Reginald L.	1815
Guise, Wm. F. Geo.	1783	Kaye, Jno. P. Lister	1812	M'Grigor, Jas. R. D.	1831	O'Brien, Tim. C.	1849
Gull, Wm. C., m.p.	1872	Keane, John	1801	M'Iver, Lewis, m.p.	1896	O'Brien, Rt. Hn. Pet.	1891
Gunning, Geo. Wm.	1776	Kelk, John William	1874	Mackenzie, Alex. M.	1805	Ochterlony, D. F.	1823
Haggenston, John		Kellett, Wm. Hen.	1801	Mackenzie, Allan R.	1890	O'Connell, D. R.	1869
de Marie	1643	Kemp, Kenneth H.	1641	Mackworth, A. W.	1776	Ogle, Henry Asgill	1816
Hamilton, Chas. E.	1892	Kennard, C. A. F.	1891	Macmahon, W. S.	1813	O'Loghlen, Bryan	1838
Hamilton, Edw. A.	1776	Kennaway, J. H., m.p.	1791	M'Mahon, Horace W.	1817	Onslow, Wm. V. R.	1797
Hammick, St. V. A.	1834	Kennedy, J. Chas.	1836	Macnaghten, F. E.	1836	Orde, Arthur John	
Hampson, Geo. F.	1642	Key, Kingsmill G.	1831	Magnay, William	1844	Campbell	1790
Hanham, Jno. Alex.	1667	Kinahan, Edwd. H.	1887	Mahon, Wm. Henry	1819	Osborn, Alg. Kerr B.	1662
Hanner, Wnd. C. H.	1774	King, Dudley G. Alan		Mainwaring, P. T.	1804	Otway, Arthur J.	1831
Hanson, Regd., m.p.	1887	Duckworth	1792	Maitland, J. R. G.	1818	Ostrum, F. Boyd	1858
Hardinge, Edmd. S.	1801	King, Gilbert	1815	Malet, Hen. Chas. E.	1791	Owen, Hugh C. Owen	1813
Hardy, Reginald	1876	King, Charles S.	1821	Mansel, Richard	1621	Oxenden, Percy D.	1678
Hare, Geo. B. Leigh	1818	King, James	1888	Maple, Blundell	1897	Paget, James, m.d.	1871
Harington, Richd.	1611	Kinloch, J. G. S., m.p.	1873	Mappin, F. T., m.p.	1886	Paget, Richard H.	1886
Hart, Robt., g.c.m.o.	1893	Kitson, James, m.p.	1886	Marling, Wm. Hen.	1832	Paget, Geo. Ernest	1897
Hartland, F. D., m.p.	1892	Knatchbull, Wndm.	1641	Marriott, W. H. S.	1774	Palmer, Rev. Lew. H.	1660
Hartopp, Chas. E.	1796	Knightley, Rev. Val.	1798	Martin, Richard B.	1791	Palmer, A. Robert	1761
Hartwell, Fras. H.	1805	Knill, Ald. Stuart.	1893	Martin, Rt. Hon. Bd.	1888	Palmer, C. M., m.p.	1886
Harty, Robert	1831	Knowles, Chas. G. F.	1765	Matheson, Ken. J.	1882	Parker, Rev. W. H.	1681
Harvey, Charles	1868	Lacon, Edm. B. K.	1818	Maxwell, Wm. Fr.	1804	Parker, Melville	1797
Harvey, Robt. G. B.	1868	Lake, St. Vincent A.	1711	Medlycott, Edwd. B.	1808	Parker, William B.	1844
Hawkins, Rev. J. C.	1778	Lamb, Archibald	1795	Menteath, Jas. S.	1838	Paskyns, T. M. F.	1681
Hawley, Hen. Jas.	1795	Lambert, H. Foley	1711	Metcalfe, Chs. H. T.	1802	Paaley, T. E. Sabine	1794
Hay, Rt. Hn. J. C. D.	1798	Lampson, Geo. C.	1866	Meux, Hen. Bruce	1831	Paul, Aubrey E. Dean	1821
Hayter, Rt. Hon. A. D.	1758	Langham, Herb. H.	1660	Meyrick, Geo. A. E.	1791	Pearce, Wm. Geo.	1887
Hazlerigg, A. Grey	1622	Larcom, T. Perceval	1868	Meyrick, Thomas	1880	Pearson, W. D., m.p.	1894
Head, Robert G.	1838	Larpent, G. A. de H.	1841	Middleton, Arch. E.	1662	Pease, Jos. W., m.p.	1892
Heathcote, Wm. P.	1733	Laurie, Rev. J. R.	1834	Milbank, F. Acclom.	1822	Pechell, S. G. Brooke	1797
Henniker, B. Powell	1813	Laws, John Bennet	1882	Milbanke, Peniston	1661	Peek, Henry Wm.	1874
Hepburn, Arch. B.	1815	Lawrence, Hen. H.	1858	Mildmay, H. St. J.	1772	Peel, Robert	1800
Herschel, Wm. Jas.	1838	Lawrence, Jas. J. T.	1867	Miles, Cecil	1859	Peel, Theophilus	1897
Hekeith, Thos. E. G.	1701	Lawson, Edw. Levy	1892	Millais, Jno. Everett	1885	Peirse, Hy. M. De la	
Hewett, Harold G.	1813	Lawson, Hy. Alfred		Miller, Rupert R.	1705	Poer-Beresford	1814
Heygate, Fred. G.	1831	Stoddart de Burgh	1665	Miller, Wm. Fredc.	1768	Pelly, Harold	1840
Heywood, Arth. P.	1828	Lawson, John	1841	Miller, Jas. Percy	1874	Pender, James, m.p.	1897
Hingley, Benjamin	1893	Lawson, Wlfd., m.p.	1831	Milman, Francis J.	1800	Perring, Rev. Philip	1808
Moore, Henry H. A.	1768	Lea, Thomas, m.p.	1892	Milne, Archibald B.	1876	Perrott, Herbert C.	1716
Hobhouse, Chas. F.	1812	Lechmere, Edm. A.	1818	Milner, F. G., m.p.	1716	Petit, Dinshaw M.	1890
Holden, Angus, m.p.	1893	Leeds, Edwd. T.	1812	Molesworth, L. Wm.	1689	Peto, Henry	1855
Honyman, W. M.	1804	Lees, Harcourt Jas.	1804	Montagu, Sam., m.p.	1824	Peyton, Alg. Fras.	1776
Honywood, Jno. W.	1660	Legs, Elliott, m.p.	1897	Montefiore, Fras. A.	1886	Phillips, Geo. Faudel	
Hood, A. F. A., m.p.	1809	Leicester, Charles	1660	Montgomery, G. G.	1801	Faudel, g.c.i.r.	1897
Hort, Fenton Jos.	1767	Leicester, Peter F.	1671	Montgomery, Hugh		Phillips, Rev. J. E.	1621
Hoskyns, Rev. J. L.	1676	Leighton, Bryan B.	1692	Conyngnam G.	1808	Phillips, Chs. E. G.	1887
Hoste, Wm. H. C.	1814	Le Marchant, Hy. D.	1841	Moon, Rev. Edw. G.	1855	Phillimore, W. G. F.	1881
Houldsworth, W. H.	1887	Lennard, Thos. E.	1801	Moon, Richard	1887	Pigot, George	1764
Hosier, W. Wallace	1890	Lennard, J. Farnaby	1880	Mordaunt, Osbert	1611	Pigott, Charles R.	1808
Hughes, Alfred	1773	Lealis, John	1876	Morris, R. Armine	1806	Pocock, Geo. F. C.	1821
Hulse, Edward	1739	Lethbridge, W. A.	1804	Morshead, Warw. C.	1784	Pole, Edm. R. T. de la	1628

Pole, Cecil P. Van N. 1791	Rycroft, Rd. Nelson 1784	Stokes, Geo. Gabriel 1889	Walker, George F. F. — 1835
Pollen, Richard H. 1755	Salomons, David L. 1869	Stonhouse, E. Hay 1628	Walker, Baldwin W. 1856
Pollock, Frederick 1866	Salt, Shirley Harris 1865	Stracey, Edw. P. 1818	Walker, Jas. Robt. 1868
Pollock, M. F. M. 1872	Samuelson, Rt. Hn. B. 1884	Strachey, Edward 1801	Walker, Pet. Carlaw 1886
Poore, Richard 1795	Sassoon, Edw. Alb. 1890	Strickland, Ch. W. 1641	Walker, Fras. Ernest 1815
Porter, Wm. Henry 1859	Savory, Joseph, m.p. 1891	Stronze, Jn. Calvert 1038	Wallard, W. H., m.p. 1876
Pottinger, Henry 1839	Savory, Rv Borradaile 1890	Stuart, Simeon H. L. 1660	Walsham, J., K.C.M.G. 1831
Powell, R. Douglas 1867	Sawle, Chas. B. G. 1836	Stuart, Charles J. 1841	Warrender, George 1715
Powell, F. S., m.p. 1840	Schröder, Baron 1892	Stucley, George S. 1859	Waterlow, Sydney H. 1873
Power, John E. Cecil 1836	Scott, Edw. Dolman 1806	Style, Wm. H. M. 1627	Watkin, Edw. Wm. 1880
Power, Jno Talbot 1841	Scott, F. D. Sibbald 1806	Sullivan, Edw. E. 1804	Watson, Wager Jos. 1760
Poynder, John P.	Scott, Samuel Edw. 1821	Sullivan, Edward 1881	Watson, Arthur T. 1866
Dickson, m.p. 1802	Scourfield, O. H. P. 1876	Sutton, Rd. Vincent 1772	Watson, John 1895
Prescott, G. L. L. B. 1794	Seale, Henry Paul 1838	Swinburne, John 1860	Webster, Aug. F. W. 1703
Preston, Jacob 1815	Sebright, Egar R. 1826	Sykes, Frederic H. 1781	Wedderburn, W., m.p. 1803
Prevost, Charles 1805	Seely, Charles 1896	Sykes, Tatton 1783	Wells, Arthur 1883
Price, Chas. Rugges	Seymour, M. Culme 1809	Syngé, Fras. R. M. 1801	Western, T. C. Callis 1864
Price, Rose L. 1804	Seymour, Alb. V. F. 1869	Tancred, Thos. S. 1662	Wheler, Trevor 1660
Price, E. D. Green	Shakerley, Chas. W. 1838	Tempest, Robert T. 1827	Whitechoke, George 1660
Pryse, Prud 1866	Shaw, John C. K. 1665	Temple, Gren. L. J. 1611	White, Thomas W. 1802
Pulley, Joseph 1893	Shaw, Frederick W. 1821	Temple, Rt. Hon. Richard 1801	Whitehead, James 1889
Quain, Richard, m.d. 1891	Sheffield, B. D. Geo. 1755	Tennant, Charles 1885	Wiggin, Henry Sam. 1892
Radcliff, Outhbert 1817	Shelley, John 1611	Thomas, Godfrey V. 1694	Wilks, Samuel 1897
Radclyffe, Joseph P. 1893	Shelley, Charles 1806	Thomas, Geo. S. M. 1766	Williams, John, m.d. 1894
Ramsay, Alex. E. 1806	Shiffner, Rev. G. C. 1816	Thompson, Thos. E. 1806	Williams, Wm. G. 1798
Ramsden, John W. 1839	Shuckburgh, S. F. D. 1660	Thompson, Henry M. Meysey, m.p. 1874	Williams, Wm. Rob. 1866
Rashleigh, Colman B. 1689	Shuttleworth, Rt. Hn. U. J. Kay, m.p. 1849	Thompson, Rev. Peile 1890	Williamson, Hedw. 1642
Rawlinson, Hy. S. 1891	Simeon, J. S. B., m.p. 1815	Thornhill, Thomas 1885	Willoughby, Jno. C. 1794
Reade, Geo. Compton 1660	Simpson, Walter G. 1866	Thorold, Jno. Hen. 1642	Wills, Wm. H., m.p. 1893
Reckitt, James 1804	Sinclair, John G. T. 1786	Throckmorton, N. W. 1642	Wills, Frederick 1897
Reid, Henry V. Rae 1823	Sitwell, George R. 1808	Thursby, John H. 1897	Wills, A. B. T. 1840
Reid, James, K.C.B. 1897	Skipwith, Grey H. E. 1622	Tichborne, H. A. J. 1620	Wilmot, Henry, F.C. 1759
Renals, Joseph 1895	Slade, Cuthbert 1831	Travers, Guy F. T. C. 1804	Wilmot, J. Eardley 1821
Rhodes, Fred. Edw. 1776	Smijth, W. Bowyer 1661	Trelawny, Wm. L. S. 1628	Wilmot, Robert B. 1772
Rich, C. H. Stuart 1791	Smith, Charles C. 1804	Trevelyan, Walt. J. 1661	Wilson, S. Marjory 1660
Riddell, Rodney R. 1778	Smith, Wm. Syd. W. 1809	Trevelyan, Geo. O. 1874	Wilson, Hon. Ray-mond R. Tyrwhitt 1808
Ridley, Rt. Hn. Mat-thew White, m.p. 1756	Smith, Thomas 1897	Troubridge, T. H. C. 1799	Wilson, Roland K. 1858
Ripley, Edward 1880	Smyth, John H. G. 1859	Tupper, Charles 1888	Wilson, Mathew W. 1874
Ripley, Frederick 1897	Smythe, John W. 1661	Twysden, Louis J. F. 1611	Wilson, Alexander 1897
Roberts, Randal H. 1809	Soame, Chas. B. H. 1697	Tyler, Geo. Robt. 1894	Winnington, F. S. 1755
Robinson, F. V. L. 1660	Spearman, J. L. E. 1840	Vano, Henry R. F. 1786	Wiseman, W. G. Eden 1628
Robinson, G. W. C. 1819	Stamer, Rt. Rv. L. T. 1809	Vavasour, Hen. M. 1801	Wolseley, Chas. M. 1628
Robinson, E. Wm. 1823	Stepleton, Fras. G. 1679	Vavasour, Wm. E. 1828	Woodbwell, Geo. O. 1778
Robinson, Fredk. A. 1854	Stephen, Herbert 1891	Verdin, Joseph 1896	Wood, Matthew 1837
Roche, David V. 1838	Stepney, Emile A. Arth. K. Cowell 1871	Verner, Edw. W. 1846	Wood, Lindsay 1897
Rose, William 1872	Steuart, A. H. Seton 1815	Verney, Edmd. H. 1818	Worsley, Wm. H. P. 1838
Rose, Philip Fredk. 1874	Stewart, John M. 1803	Vernon, Hy. Foley 1885	Wraxall, Morville N. 1813
Rowley, Joshua T. 1786	Stewart, A. H. M. 1881	Vincent, William 1620	Wrey, Hn. B. Toke 1628
Rowley, Geo. C. E. 1836	Stewart, Donald M. 1892	Vyryan, Rev. V. D. 1645	Wynn, H. L. W. W. 1688
Rumbold, Rt. Hn. H. 1779	Stewart, M. J., m.p. 1892	Wake, Hereward 1621	Young, William L. 1769
Rushout, Chas. H. 1809	Stirling, Walter G. 1800	Wakeman, Offley 1828	Young, George 1813
Russell, George, m.p. 1812	Stockenström, G. H. 1840		Young, W. M. Need 1821
Russell, William 1832			



BARONETS OF SCOTLAND (AND NOVA SCOTIA) (91).



Abercromby, G. W. 1636	Colquhoun, James 1625	Gordon, Robert G. 1625	Jardine, William 1672
Agnew, Andr. Noel 1629	Cuninghame, C. F. 1630	Gordon, Home S. 1631	Johnston, William 1626
Anstruther, Ralph 1694	Cuninghame, T. A. M. 1672	Gordon, William 1706	Johnstone, F. J. W. 1700
Anstruther, W. C. J. 1694	Cunyngham, Wm. Dick 1669	Grant, Ludovic Jas. 1688	Kinloch, Alexander 1686
Baird, Wm. Jas. G. 1695	Cunynghame, Fras. G. Thurlow 1702	Grant, Arthur Hy. 1705	Kirkpatrick, James 1685
Bannerman, Geo. 1682	Dairympole, Walter 1697	Grierson, Alexander D. 1685	Lauder, Thomas N. D. 1688
Barralay, D. E. D. 1668	Dunbar, Uthred J. H. 1694	Halkett, Peter A. 1697	Leslie, Chas. Henry 1625
Broun, William 1686	Dunbar, Drmnd. M. 1697	Hall, Basil Francis 1687	Mackenzie, A. G. R. 1673
Bruce, W. Cuningh'm 1629	Dunbar, Archd. 1700	Hamilton, F. H. A. 1646	Mackenzie, Jas. D. 1703
Burnett, Thomas 1626	Elliott, Wm. F. A. 1666	Hamilton, William Stirling 1673	Mackenzie, K. S. 1703
Campbell, Norman 1628	Ferguson, Jas., m.p. 1703	Hay, D. Edwyn 1635	Macklen, FitzR. D. 1632
Campbell, John W. 1621	Forbes, William S. 1626	Hay, Lewis John E. 1663	Malcolm, James 1665
Campbell, J. P. Hume 1665	Foulis, W. Liston 1634	Hay, Hector M. 1703	Maxwell, H. E., m.p. 1681
Campbell, James 1668	Gibson-Carmichael, Thomas D., m.p. 1702	Hope, Gen. William 1628	Maxwell, J. Heron 1683
Cathcart, Reg. A. E. 1703		Innes, John 1628	Maxwell, J. M. S., m.p. 1707
Clerk, Geo. Douglas 1679			
Cockburn, Edw. C. 1628			



BARONETS OF SCOTLAND (AND NOVA SCOTIA)—continued.



Menzies, Robert ... 1665	Napier, Archib. L. 1627	Richardson, E. A. S. 1630	Spiers, Jas. Home 1671
Moncreiffe, R. D. 1685	Nicolson, A. T. B. R. 1624	Riddell, Jno. Walter 1628	Stewart, M. R. Shaw 1667
Munro, Hector 1634	Nicolson, F. W. E. 1637	Rose, Chas. H. A. F. 1672	Stirling, Chas. E. F. 1666
Murray, W. Robert 1626	Ogilvy, Regd. H. A. 1624	Scott, William M. ... 1671	Suttie, Geo. Grant 1702
Murray, Digby 1628	Pilkington, L. MilborneSwinnerton 1635	Seton, Bruce M. 1665	Turing, R. Fraser 1639
Murray, Patrick K. 1673	Pringle, Norman R. 1623	Seton, Wm. Samuel 1682	Wallace, John Alex. 1669
Murray, Jno. F. P. N. 1704	Ramsay, Jas. Hy. ... 1666	Sinclair, Robert C. 1634	Wardlaw, Henry ... 1631
Naemyth, Mich. G. 1706		Sinclair, Jno. B. G. 1704	Wauchope, J. D. Don 1667



BARONETS OF IRELAND (64).



Aylmer, A. P. F. ... 1621	Coots, Rev. Algernon 1620	Hayes, S. Hercules 1789	Nugent, Charles ... 1795
Barnwell, R. A. J. 1622	Cotter, James L. ... 1763	Hill, Henry Blyth 1775	Osborne, Francis ... 1629
Blake, Valentine ... 1622	Crosbie, Wm. E. D. 1630	Hoare, J. W. O'B. 1784	Palmer, R. W. H. ... 1777
Bloss, Hen. Lynch 1622	Cuffe, Chas. F. D. W. 1799	Hodson, Robert A. 1787	Paul, Rob. Joshua 1794
Blunden, William ... 1766	Dancoer, Thomas J. 1662	Hutchinson, E. 1782	Piers, E. Fitz-M. ... 1660
Booth, H. Wm. Gore 1760	Denny, Robert A. ... 1782	Jervis, J. H. J. -W. 1797	Ribton, George 1799
Borrowes, Eras. D. 1646	Des Vœux, Chas. C. 1787	Langraie, James ... 1777	St. George, John ... 1766
Bradstreet, Edm. S. 1759	De Vere, Stephen E. 1784	Leicester, Peter F. ... 1671	Smith, William C. ... 1799
Bunbury, Rev. J. R. 1787	Echlin, Thomas ... 1721	Levinge, Wm. Hy. 1704	Staples, Nath. A. ... 1622
Burke, Theobald H. 1628	Esmonde, T. H., M.P. 1628	Lighton, Christ. R. 1791	Stewart, Harry J. U. 1623
Burke, Henry Geo. 1797	Falkiner, Leslie E. 1777	Macartney, John ... 1799	Tuait, Mark A. H. 1628
Burton, C. W. Cuffe 1758	Fetherston, Rev. G. 1776	Meredyth, E. H. ... 1660	Waller, Charles ... 1780
Butler, Thomas P. 1628	Forster, Robert ... 1794	Meredyth, H. Bayly 1793	Walsh, Hunt H. A. 1775
Carden, John C. ... 1787	Gethin, Rich. C. P. 1665	Molyneux, Rev. J. C. 1790	Warren, Aug. B. ... 1784
Chapman, Mont. Rd. 1782	Godfrey, John F. ... 1785	Moore, T. O'Connor 1681	Weldon, Anth. C. ... 1724
Colthurst, Geo. St. J. 1744	Gore, R. St. George 1621	Musgrave, Rich. J. 1782	Wolesley, Capel C. ... 1743

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD
(*Excluding those who have received the higher honour of the Bath, &c.*)

Adam, Frank Forbes 1820	Browne, Benj. Chapman 1887	Cox, William Henry ... 1826	Edwards, George Wm. 1887
Allen, John Campbell 1828	Browne, Jas. Crichton 1886	Craven, Rbt. M. v. r. a. s. 1826	Ewart, Joseph, M. D. ... 1825
Altman, Albert Joseph 1824	Bruce, Hon. Gainsford 1824	Crease, Henry P. P. ... 1825	Fairbairn, Andrew ... 1828
Anderson, Wm. John ... 1826	Bruce, George Barclay 1888	Crookes, William, F. R. S. 1827	Falkiner, Fred. R. q. c. 1826
Arnold, Arthur 1825	Bullard, Harry, M. D. ... 1884	Crosland, Joseph 1889	Fanning, Rowland F. N. 1886
Arrol, William, M. P. ... 1820	Burnside, Bruce L. ... 1884	Cruise, Francis R., M. D. 1826	Fardell, Thos. G., M. P. 1827
Bailey, William Henry 1824	Burns, Frederic Wm. 1887	Crundall, William Hy. 1889	Farmer, William 1821
Bain, James 1827	Burns, Hon. Edw. Wm. 1827	Cullinan, Fredk. Fitz-James, C. A. ... 1827	Farran, Charles F. ... 1826
Baker, John, M. P. ... 1825	Caird, Henry P. V. 1820	James, C. A. ... 1827	Farrant, Richard ... 1827
Bail, Robert Stawell ... 1826	Cameron, Chas. Alex. 1828	Currie, Edmund Hay 1826	Farrer, William James 1887
Bancroft, Squire B. ... 1827	Cameron, Rodk. Wm. 1828	Cusack, Ralph Smith ... 1823	Fenton, Myles 1829
Barnes, Hon. J. Gorell 1822	Canning, Samuel 1826	Curt, Reginald John ... 1826	Findlater, William ... 1827
Barrington, Vincent K. 1826	Carrington, Hon. J. W. 1827	Cuthbertson, John N. 1827	Finlay, Robt. B., q. c. 1825
Barr, Jacob Dirk ... 1828	Carrwright, Henry E. 1827	Dalby, Wm. Bartlett 1886	Firth, Charles Henry ... 1828
Bartlett, E. Ashmead M.P. 1824	Casault, Louis Edel. N. 1824	Darling, Hon. Chas. J. 1827	Fitch, Joshua G. ... 1820
Bateman, Fredk., M.D. 1824	Cass, John 1826	Davies, Matthew Hen. 1826	Fitzgerald, Thos. N. ... 1827
Bayley, Lytton H. ... 1826	Cayley, Richard 1828	Dawson, John Wm. ... 1824	Ford, Theodora Thos. 1888
Bayliss, Wyke 1827	Chasr, Chas. W., M.P. 1827	Day, Hon. John Charles 1828	Forwood, Wm. Bower 1823
Bell, William James ... 1824	Chalmers, David Patk. 1826	De Keyser, Polydore ... 1828	Forster, B. Walter, M. P. 1826
Bemrose, H. H., M. P. 1827	Chambers, Geo. Hen. 1820	De Wet, Jacobus P. ... 1827	Fox, Charles Douglas 1886
Benjamin, Benjamin ... 1829	Chambers, Robert ... 1827	Deane, James Parker 1828	Frost, Thos. Gibbons ... 1827
Berkley, Hy. Spencer 1826	Channel, Hon. Arthur 1827	Deane, Thomas N. ... 1829	Fry, Rt. Hon. Edward 1829
Bertram, Geo. Clement 1825	Channing, Samuel 1826	Deane, Col. Gerald ... 1827	Fulton, Forrest, q. c. ... 1826
Besant, Walter 1825	Charles, Hon. Arthur 1828	Devereux, Joseph 1828	Furness, Christopher ... 1827
Besemer, Henry A. S. 1829	Charley, Wm. Thomas 1820	Eias, Henry 1823	Galsworthy, Edwin H. 1827
Binnie, Alexr. R. 1827	Cheyne, John, q. c. ... 1827	Dickeson, Richard 1824	Gall, Thomas 1825
Lirt, William 1824	Chitty, Hon. Joseph W. 1821	Dimsdale, J. Cockfield 1824	Gardot, Alfred Baring 1827
Black, Samuel 1824	Chubb, George Hayter 1825	Dixon, Daniel 1824	Garth, Rt. Hn. Richd. 1825
Blain, W. Arbuthnot 1827	Clarke, Campbell ... 1827	Dixon, Raynton 1820	Gaunt, Edwin 1827
Blaine, Charles Fredk. 1820	Clarke, Edw., q. c., M.P. 1820	Dobson, Benj. Alfred ... 1827	Geedes, Wm. Duguid ... 1824
Blaine, Robt. Stickney 1820	Clarke, Fielding 1824	Douglas, Jas. Nicholas 1828	Geikie, Archibald ... 1821
Elaker, J. G. 1827	Cochrane, Henry 1827	Drinkwater, Wm. L. ... 1827	Gell, James 1827
Bonsfield, Arthur Wm. 1826	Coll, Patrick, q. c. ... 1826	Duckworth, Dyce ... 1828	Gilbert, Jno. Thomas 1827
Bonsor, John Winfield 1825	Collins, Arthur J. H. 1828	Duffey, Geo. Frederick 1827	Gilbert, J. H. M. D., F. R. S. 1823
Booker, W. Lane 1824	Collins, Hon. Rd. Henr. 1821	Dunne, John 1827	Gillespie, John 1821
Boyd, Thos. Jamieson 1821	Colnaghi, Dominic Ellis 1821	Eade, Peter, M. P. ... 1827	Gillespie, Robert ... 1821
Brady, Thos. Francis 1826	Conway, Wm. Martin 1825	Edcumba, E. R. P. ... 1826	Gilman, Charle s. R. 1827
Bridge, John 1820	Cotton, George 1827	Edge, John 1826	Goldney, J. Tankerville 1823
Bridge, Jno. F. M. S. D. 1827	Cotton, Wm. Jas. R. ... 1824	Edlin, Peter Henry ... 1828	Goldsmith, Staff-Capt. 1827
Brown, Wm. Roger ... 1823	Cough, Rt. Hon. Rich. 1826	Edridge, Frederick .. 1827	William Bur est, s. n. 1827

Gorst, Rt. Hon. John	1860	Lewis, Saml., c.m.g.	1866	Penrose, George	1876	Smith, F. Villeneuve	1864
Eidon, q.c., m.r.	1865	Lindley, Rt. Hon. N.	1875	Perkins Frederick	1873	Smith, Hon. F. (Canada)	1894
Gourley, Col. E. T., m.r.	1868	Linton, Jas. Dromlog	1885	Petheram, Wm. Comer	1874	Smith, George John	1897
Gowers, William R., m.d.	1867	Littlejohn, H. D., m.d.	1869	Phear, John Budd	1877	Smith, Henry	1860
Grantham, Hon. Wm.	1868	Lloyd, Horatio	1865	Phillippo, George	1882	Smith, James	1897
Gray, William	1869	Lockwood, F., q.c., m.r.	1894	Pilkington, George A.	1893	Smith, John	1867
Grindlinton, John Joseph	1860	Long, George Henry	1867	Plé, George Clarke	1892	Smith, J. Smailman	1896
Grove, George	1863	Low, James	1861	Playfair, Henry Alfred	1882	Smith, Wm. James	1896
Grubb, Howard	1867	Ludlow, Henry	1869	Playfair, Patrick, c.i.e.	1897	Smry, Philip Cramp-	1894
Guinness, Reginald	1867	MacAndrew, Henry O.	1869	Plowden, H.Y. Meredith	1897	Snodden, Arthur	1895
Haden, Fras. Seymour	1864	MacCabe, Fras. Xav. F.	1865	Poland, Harry Bodkin,	1895	Spokes, Peter	1872
Hagarty, J. Harkins	1867	MacCammond, William	1865	Poland, c.c.	1895	Stainer, John, mus.d.	1888
Hamond, Chas. F., m.r.	1866	McCauleid, Rich. B.	1865	Poole, James	1887	Steele, James G. Lee	1888
Hannan, Nicholas J.	1865	McDonald, Andrew	1867	Powell, Francis	1893	Stephenson, Henry	1887
Hart, Henry	1867	McFarlane, D. H.	1864	Poynter, Edward John,	1866	Stewart, David	1866
Harcourt Rt. Hon. W.	1867	McIntyre, (Hon. John	1865	P.R.A.	1861	Stewart, Thos. G., m.d.	1886
Vernon, q.c., m.r.	1873	M'Kenna, Joseph N.	1867	Pridemast, James	1882	Stirling, Hon. James	1866
Harris, George David	1868	Mackenzie, A. C. mus.d.	1865	Prideaux, Walter S.	1861	Stoker, W. Thornley, m.r.	1865
Harris, James Charles	1866	Mackenzie, Felix	1867	Priestley, William	1861	Stokes, William, m.d.	1880
Hart, Israel	1865	MacLagan, Douglas	1862	O'rend, m.d.	1863	Stones, John Benl., m.r.	1894
Harwood, John James	1868	Maclean, Andrew	1867	Pringle, George	1862	Storey, Thomas	1867
Haalam, Alfred Seale	1866	Maclean, Fras. Wm. q.c.	1866	Prinsep, Hy. Thoby	1864	Straight, Douglas, L.D.	1892
Haalett, Jas. H., m.r.	1871	McVicker, Robert	1865	Puleston, John Henry	1867	Strong, Rt. Hon. S. H.	1863
Hawkins, Hon. Henry	1867	Madden, John, L.D.	1863	Pullar, Robert	1865	Sullivan, Arthur	1863
Hay Drummond, Fras.	1867	Magnus, Philip	1866	Pyne, Thos. Salter	1864	Sumner, Jas. W., c.z.	1864
Ringler	1861	Mance, Henry Christ.	1864	Radclyffe, David	1866	Tagore, Raja Sourindro	1864
Hayward, Wm. Webb	1867	Manfield, Moses P.	1864	Rainald, Hy. Thos. A.	1867	Mohun	1864
Henderson, William	1863	Manning, William Pat.	1864	Raper, Robert George	1866	Tait, Melbourn, McT.	1867
Heron, Robert	1867	Marrion, Right Hon.	1864	Ratignat, Henry	1865	Taney, Richard	1864
Hickin, R. Alfred, m.r.	1865	Wm. Thackeray, q.c.	1868	Rees, Josiah	1861	Taubman, J. S. Goldie	1865
Hingston, W. H. m.d.	1865	Marshall, Anthony	1864	Reeves, Wm. Conrad	1869	Taylor, Thomas W.	1867
Hocking, Hy. Hicks	1865	Martin, Alfred G., q.c.	1865	Reid, Edward	1868	Tenniel, John	1863
Hogg, Stuart Saunders	1870	Martin, George C.	1867	Reid, George, F.R.S.A.	1861	Terry, Joseph	1867
Howard, Alex. C., c.s.	1867	Martin, (Thos.) Acquin	1865	Reid, Hugh Gilzean	1863	Thompson, Henry	1867
Howard, Frederick	1865	Marwick, James David	1865	Reid, R. T., q.c., m.r.	1864	Thompson, James	1867
Howard, Richard N.	1865	Mason, George Charles	1865	Reid, Thomas Wemyss	1864	Thomson, William	1867
Hunter, Robert	1864	Mathew, Hon. Jas. Chas.	1861	Rennie, Richard T.	1862	Thornton, Thomas	1864
Hutchinson, Joseph T.	1865	Measom, Geo. Samuel	1861	Renwick, Hon. A., m.d.	1864	Thullier, Geo. H. E. L.	1879
Hutton, John	1864	Melville, Wm. Henry	1868	Reward, Thos., m.r.	1867	Trevor, Ch. Cecil, c.s.	1866
Irvine, Henry	1865	Meredith, Wm. Ralph	1865	Ridley, Hon. Edward	1867	Turner, Lisewald	1866
Irvine, George	1865	Micks, Robert	1869	Rigby, Rt. Hon. John	1867	Turner, William	1866
Isaacs, Henry Aaron	1865	Miller, Alex. Edward	1869	Ritchie, Ald. James T.	1867	Turney, John	1869
Jackson, John	1865	Miller, William	1876	Roberts, Alfred	1863	Tyler, Henry Whitley	1877
Jackson, Robert Wm.	1865	Milward, Christ. A.	1867	Roberts, Owen	1868	Tyler, John William	1888
Jehanghir, Cowajee.	1865	Mitchell, Henry	1867	Roberts, William	1865	Vance, Lt.-Col. H. P.	1867
Jenkins, John J., m.r.	1867	Mitter, Ramesh Chunder	1860	Robertson, Henry Beyer	1860	Vaughan, James	1867
Jennings, John Roger	1863	Moffett, Thos. Wm.	1866	Robinson, John Chas.	1867	Vicars, Arthur Edward	1866
Jephson, Capt. A., m.r.	1864	Monkton, John B.	1866	Robinson, John Richd.	1863	Vincent, Col. Howd. m.r.	1866
Johnson, John Henry	1861	Montefiore, Jos. Sebag	1866	Roe, Hon. Chas. Arthur	1867	Vine, John H. Somers	1866
Johnson, Samuel Geo.	1863	Moollair, Rameswami	1867	Roe, Thomas	1864	Wade, Willoughby, m. b.	1866
Jones, Pryce	1867	Moore, Ald. John Vose	1869	Rogers, Robert H.	1867	Walpole, Charles Geo.	1867
Jones, W. H. Quayle	1869	Moore, Lt.-Col. Geo. M.	1865	Rollston, John F. L.	1867	Wardle, Thomas	1867
Juta, Hon. H. H., q.c.	1867	Morris, Lewis	1865	Rollet, Alb. Kaye, m.r.	1865	Waring, Henry John	1861
Karslake, William W.,	1865	Mottram, Richard	1867	Romer, Hon. Robert	1864	Watson, Henry Edm.	1866
q.c.	1865	Moyers, George	1867	Roccoe, Henry Enfield	1860	Watson, William	1867
Kaye, William Squire B.	1865	Nathan, Gustavus	1861	Ross, Col. Edwd. Chas.	1862	Watson, Wm. Renny	1862
Kekewich, Hon. Arthur	1865	Naudi, Salvatore	1 78	Russell, Edward R.	1863	White, Henry Arthur	1867
Kennedy, Hon. W. Rann	1867	Nepean, Evan C., c.s.	1861	Russell, James Alex.	1864	Whiteley, Benjamin	1867
King, William David	1867	Nicholson, Richard	1866	Russell, Wm. Howard	1865	Whigan, Frederick	1864
Kirby, Lt.-Col. Alfred	1867	Nickalls, Pateson	1863	Salomons, Julian E.	1861	Williams, Edward L.	1864
Knigh, Henry Edmd.	1868	Nixon, Christopher	1865	Sandson, Alfred	1868	Williams, G., y.m.c.a.	1864
Knysay, W. Raymond	1867	North, Hon. Ford	1865	Sargent, Charles	1860	Williams, Hartley	1864
Lacoste, Alexander	1861	Nugent, John, m.d.	1860	Sarle, Allen Lanyon	1865	Williams, Hon. R. B. V.	1860
Lack, Henry Reader	1867	Oakley, Herbert S.	1876	Saunders, Edwin	1863	Willis, William	1865
Laing, James	1867	Oakley, Henry, g.n.s.	1861	Sawyer, James, m.d.	1864	Willox, Jno. A., m.r.	1867
Laird, William	1867	Ogg, Wm. Anderson	1862	Schofield, Henry	1870	Willis, Hon. Alfred	1864
Lakeman, Stephen K.	1863	Oldfield, Richd. Chas.	1866	Scotland, Colley H.	1861	Wilson, Alexander	1867
Laking, Francis Henry	1863	Oldham, Col. Henry	1867	Scott, John Harley	1864	Wilson, Jacob	1869
Lawrance, Hon. John O.	1860	O'Malley, Edwd. L.	1861	Scotter, Charles	1865	Wood, Henry Truman	1860
Lawson, Charles Allen	1868	Ommannay, Adm. E.	1867	Selge, His Hon. Wm. L.	1867	Woodhead, John	1867
Le Moine, Jas. McP.	1867	Onslow, Alex. Campb.	1865	Senon, Felix	1867	Woodhouse, James T.	1865
Lecky, Thomas	1867	Opremlmer, Charles	1864	Serton, Aid. Robert	1867	Wragg, Walter Thos.	1861
Leclere, Eugène F. J.	1867	O'Rorka, Geo. Maurice	1865	Shenton, George	1863	Wrenfordley, Hon. T.	1863
Lee, Edward	1867	Paine, Thomas	1868	Sievking, Edward H.	1866	Wright, James	1867
Leech, Bordin Thomas	1864	Parker, Hon. Geo. Arth.	1866	Simpson, Hy. Lunnon	1868	Wright, Hon. R. Samuel	1861
Leese, J. F., q.c., m.r.	1865	Farratt, Walter	1862	Skelton, Chas. Thomas	1867	Wright, Thomas	1863
Leigh, Joseph	1864	Paton, Joseph Noel	1867	Slacke, Capt. Owen R.	1867	Wryatt, Richard Henry	1863
Leig, John, m.r.	1867	Pearson, Right Hon.	1868	Smith, Rt. Hon. Archi-	1863	Wryatt, Wm. Henry	1876
Leng, Wm. Christopher	1868	Charles John	1868	bald Levin	1863	Wycherley, George Jos.	1865
Lewis, Samuel Wm. S.	1866	Pennell, Chas. Henry	1867	Smith, Clarence	1863	Young, Allen Wm.	1877
Lewis, George Henry	1863						

118 The Houses of Parliament.—i. The House of Lords,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and, in addition, 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland elected to each Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life. A large number of Scottish and Irish Peers have English titles, by virtue of which they are entitled to a seat, and 2 of the elected Peers of Ireland (viz. the Lords De Montalt and Powerscourt) have, since their election, been created Peers of the United Kingdom. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The full Assembly would consist of 5 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 22 Marquesses, 121 Earls, 30 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 37 Barons, 16 Scottish and 28 (26 besides the 2 above) Irish Representative Peers. There are also 10 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right (8 of England and the United Kingdom, and 2 of Scotland), whose titles and names are given at pages 127, 130.

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 Earl of Morley £2,500
Deputy Speakers.—The Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., the Earl De Montalt, Viscount Oxenbridge, and Lord Herschell, G.C.B.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (6).—*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 (1337), &c., b. 1841, m. Duke of York, b. 1865
 - 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
 - 1892 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, &c., b. 1865, m. Prince Edward, b. 1894
 - 1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., b. & s. 1884, 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.*
- 1896 **Canterbury,** Fredk. Temple, D.D., b. 1821. *Consec. Bishop of Exeter* 1869; *transl. to London* 1885.
 - 1891 **York,** William Dalrymple Macdagan, D.D., b. 1826. *Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield,* 1878.

DUKES (22).—*Style,* His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as,* My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

- Heir Apparent or Presumptive.*
- Created.*
- | | <i>Family Name.</i> | |
|--|---|---|
| 1892. Argyll | G. D. Campbell, k.g., k.t. (Sc.D., Argyll), b. '23, 1st D., m. | Marq. of Lorne, k.t., b. '45 |
| 1662. Beaufort | H. C. FitzRoy Somerset, k.g., b. 1824, s. 1853, m. | Marq. of Worcester, b. 1847 |
| 1694. Bedford | Herbrand Arthur Russell, b. 1858, s. 1893, m. | Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888 |
| 1712. Brandon | Alfred Douglas Douglas - Hamilton (Scot. Duke, Hamilton), b. 1862, s. 1895 | Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, b. 1875 |
| 1799. Cumberland | Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., k.g. (Ir. Earl, Armagh), b. 1845, s. 1878, m. | Earl of Armagh, b. 1880 |
| 1694. Devonshire | Spencer Compton Cavendish, k.g., b. 1833, s. 1891, m. | Victor Cavendish, k.p., b. '68 |
| 1889. Fife | Alexander William George Duff, k.t. (Irish Earl, Fife), b. 1849, 1st Duke, m. | (None) |
| 1675. Grafton | Ang. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, k.g., b. 1821, s. 1884, w. | Earl of Euston, b. 1848 [1864 |
| 1694. Leeds | G. G. Osborne (S. Vis., unuane), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. | Lord Fras. Osborne, B.N., b. |
| 1719. Manchester | Wm. Angus Drogo Montagu, b. 1877, s. 1892 | Ld. Chas. Montagu, b. 1860 |
| 1702. Marlborough | Chas. R. John Spencer-Churchill, b. 1871, s. 1892, m. | Mary of Blandford, b. 1897 |
| 1756. Newcastle (u. Lyme) | Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. 1879, m. | Lord H. Pelham-Clinton-
[Hope, b. 1866 |
| 1483. Norfolk | Henry Fitzalan-Howard, k.g., Earl Marshal, b. 1847, s. 1860, w. | E. of Arundel & Surrey, b. '79 |
| 1766. Northumberland | Algernon George Percy, k.g., b. 1810, s. 1867, w. | Earl Percy (a Peer), b. 1846 |
| 1716. Portland | W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, G.C.V.O., b. '57, s. '79, m. | Marq. of Titchfield, b. 1893 |
| 1675. Richmond and Gordon (1876) | Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, k.g. (Scot. Duke, Lennox), b. 1818, s. 1860, w. | Earl of March, b. 1845 |
| 1703. Rutland | John Jas. Robt. Manners, k.g., b. 1818, s. 1898, m. | M. of Granby (a Peer), b. '52 |
| 1684. St. Albans | W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1840, s. 1849, m. | Earl of Burford, b. 1870 |
| 1547. Somerset | Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, m. | Lord Percy St. Maur, b. 1847 |
| 1833. Sutherland | Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (Scot. Earl, Sutherland), b. 1851, s. 1892, m. | Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888 |
| 1814. Wallington | Henry Wellesley (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1846, s. 1884, m. | Col. Lord Arthur Chas. Wellesley, b. 1849 |
| 1874. Westminster | Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, k.g., b. 1825, 1st Duke, m. | Viscount Belgrave, b. 1879 |

MARQUESSSES (22).—*Style,* The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. *Addressed as,* My Lord Marquess.

- 1790 **Abercorn**
 James Hamilton, k.g., C.B. (Irish Duke, Scot. Earl, Abercorn), b. 1838, s. 1885, m. | Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869 |
- 1876 **Abergavenny**
 William Nevill, k.g., b. 1826, 1st Marquess, w. | Earl of Lewes, b. 1853 |
- 1821 **Ailesbury**
 Henry Augustus Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1842, s. 1894, m. | Earl of Cardigan, b. 1873 |
- 1831 **Ailes**
 Archibald Kennedy (Scot. Earl, Cassilis), b. 1847, s. 1870, m. | Earl of Cassilis, b. 1872 |

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1815	Anglesey..... Henry Paget, b. 1835, s. 1880, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1875
1789	Bath..... Thomas Henry Thynne, b. 1862, s. 1896, m.	Visc. Weymouth, b. 1895
1885	Breadalbane..... Gavin Campbell, k.g. (<i>Scot. Earl, Breadalbane</i>), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to English peerage) Comm. Fredk. Wm. Faus Hervey, s.n., b. 1863
1826	Bristol..... Frederick William J. Hervey, b. 1834, s. 1864, m.	
1796	Bute..... John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, k.t. (<i>Scot. Earl, Dumfries</i>), b. 1847, s. 1848, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1881
1812	Camden..... John Charles Pratt, b. 1872, s. 1872, m.	Lord Geo. M. Pratt, b. 1843
1815	Cholmondeley..... George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (<i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i>), b. 1858, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rooksavage, b. 1883
1888	Dufferin & Ava.. F. H.-Temple-Blackwood, k.f., g.c.b., g.c.s.i., g.o.m.g., g.c.i.e. (<i>Irish Baron, Dufferin & Gladesboye</i>), b. 1826, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Ava, b. 1863
1801	Essex..... Brownlow Henry Geo. Cecil, b. 1849, s. 1895, m.	Lord Burghley, b. 1876
1793	Hertford..... H. de G. Seymour (<i>I.B., Conway</i>), b. '43, s. '84, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
1784	Lansdowne..... H.C.P.-Fitzmaurice, k.g., g.c.s.i., g.o.m.g., g.c.i.e. (<i>I.E., Kerry, S.B., Nairne</i>), b. '45, s. '66, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1838	Normandy..... Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (<i>Irish Baron, Mulgrave</i>), b. 1846, s. 1890	Geo. Alfred C. Phipps, b. 1875
1812	Northampton..... William G. S. S. Compton, b. 1851, s. 1897, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1835
1871	Ripon..... George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, k.g., g.c.s.i., c.i.e., b. 1827, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl De Grey, b. 1852
1769	Salisbury..... Robert A. T. G.-Cecil, k.g., b. 1830, s. 1868, m.	Visc. Cranborne, m.p., b. 1861
1786	Townshend..... John Villiers S. Townshend, b. 1831, s. 1863, m.	Visc. Raynham, b. 1866
1551	Winchester..... Augustus John Henry B. Paulet, b. 1858, s. 1887	Lord Henry Paulet, b. 1862
1892	Zeland..... Lawrence Dundas, b. 1844, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1876
<p>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 Marquesses, are called Lady Jane, &c. When the title and the surname are alike, the "of" is rarely used, e.g., Earl Amherst, Earl Russell, &c.</p>		
1682	Abingdon..... Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1860
1696	Albemarle..... Arnold Allan Cecil Keppel, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1882
1826	Amherst..... Williard Archer Amherst, b. 1836, s. 1886, m.	Rev. Hon. P. Amherst, b. '39
1892	Ancaster..... Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, b. 1830, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, m.p., b. 1867
1730	Ashburnham..... Bertram Ashburnham, b. 1840, s. 1878, m.	Hon. J. Ashburnham, b. 1845
1714	Aylesford..... Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1883
1772	Bathurst..... Seymour Henry Bathurst, b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1895
1815	Beauchamp..... William Lygon, b. 1872, s. 1891	Hon. E. Hugh Lygon, b. 1873
1679	Berkeley..... Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. '65, s. '88, m.	(None)
1815	Broadford..... Orlando George C. Bridgeman, b. 1819, s. 1865, w.	Viscount Newport, b. 1845
1815	Bronlow..... Adelbert W. B. Cust, A. D. C., b. 1844, s. 1867, m.	(None to Earldom)
1746	Buckinghamshire..... Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden, b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Hn. C. Hob.-Hampden, b. '25
1800	Cadogan..... George Henry Cadogan, k.g., b. 1840, s. 1873, m.	Visc. Chelsea, m.p., b. 1888
1878	Cairns..... Herbert John Cairns, b. 1863, s. 1890	Hon. W. D. Cairns, b. 1865
1831	Camperdown..... Robert A. P. H. Duncan-Haldane, b. 1841, s. 1867	Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, b. '45
1661	Carlisle..... George James Howard, b. 1843, s. 1889, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1867
1793	Carrarvon..... Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Aubrey Herbert, b. '80
1893	Carrington..... Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, g.c.m.g. (<i>Irish Baron, Carrington</i>), b. 1843, 1st Earl, m.	Visc. Wendover, b. 1895
1814	Cathcart..... A. F. Cathcart (<i>S.B., Cathcart</i>), b. 1828, s. 1859, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1856
1827	Cawdor..... John F. Vaughan Campbell, b. 1817, s. 1860, w.	Viscount Emlin, b. 1847
1828	Chesterfield..... Edwin F. Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1854, s. 1887	Hn. H. A. S.-Stanhope, b. '55
1601	Chichester..... Walter John Pelham, b. 1838, s. 1886, m.	Rev. Hon. F. G. Pelham, b. '44
1776	Clarendon..... Edward Hyde Villiers, A. D. O., b. 1846, s. 1870, w.	Lord Hyde, b. 1877
1850	Cottingham..... Kenelm Chas. Edward Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881	Hon. Everard D. Pepys, b. '76
1697	Coventry..... George William Coventry, b. 1838, s. 1843, m.	Visc. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1857	Cowley..... Henry Arthur M. Welleley, b. 1866, s. 1895, <i>Div.</i>	Viscount Dangan, b. 1890
1718	Cowper..... Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, k.g. (<i>Scot. Baron, Dingwall</i>), b. 1834, s. 1856, m.	(None to Earldom)
1892	Cranbrook..... Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, g.c.s.i., b. 1814, 1st Earl, w.	Lord Medway, b. 1839
1801	Craven..... Wm. George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Visc. Uffington, b. 1897
1895	Crews..... Robt. O. A. Crews-Milnes, b. 1858, 1st Earl, w.	(None)
1711	Dartmouth..... William Hemeage Legge, b. 1851, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1881
1866	Dartrey..... Verey Dawson (<i>Irish Baron, Cremorne</i>), b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	(Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, b. 1843
1761	De la Warr..... Gilbert G. R. Sackville, b. 1869, s. 1896, m.	Ld. Sackville, g.c.m.g., b. '27
1886	De Montalt..... Cornwallis Maude (<i>Ir. V., Hawarden</i>), b. 1817, 1st Earl, w.	(None to Earldom)
1622	Denbigh..... Rudolph Robert Basil Atloysius A. Feilding (<i>Irish Earl, Desmond</i>), b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1483	Derby..... Frederick A. Stanley, k.g., g.c.o.b., b. 1841, s. 1893, m.	Lord Stanley, m.p., b. 1865

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1553	Devon	Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, b. 1811, s. 1891, w.
1563	Downcastor	W. H. W. Mont.-Douglass-Scott, k.c., k.t. (Scot. Duke, Buccleuch and Queensberry), b. 1831, s. 1884, m.
1837	Ducis	Henry John Moreton, b. 1827, s. 1853, w.
1860	Dudley	William Humble Ward, b. 1867, s. 1885, m.
1833	Durham	John George Lambton, b. 1855, s. 1879, m.
1837	Eglington	Henry Howard, b. 1837, s. 1889, m.
1897	Egerton of Tatton	Wilbraham Egerton, b. 1832, 1st Earl, m.
1821	Eldon	John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, m.
1846	Ellesmere	Francis C. Granville Egerton, b. 1847, s. 1862, m.
1661	Essex	Geo. Devereux de Vere Capell, b. 1857, s. '92, g.
1711	Ferrers	Sewallis Edward Shirley, b. 1847, s. 1859, m.
1868	Faversham	Wm. Ernest Duncombe, b. 1829, 1st Earl, m.
1746	Fitzwilliam	Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, k.g. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1815, s. 1857, w.
1789	Fortescue	Hugh Fortescue, b. 1818, s. 1861, w.
1841	Gainsborough	Chas. William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.
1722	Graham	Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, A.D.C., k.t. (Scot. Duke, Montrose), b. 1852, s. 1874, m.
1833	Granville	Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, b. 1872, s. 1891...
1806	Grey	Albert Henry George Grey, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.
1752	Guildford	Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1883...
1754	Harwicke	Albert Edward Yorke, b. 1867, s. 1897...
1812	Harewood	Henry Ulrick Lascelles, A.D.C., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.
1742	Harrington	Chas. Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m.
1809	Harrowby	Dudley Fras. Stuart Ryder, b. 1831, s. 1882, m.
1772	Hillsborough	Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (Irish Marquess, Downshire), b. 1871, s. 1874, m.
1821	Hove	Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1822, s. 1876, m.
1829	Huntingdon	Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.
1885	Iddesleigh	W. Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.
1756	Ilchester	Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, b. 1847, s. 1865, m.
1837	Innes	Henry John Innes-Ker (Scot. Duke, Roxburgh), b. 1876, s. 1892, m.
1697	Jersey	Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, G.C.M.G. (Irish Viscount, Grandison), b. 1845, s. 1859, m.
1866	Kimberley	John Wodehouse, k.g., b. 1826, 1st Earl, w.
1880	Lathom	E. Bootle-Wilbraham, G.C.B., b. 1837, 1st Earl, w.
1837	Leicester	Thomas William Coke, k.g., b. 1822, s. 1842, m.
1831	Lichfield	Thomas Francis Anson, b. 1856, s. 1892, m.
1626	Lindsey	Montague Peregrine Bertie, b. 1815, s. 1877, m.
1887	Londesborough	Wm. Hy. Forester Denison, b. 1834, 1st Earl, m.
1807	Lonsdale	Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.
1838	Lovelace	Ralph Gordon Noel Milbanke, b. 1839, s. 1893, m.
1880	Lytton	Victor Alexander Geo. Robert Bulwer-Lytton, b. 1876, s. 1891
1721	Macclesfield	George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1895, M.
1800	Malmesbury	Edward James Harris, b. 1842, s. 1889, m.
1776	Mansfield	William David Murray, k.t. (Scot. Viscount, Stormont), b. 1806, s. 1840, w.
1806	Manvers	Sydney Wm. H. Pierrepont, b. 1825, s. 1860, m.
1813	Minto	G. J. Elliot M.-Kynynmond, b. 1845, s. 1891, m.
1815	Morley	Albert Edmund Parker, b. 1843, s. 1864, m.
1789	Mount-Edgcombe	William Henry Edgcombe, b. 1832, s. 1861, w.
1831	Munster	William Geo. FitzClarence, b. 1824, s. 1842, m.
1805	Nelson	Horatio Nelson, b. 1823, s. 1835, m.
1876	Northbrook	Thomas Geo. Baring, G.C.S.I., b. 1826, 1st Earl, w.
1801	Onslow	Wm. Hillier Onslow, G.C.M.G., b. 1853, s. 1870, m.
1806	Orford	Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.
1551	Pembroke & Montgomery	Sid. Herbert, G.C.V.O., b. 1853, s. 1895, m.
1743	Portsmouth	Newton Wallop, b. 1856, s. 1891, m.
1706	Poulett	William Henry Poulett, b. 1827, s. 1864, m.
1804	Portis	Geo. C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clive), b. 1862, s. 1891
1765	Raonor	William Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1841, s. 1889, m.
1744	Ravenworth	Henry George Liddell, b. 1821, s. 1878, m.
1801	Romney	Charles Marsham, b. 1841, s. 1874, m.
1801	Rosslyn	Jas. Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.
1861	Russell	John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1876, m.
1815	St. Germans	Henry Cornwallis Eliot, b. 1835, s. 1881, m.
1660	Sandwich	Edw. Geo. Henry Montagu, b. 1839, s. 1884
1690	Scarborough	A. F. G. B. Lumley (I. F., Lumley), b. 1857, s. 1884
1883	Selborne	Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, b. 1859, s. 1895, m.
		Lord Courtenay, b. 1836
		Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., b. '64
		Lord Moreton, b. 1857
		Viscount Ednam, b. 1894
		Hon. F. W. Lambton, b. 1855
		Lord Howard, b. 1866
		Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., b. 1845 (to Baron)
		Visct. Encombe, b. 1870
		Visct. Brackley, b. 1872
		Viscount Malden, b. 1884
		Walter K. Shirley, b. 1864
		Visct. Helmsley, b. 1879
		Visc. Milton, M.P., b. 1872
		Visct. Ebrington, b. 1854
		Viscount Campden, b. 1884
		Marg. of Graham, b. 1878
		Hn. W. Leveson-Gower, b. '80
		Viscount Howick, b. 1879
		Dudley J. North, b. 1880
		Hon. J. M. Yorke, b. 1840
		Viscount Lascelles, b. 1852
		Hn. F. W. Stanhope, b. '45
		Hon. Hy. D. Ryder, b. 1836
		Earl of Hillsborough, b. 1894
		Viscount Curzon, M.P., b. 1861
		Hn. Osmond Hastings, b. '73
		Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
		Lord Stavordale, b. 1874
		Lord Alastair Robt. Innes-Ker, b. 1880
		Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
		Lord Wodehouse, b. 1848
		Lord Skelmersdale, b. 1864
		Viscount Coke, b. 1848
		Viscount Anson, b. 1883
		Lord Bertie, b. 1861
		Visct. Raincliffe, b. 1864
		Hon. L. E. Lowther, b. 1867
		Hon. L. K. Noel, b. 1865
		Hon. Neville S. Bulwer-Lytton, b. 1879
		Hon. Cecil T. Parker, b. 1845
		Visct. FitzHarris, b. 1872
		Lord Balvaire, b. 1860
		Viscount Newark, b. 1854
		Visct. Melgund, b. 1891
		Visct. Boringdon, b. 1877
		Visct. Valetort, b. 1865
		Lord Tewkesbury, b. 1859
		Visct. Trafalgar, b. 1854
		Viscount Baring, b. 1850
		Viscount Cranley, b. 1876
		Clare H. Walpole, b. 1858
		Lord Herbert, b. 1880
		Hon. John F. Wallop, b. 1859
		Viscount Hinton
		Viscount Clive, b. 1892
		Visct. Folkestone, M.P., b. '68
		Hon. Atholl C. Liddell, b. '33
		Visct. Marsham, b. 1864
		Lord Loughborough, b. '92
		Hon. B. A. W. Russell, b. 1872
		Lord Eliot, b. 1885
		Hon. V. A. Montagu, b. 1841
		Hon. Osbert Lumley, b. '62
		Viscount Wolmer, b. 1887

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i>	Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1859, s. 1886,
1442	<i>Shrewsbury</i> & <i>Talbot</i> (1704).....	Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, <i>Waterford</i>), b. 1860, s. 1877, m.
1880	<i>Sondes</i>	George Edward Milles, b. 1861, s. 1894,
1765	<i>Spencer</i>	John Poyntz Spencer, k.g., b. 1825, s. 1857, m.
1628	<i>Stamford</i>	William Grey, b. 1850, s. 1890, m.
1718	<i>Stanhope</i>	Arthur Philip Stanhope, b. 1838, s. 1875, m.
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i>	Geo. E. John Mowbray Rous, b. 1862, s. 1886 ..
1847	<i>Strafford</i>	George Henry Charles Byng, b. 1830, s. 1886, m.
1786	<i>Strange</i>	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, k.t. (Scot. Duke, <i>Atholl</i>), b. 1840, s. 1864, m.
1693	<i>Suffolk & Berks.</i> (1626)	Henry Charles Howard, b. 1833, s. 1876, m.
1714	<i>Tankerville</i>	Charles Bennet, b. 1810, s. 1859, m.
1822	<i>Temple of Stowe</i>	Wm. Stephen Gore-Langton, b. 1847, s. 1889, m.
1823	<i>Vane</i>	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, k.g. (Irish Marg., <i>Londonderry</i>), b. 1852, s. 1884, m.
1815	<i>Verulam</i>	James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., <i>Grimston</i> ; Scot. Baron, <i>Forrester</i>), b. 1852, s. 1895, m.
1729	<i>Waldegrave</i>	William Fredk. Waldegrave, b. 1851, s. 1859, m.
1759	<i>Warwick & Brooke</i>	1746) Eras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. 1833, s. 1893, m.
1624	<i>Westmorland</i>	Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, b. '59, s. 1891, m.
1876	<i>Wharnclyffe</i>	Edwd. Montagu S. Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1827, 1st Earl, m.
1801	<i>Wilton</i>	Seymour John Grey Egerton, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.
1628	<i>Winchelsea & Nottingham</i> (1681)	Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, b. 1851, s. 1887, m.
1859	<i>Winton</i>	George Arnulph Montgomerie (Scot. Earl, <i>Eglington and Winton</i>), b. 1848, s. 1892, m.
1837	<i>Yarborough</i>	Chas. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, b. 1829, s. 1875, m.

VISCOUNTS (30).—*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	<i>Bolingbroke & St. John</i> (1716)	Henry St. John, b. 1820, s. 1851, w.
1668	<i>Bridport</i>	Alexander Nelson Hood, G.C.B. (Irish Baron, <i>Bridport</i>), b. 1814, 1st Viscount, w.
1835	<i>Canterbury</i>	Henry C. Manners-Sutton, b. 1839, s. 1877, m.
1823	<i>Ciancarty</i>	William Frederick Le-Poer-Trench (Irish Earl, <i>Ciancarty</i>), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.
1718	<i>Cobham</i>	Charles George Lyttelton (Irish Baron, <i>Westcote</i>), b. 1842, s. 1889, m.
1827	<i>Combermere</i>	Robert W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1845, s. 1891, m.
1886	<i>Cross</i>	Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., b. 1823, 1st Viscount, m.
1897	<i>Esher</i>	William Baiolli Brett b. 1815, 1st Viscount, m.
1816	<i>Exmouth</i>	Edward Fleetwood J. Pellew, b. 1861, s. 1876, m.
1720	<i>Falmouth</i>	Evelyn Edw. T. Boscawen, G.B., b. 1847, s. 1889, m. (also Baron <i>Le Despencer</i> , 1264).....
1814	<i>Gordon</i>	John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G. (Scot. Earl, <i>Aberdeen</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.
1849	<i>Gough</i>	Hugh Gough, b. 1849, s. 1895, m.
1866	<i>Halfax</i>	Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.
1884	<i>Hamden</i>	Henry Robert Brand, b. 1841, s. 1892, m.
1846	<i>Hardinge</i>	Henry Charles Hardinge, b. 1857, s. 1894, m.
1559	<i>Hersford</i>	Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, m.
1842	<i>Hill</i>	Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1863, s. 1895, m.
1796	<i>Hood</i>	Francis Wheler Hood (Irish Baron, <i>Hood</i>), b. 1838, s. 1846, m.
1821	<i>Hutchinson</i>	John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (Irish Earl, <i>Donoughmore</i>), b. 1848, s. 1866, m.
1895	<i>Knutsford</i>	Henry Thurstan Holland, G.C.M.G., b. 1825, 1st Viscount, m.
1747	<i>Leinster</i>	M. FitzGerald (I.D., <i>Leinster</i>), b. '37, s. 1893, M.
1895	<i>Llandaff</i>	Henry Matthews, P.C., b. 1826, 1st Viscount.....
1802	<i>Melville</i>	Henry Dundas, b. 1835, s. 1886, m.
1886	<i>Oxenbridge</i>	William John Monson, b. 1829, 1st Viscount, m.
1895	<i>Peel</i>	Arthur Wallesey Peel, P.C., b. 1829, 1st Visct., w.
1873	<i>Portman</i>	Wm. Hy. Berkeley Portman, b. 1829, s. 1888, m.
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i>	Carnegie Parker Jervis, b. 1855, s. 1885, div.
1805	<i>Stamouth</i>	William Wells Addington, b. 1824, s. 1864, w.
1721	<i>Torrington</i>	George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, M.
1886	<i>Wolsley</i>	Garnet Joseph Wolsley, k.p., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Commander-in-Chief), b. 1833, 1st Viscount, m.
		Rt. Hon. E. M. Ashley, b. '36
		Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
		Hon. Lewis A. Milles, b. '56
		Rt. Hon. C. E. Spencer, b. 185,
		Lord Grey of Groby, b. 1896
		Viscount Mahon, b. 1830
		Wm. John Rous, b. 1833
		Col. Hon. Henry W. J. [Byng, G.C.S., b. 1871
		Marq. Tullibardine, b. 1871
		Viscount Andover, b. 1877
		Lord Bennet, b. 1852
		Lord Langton, b. 1871
		Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1878
		Visct. Grimston, b. 1880
		Viscount Chewton, b. 1832
		Lord Brooke, b. 1882
		Lord Burghersh, b. 1893
		Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, b. 1856
		Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. 186-
		Hon. Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852
		Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
		Lord Worsley, b. 1887
		Hon. H. M. St. John, b. 1880
		Hon. Arthur W. A. N. Hood, G.C.B., b. 1839
		Hon. Henry F. W. Manners-Sutton, b. 1879
		Lord Kilconnell, b. 1891
		Hon. John Cavendish Lyttelton, b. 1881
		Hon. Fras. S.-Cotton, b. 1887
		Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1882
		Hon. Reg. B. Brett, b. 1851
		Hn. Edwd. A. Pellew, b. 1890
		Hon. Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887
		Lord Haddo, b. 1879
		Hon. Hugh W. Gough, b. 1897
		Hon. E. F. L. Wood, b. 1881
		Hon. Thos. Brand, b. 1869
		Hon. H. R. Hardinge, b. 1895
		Hon. R. C. Devereux, b. 186-
		Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, b. 1866
		Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1865
		Viscount Suirdale, b. 1875
		Hon. S. G. Holland, b. 185;
		Lord D. FitzGerald, b. 1888 (None).
		Hon. C. S. Dundas, b. 184;
		Hon. N. J. Monson, b. 183-
		(to Barony of Monson
		Hn. W. R. W. Peel, b. 186;
		Hon. E. W. B. Portman, b. '51
		Hon. Ronald C. Jervis, b. 1855
		Hn. G. A. Addington, b. 1854
		Hon. Sydney Byng, b. 1844
		Hn. Frances Wolsley, b. 1872



BISHOPS (24).—Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of—. Addressed as, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Appd.	
1806*	London Rt. Hn. Mandell Creighton, D.D., b. 1843
1809*	Durham.....Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., b. 1825
1805*	Winchester Randall T. Davidson, D.D., b. 1848
1800	Bangor.....Daniel Lewis Lloyd, D.D., b. 1844
1802	Carlisle, John Wareing Bardsley, D.D., b. 1835
1808	Chester.....Francis John Jayne, D.D., b. 1845
1805	Chichester Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., b. 1840
1806	Ely.....Lord Alwyn Compton, D.D., b. 1825
1805	Exeter.....Edwd. H. Bickersteth, D.D., b. 1825
1803	Gloucester Charles John Ellicott, D.D., b. 1819
1801	Lichfield, Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., b. 1839
1805	Lincold.....Edward King, D.D., b. 1829
1800	Liverpool.....John Charles Ryle, D.D., b. 1816
1883	Llandaff.....Richard Lewis, D.D., b. 1821
1806	Manchester.....James Moorhouse, D.D., b. 1826
1803	Norwich.....John Sheepshanks, D.D., b. 1834
1808	Oxford.....William Stubbs, D.D., b. 1825

Appd.	
1804	Bipon.....Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., b. 1841
1800	St. Albans.....John Wogan Festing, D.D., b. 1837
1809	St. Asaph.....Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., b. 1848
1805	Salisbury.....John Wordsworth, D.D., b. 1843
1804	Southwell.....George Ridding, D.D., b. 1828
1801	Truro.....John Gott, D.D., b. 1830
1801	Worcester...J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., b. 1823
No vote <i>Sodor & Man</i> , Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1840	
Without Seats (8).	
1804	Bath & Wells, George W. Kennion, D.D., b. 1845
1805	Hereford.....John Percival, D.D., b. 1834
1805	Rochester, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b. 1844
1805	Newcastle.....Edgar Jacob, D.D., b. 184-
1806	Peterborough, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., b. 1843
1807	St. David's.....John Owen, D.D., b. 18-
1807	Bristol...George Forrest Browne, D.O.L., 1833
1807	Wakefield. George Rodney Eden, D.D., b. 1833



BARONS (397).—Style, the Right Hon. Lord —. Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.		Family Name.		Eldest Son or Heir.	
1801	Abercromby.....	George Ralph Abercromby, b. 1838, s. 1852, m.		Hn. J. Abercromby, b. 1841	
1873	Aberdare.....	Henry Campbell Bruce, b. 1851, s. 1895, m.		Hon. H. L. Bruce, b. 1881	
1835	Abinger.....	Jas. Yorke MacGregor Scarlett, b. 1871, s. 1892, m.		Shelley L. Scarlett, b. 1872	
1809	Acton.....	J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., b. 1834, 1st Bar, m.		Hn. E. M. D.-Acton, b. 1870	
1807	Addington.....	Egerton Hubbard, b. 1842, s. 1889, m.		Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, b. 1833	
1806	Aldenham.....	Henry Hucks Gibbs, b. 1819, 1st Baron, w.		Hon. A. Gibbs, M.P., b. 1846	
1806	Aldington.....	Henry Gerard Sturt, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.		Hn. H. N. Sturt, M.P., b. 1859	
1802	Amherst of Hackney	Wm. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, b. 1835, 1st B. m.		Lady William Cecil, b. 1857	
1831	Amphill.....	Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, b. 1869, s. 1884, m.		Hon. J. H. Russell, b. 1806	
1803	Annaly.....	Luke White, b. 1857, s. 1888, m.		Hon. Luke Hen. White, b.	
1800	Ardrilau.....	Arthur Edwd. Guinness, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.		(None to peerage) [1885]	
1807	Armstrong.....	Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B., b. 1810, 1st Baron, w.		(None) [1834]	
1605	Arundell of Wardour	John Francis Arundell, b. 1831, s. 1862, m.		Rev. Hn. E. A. Arundell, b.	
1805	Ashbourne.....	Edward Gibson, b. 1837, 1st B. (Ld. Ch. Irel.), m.		Hon. Wm. Gibson, b. 1868	
1835	Ashburnton.....	Francis Denzil Edw. Baring, b. 1866, s. 1889, m.		Hon. F. A. Baring, b. 1867	
1802	Ashcombe.....	George Cubitt, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., b. 1867	
1805	Ashton.....	James Williamson, b. 1842, 1st Baron, m.		(None)	
1793	Auckland.....	Wm. M. Eden (I. B., Auckland), b. 1859, s. 1890, m.		Hn. W. Morton Eden, b. 1802	
1780	Bagot.....	William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887		Hon. W. L. Bagot, b. 1864	
1809	Bainhard.....	Jas. Carnegie, K.T. (S. E., Southesk), b. 1827, 1st Bar, m.		Lord Carnegie, b. 1854	
1698	Barnard.....	Henry de Vere Vane, b. 1854, s. 1891, m.		Hon. Hen. Cecil Vane, b. 1882	
1807	Bassett.....	G. Limbrey Slater-Booth, b. 1860, s. 1894, m.		Hon. John S.-Booth, b. '90	
1837	Bateman.....	Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1826, s. 1845, m.		Hn. W. S. B. Hanbury, b. '56	
1802	Battersea.....	Cyril Flower, b. 1843, 1st Baron, m.		(None)	
1856	Belper.....	Henry Strutt, b. 1840, s. 1880, m.		Hon. Wm. Strutt, b. 1875	
1784	Berwick.....	Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1847, s. 1897, m.		Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, b. '48	
1802	Blythswood.....	Archibald Campbell Campbell, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.		Rv. S. Campb.-Douglas, b. '39	
1797	Bolton.....	William Thos. Orde-Powlett, b. 1845, s. 1895, m.		Hn. W. G. Orde-Powlett, b. '69	
1761	Boston.....	George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.		Hon. Cecil S. Irby, b. 1862	
1368	Botreaux and Downton (1880)	Charles Edw. H. Abney-Hastings (Scot. Earl, Loudoun), b. 1855, s. 1874 and 1895, m.		Hon. Paulyn F. C. Rawdon-Hastings, b. 1856	
1807	Bowes.....	Claude Bowes-Lyon (Scot. Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne), b. 1824, 1st Baron, m.		Lord Glamis, b. 1853	
1711	Boyle.....	Richd. Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (Irish Earl, Cork & Orrery), b. 1829, s. 1856, m.		Visct. Dungarvan, b. 1861	
1880	Brabourne.....	Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1857, s. 1893, m.		Hon. W. K.-Hugessen, b. '85	
1866	Brancepeth.....	Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell (Irish Viscount, Boyne), b. 1830, s. 1872, m.		Hon. G. H.-Russell, b. 1864	
1886	Brassey.....	Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. T. A. Brassey, b. 1863	
1788	Braybrooke.....	Charles Cornwallis Neville, b. 1823, s. 1861, m.		Rev. Hon. L. Neville, b. 1827	
1522	Braye.....	A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.		Hn. A. Verney-Cave, b. 1874	
1796	Brodrick.....	Wm. Brodrick (I. V., Midleton), b. 1830, s. 1870, m.		Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., b. 1856	
1860	Brougham & Vaux	Henry Charles Brougham, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.		Hon. Hy. Brougham, b. 1807	
1805	Burghclere.....	Herbert Coustoun Gardner, b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.		(None)	
1886	Burton.....	Michael Arthur Bass, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.		Geo. E. M. Baillie, b. '94 [1861	
1643	Byron.....	Geo. Frederick William Byron, b. 1855, s. 1870, m.		Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, b.	
1796	Calthorpe.....	Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1829, s. 1893, m.		Hn. Walt. Calthorpe, b. 1873	
1383	Camoy.....	Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, M.		Hon. Edw. M. Stonor, b. 1885	

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1838	Carew Robert Shapland Julian Carew (<i>Irish Baron, Carew</i>), b. 1860, s. 1881, m.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b. '63
1766	Carleton R. H. Boyle (<i>I. E., Shannon</i>), b. 1860, s. 1890, m.	Hn. Hen. Geo. Boyle, b. '62
1874	Carlingford Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, k.P. (<i>Irish Baron, Clermont</i>), b. 1823, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1801	Carysfort Wm. Proby, k.P. (<i>I. E., Carysfort</i>), b. 1836, s. 1872, m.	(None)
1859	Caslington Bern. Edw. Barnaby FitzPatrick, b. 1848, s. 1883, m.	(None)
1831	Chasworth Reg. Brabazon (<i>I. E., Meath</i>), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ardea, b. 1869
1858	Chalmersford Fred. A. Theisger, c.o.B., b. 1827, s. 1878, m.	Hon. F. J. Theisger, b. '68
1858	Chesham Charles Compton W. Cavendish, b. 1850, s. 1882, m.	Hn. C. W. Cavendish, b. '78
1827	Cheshammore William Meriton Eaton, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Herbt. Eaton, b. 1848
1815	Churchill Victor Alb. F. Chas. Spencer, b. 1864, s. 1886, m.	Hon. Victor Spencer, b. '90
1858	Churston John Yarde-Buller, b. 1846, s. 1871, m.	Hon. J. Y.-Buller, b. 1873
1858	Clanwilliam Richard Jas. Meade, c.o.B., k.o.M.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Clanwilliam</i>), b. 1832, s. 1879, m.	Lord Gillford, e.m., b. 1868
1831	Clements Chas. Clements (<i>I. E., Leitrim</i>), b. 1879, s. 1892, M.	Hon. F. P. Clements, b. '85
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, b. 1851, s. 1880, m.	Hon. W. H. Clifford, b. 1858
1608	Clifton E. H. S. Bligh (<i>Ir. Earl, Darnley</i>), b. 1851, s. 1896	Hon. Ivo Bligh, b. 1859
1332	Clinton C. H. Rolfe H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, b. 1834, s. 1866, m.	Hon. C. Trefusis, b. 1863
1831	Cloncurry V. Lawless (<i>Ir. Bar., Cloncurry</i>), b. 1840, s. 1869, w.	Hon. E. Lawless, b. 1841
1817	Colchester Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, b. 1842, s. 1867, m.	(None) [1877]
1874	Coleridge Bernard John S. Coleridge, q.c., b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	Hon. G. D. Coleridge, b.
1858	Colville of Oulross Chas. John Colville, k.T., g.c.v.o. (<i>Scot. Baron, Colville of Oulross</i>), b. 1818, 1st Baron, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1854
1841	Congleton Henry Parnell, c.B., b. 1839, s. 1896, m.	Hon. H. B. F. Parnell, (None) [b. 1890]
1837	Connemara Robert Bourke, c.C.I.E., b. 1827, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, b. '62
1874	Cottesloe Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1830, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Wm. Brooks, b. 1853
1892	Crawshaw Thomas Brooks, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Rowland Thomas Baring, b. 1877
1892	Cromer Evelyn Baring, g.C.B., g.C.M.G., k.C.S.I., c.I.E., b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	Life Peerage.
1894	Davey Horace Davey (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1833, m.	Hon. John Dawnay, b. 1872
1897	Dawnay Hugh Richard Dawnay, c.I.E. (<i>Irish Viscount Downae</i>), b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	(Two co-heiresses)
1299	De Clifford Jack Southwell Russell, b. 1884, s. 1894, M.	Hon. A. R. French, b. 1879
1851	De Freyne Arthur French, b. 1845, s. 1868, m.	Hon. Philip Sidney, b. 1853
1835	De L'Isle & Dudley Philip Sidney, b. 1828, s. 1851, m.	Hon. M. Pensonby, b. '46
1838	De Mauley Wm. Ashley Webb Pensonby, b. 1843, s. 1896.	Hon. C. C. Fellowes, b. 1883
1827	De Ramsey William Henry Fellowes, b. 1848, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Mary Dawson, b. 1854
1264	De Ros D. C. FitzGerald-de-Ros, k.c.v.o. b. 1827, s. 1874, m.	Hon. J. St. V. Broke Saumarez, b. 1889
1831	De Saumarez James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.	(Noneto Eng. title) [b. '52
1884	De Vesci J. R. W. Vesey (<i>J. V., De Vesci</i>), b. 1844, 1st Bar., m.	Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, Hon. R. D. Denman, b. 1876
1821	Delamere Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1897	Hon. G. N. Bateson, b. '70
1834	Denman Thomas Denman, b. 1874, s. 1894	Hon. F. Johnstone, b. 1851
1885	Deramore R. Wilfrid de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1865, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Edward Kenelm Digby, b. 1894
1881	Derwent H. V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1765	Digby Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (<i>Irish Baron, Digby</i>), b. 1846, s. 1889, m.	Roland J. Dormer, b. '62
1786	Dorchester Dudley Wilmot Carleton, b. 1822, s. 1875, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
1615	Dormer John Baptist Joseph Dormer, b. 1830, s. 1871, m.	Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, b. 1882
1875	Douglas Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (<i>Scot. Earl, Home</i>), b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1871
1892	Dunleath Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1860
1831	Dunmore Charles Adolphus Murray (<i>Scot. Earl, Dunmore</i>), b. 1841, s. 1845, m.	Hon. Walter Rice, b. 1873
1869	Dunning J. R. Rollo (<i>Scot. Bar., Rollo</i>), b. 1835, 1st B., m.	Hn. R. V. Grosvenor, b. 1868
1780	Dynevor Arthur de Cardonnell Rice, b. 1836, s. 1878, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1857	Ebury Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, b. 1834, s. 1893, m.	Comm. E. D. Law, b. 1841
1849	Elgin Victor Alexander Bruce, g.M.S.I., g.M.I.E. (<i>Scot. Earl, Flin & Kincardine</i>), b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Mountstuart Wm. Elphinstone, b. 1871
1802	Ellenborough Charles Towry Hamilton Law, b. 1856, s. 1890.	(None)
1885	Elphinstone Sidney Herbert Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone (<i>Scot. Baron, Elphinstone</i>), b. 1869, s. 1893	Hon. M. Erskine, b. 1865
1874	Emly Thos. William Gaston Monsell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1846
1806	Erskine Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, b. 1841, s. 1882, m.	Visc. Kelburne, b. 1874
1872	Erskine Fra. Napier, k.T. (<i>Scot. B., Napier</i>), b. '19, 1st B., m.	Hon. T. Cecil Farrer, b. '59
1897	Fairlie Dav. Boyle, g.C.M.G. (<i>Scot. E. Glasgow</i>), b. '33, 1st B., m.	Viscount Crichton, b. 1872
1893	Farrer Thomas Henry Farrer, b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1876	Fermanagh John Henry Crichton, k.P. (<i>Irish Earl, Erne</i>), b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Lord Killeen, b. 1896
1890	Field William Ventris Field, b. 1813, 1st Baron, w.	Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, b. 1834
1831	Fingall A. J. Plunkett (<i>I. E., Fingall</i>), b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	
1790	Fisherwick George Augustus Hamilton Chichester (<i>Irish Marquess, Donegall</i>), b. 1822, s. 1889, m.	

Treated.	Family Name.	Earliest Son or Heir.
861	<i>Fitzhardings</i>	Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, b. 1830, s. 1896, m. (None)
876	<i>Foley</i>	Henry Thomas Foley, b. 1830, s. 1869
881	<i>Forester</i>	Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, b. 1842, s. 1894, m. Hon. Geo. C. Beaumont
885	<i>Foxford</i>	William Henry E. de Vere Sheaffe Pery (Irish Earl, Limerick), b. 1863, s. 1896, m. [Weld-Forester, b. 1867
1790	<i>Gage</i>	Henry C. Gage (Ir. Visct., Gage), b. 1854, s. 1877, m. Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
806	<i>Gardner</i>	Alan Hyde Gardner (I. B., Gardner), b. '36, s. '53, w. Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1893
876	<i>Gerard</i>	Wm. Canfield Gerard, b. 1831, s. 1867, m. Hon. A. L. Gardner, b. 1861
824	<i>Gifford</i>	Edric Frederick Gifford, F.C., b. 1849, s. 1872, m. Hon. F. J. Gerard, b. 1863
805	<i>Glenesk</i>	Algernon Borthwick, b. 1830, 1st Baron, m. Hon. E. B. Gifford, b. 1857
868	<i>Gormanston</i>	Jenico William Joseph Preston, G.C.M.G. (Irish Viscount, Gormanston), b. 1837, s. 1876, m. Hon. O. A. Borthwick, b. '73
1806	<i>Granard</i>	Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings (Irish Earl, Granard), b. 1874, s. 1889
1782	<i>Grantley</i>	John Richd. Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m. Hon. J. E. J. Preston, b. 1899
1869	<i>Greville</i>	Algernon Wm. Fulke Greville, b. 1841, s. 1883, m. Hon. Reginald George Benedict Forbes, b. 1877
1324	<i>Grey de Ruthyn</i> ...	Rawdon George Grey Clifton, b. 1828, s. 1887, m. Hon. R. H. B. Norton, b. '92
1886	<i>Grimthorpe</i>	Edmund Beckett, G.C., b. 1816, 1st Baron, m. Hon. R. H. F. Greville, b. 1864
815	<i>Grinstead</i>	Lowry E. Cole (I. E., Enniskillen), b. 1845, s. 1886, m. Hon. Cecil Clifton, b. 1862
1796	<i>Gwydyr</i>	Peter Robert Burrell, b. 1810, s. 1870, w. E. Wm. Beckett, M.P., b. 1856
880	<i>Haldon</i>	Lawrence Hesketh Palk, b. 1846, s. 1883, w. Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1885	<i>Halsbury</i>	H. S. Giffard (Lord Chancellor), b. 1825, 1st B. m. Hon. W. M. Burrell, b. 1841
1866	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i>	John G. Carter Hamilton, b. 1829, 1st Baron, w. Hon. L. W. Palk, b. 1869
1874	<i>Hampton</i>	Herbt. P. Murray Pakington, b. 1843, s. 1893, w. Hon. Hard. G. Giffard, b. '80
869	<i>Hare</i>	W. Hare, K.P. (I. E. Listowel), b. 1833, 1st Baron, w. Hon. Gavin Hamilton, b. '72
876	<i>Harlech</i>	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, b. 1819, s. 1876, w. Hon. H. S. Pakington, b. '83
815	<i>Harris</i>	G. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.R., b. '51, s. '72, m. Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
866	<i>Hartismore</i>	John Major Henniker-Major (Irish Baron, Henniker), b. 1842, s. 1870, w. Hon. G. R. O.-Gore, b. 1855
64	<i>Hastings</i>	George Manners Astley, b. 1857, s. 1873, m. Hon. G. St. V. Harris, b. 1889
335	<i>Hatton</i>	Edward Geo. P. Littleton, G.C.M.G., b. 1842, s. 1888, m. Hon. A. E. H.-Major, b. 1865
76	<i>Hawke</i>	Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887
93	<i>Hawkesbury</i>	Cecil Geo. Savile Foljambe, b. '46, 1st Bar., m. Hon. A. E. D. Astley, b. 1832
711	<i>Hay</i>	A. F. G. Hay (Sc. E., Kinnoull), b. '5, s. '97, m. Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, b. 1868
96	<i>Heneage</i>	Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, w. Hon. S. Hawke, s. n. b. 1863
84	<i>Herris</i>	Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell (Sc. Baron, Herris), b. 1837, 1st Baron, m. Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, b. '70
86	<i>Herschell</i>	Farrer Herschell, G.C.B., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m. Hon. H. S. Foljambe, b. '70
828	<i>Heytesbury</i>	Wm. Fredk. Holmes-A'Court, b. 1862, s. 1891, m. Viscount Dupplin, b. 1880
826	<i>Hillingdon</i>	Charles Henry Mills, b. 1830, 1st Baron, m. Hon. G. E. Heneage, b. 1866
826	<i>Hindlip</i>	Charles Allsopp, b. 1877, s. 1897
85	<i>Hobhouse</i>	A. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1819, 1st Baron, m. (None)
87	<i>Holmpatrick</i>	Ion Trant Hamilton, P.C., b. 1839, 1st Baron, m. Hon. H. W. Hamilton, b. 1885
892	<i>Hoc of Avalon</i>	Arth. W. A. Hood, G.C.B., b. 1824, 1st Baron, m. (None)
809	<i>Hopkinson</i>	J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G. (Scot. F. Hopetoun), b. '60, s. '73, m. Lord Hope, b. 1887
881	<i>Hotfield</i>	Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m. Hon. Jno. S. R. Tufton, b. 1873
597	<i>Howard de Walden</i>	(d. Seaforth, 1826), F. G. Ellis, b. 1830, s. 1868, m. Hon. T. Evelyn Ellis, b. 1880
369	<i>Howard of Glossop</i>	Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, m. Hon. B. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1885
71	<i>Houth</i>	W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P. (I. E. Houth), b. '27, 1st B. (None)
86	<i>Hyton</i>	Hedworth Hyton Jolliffe, b. 1829, s. 1876, m. Hon. Hyton Jolliffe, M.P., b. '62
87	<i>Inverclyde</i>	John Burns, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m. Hon. Geo. A. Burns, b. '61
91	<i>Iveagh</i>	Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., b. 1847, 1st Baron, m. Hon. Rpt. Guinness, b. 1874
75	<i>James of Hereford</i>	Henry James, P.C., b. 1828, 1st Baron
89	<i>Keane</i>	John M. Arbutnot Keane, b. 1816, s. 1882, m. (None)
72	<i>Kevin</i>	William Thomson, G.C.V.O., b. 1824, 1st Baron, m. (None)
331	<i>Kenlis</i>	Geoff. T. Taylour (I. M., Headfort), b. 1878, s. 1894, M. E. H. H. Taylour, b. 1860
356	<i>Kenmare</i>	Valentine Augustus Browne, K.P. (Irish Earl, Kenmare), b. 1825, s. 1871, m. Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
166	<i>Kenry</i>	W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P. (I. E. Dunraven), b. '41, s. '71, m. (None to English title)
86	<i>Kensington</i>	Wm. Edwardes (I. B., Kensington), b. 1868, s. 1896
768	<i>Kenyon</i>	Lloyd Kenyon, b. 1864, s. 1869
321	<i>Ker</i>	Schomberg Henry Kerr, K.T. (Scot. Marquess, Lothian), b. 1833, s. 1870, m. Hon. H. Edwardes, b. 1873
68	<i>Kesteven</i>	John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874
331	<i>Kilmarnock</i>	Chas. Gore Hay (Sc. E., Erroll), b. 1852, s. 1891, m. Lord Kilmarnock, l. 1876
360	<i>Kinnaird</i>	Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (Sc. B., Kinnaird), b. 1847, s. 1887, m. Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
97	<i>Kinnear</i>	Alexander Smith Finnear, b. 1833, 1st B. (None)
330	<i>Kintore</i>	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G. (Scot. Earl, Kintore), b. 1852, s. 1880, m. Lord Falconer, b. 1879
80	<i>Lamington</i>	C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, K.C.M.G., b. '60, s. '90, m. Hon. Victor C.-Baillie, b. '96
69	<i>Lawrence</i>	John Hamilton Lawrence, b. 1846, s. 1879, m. Hon. A. G. Lawrence, b. 1878
69	<i>Leconfield</i>	Henry Wyndham, b. 1830, s. 1869, m. Hon. C. H. Wyndham, b. '72

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1839 Leigh	William Henry Leigh, P.C., b. 1824, s. 1850, m.	Hon. F. D. Leigh, b. 1855
1797 Lilford	John Powys, b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Stephen Fox-Powys
1885 Lingem	Ralph R. W. Lingem, K.C.B., b. 1819, 1st Bar., m.	(None) [b. 1869]
1838 Lismore	Geo. Ponsonby O'Callaghan (<i>Irish Viscount, Lismore</i>), b. 1815, s. 1857, m.	(None)
1897 Lister	Joseph Lister, P.B.S., b. 1827, 1st Baron, w.	(None.)
1892 Llangatock	John Allan Rolls, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. J. M. Rolls, b. 1870
1895 Loch	H. Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. '27, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Edwd. D. Loch, b. 187.
1801 Loftus	John Hen. Loftus (<i>Irish M., Ely</i>), b. 1851, s. '89, m.	Lord G. H. Loftus, b. 185.
1784 Lovaine (<i>Earl Percy</i>)	Henry Geo. Percy, b. 1846, summoned 1897, m.	Lord Warkworth, M.P., b. '7.
1837 Lovat	Simon J. Fraser (<i>Sc. B., Lovat</i>), b. 1871, s. 1887	Hon. H. J. Fraser, b. 187.
1762 Lovel & Holland	Aug. A. Perceval (<i>I. E., Egmont</i>), b. '56, s. '97, m.	Chas. J. Perceval, b. 1858
1897 Ludlow	Henry Chas. Lopes, P.C., b. 1828, 1st B., w.	Hon. Henry L. Lopes, b. 186.
1839 Lurgan	William Brownlow, b. 1858, s. 1882, m.	Hon. J. R. Brownlow, b. 186.
1859 Lyveden	Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon, b. 1824, s. 1873, m.	Courtenay Vernon, b. 1857
1897 Macnaghten	Edwd. Macnaghten (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1830, m.	Life Peerage.
1897 Magheramoras	Jas. Douglas M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1861, s. 1890, m.	Hon. D. S. M'G.-Hogg, b. '6.
1896 Malcolm of Poltalloch	John W. Malcolm, C.B., b. 1833, 1st B., w.	(None)
1807 Manners	John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, m.	Hon. J. N. Manners, b. 189.
1679 Manners of Haddon	H. J. B. Manners (<i>M. of Granby</i>), b. '52, Summ. '96, m.	Ld. Roos of Belvoir, b. '8.
1891 Masham	Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1815, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Sam. C.-Lister, b. 1857
1815 Meldrum	C. Gordon (<i>Sc. Marg., Huntly</i>), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Lord Esamé Gordon, b. 185.
1794 Mendip & Dover (1831)	Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis (<i>I. V., Olifden</i>), b. 1829, s. 1895, m.	Lord Robartes, b. 1844
1866 Meredyth	James Herbert G. Meredyth Somerville (<i>Irish Baron, Athlunney</i>), b. 1865, s. 1873	(None to peerage)
1838 Methuen	Paul S. Methuen, K.C.V.O., b. 1845, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Paul Methuen, b. 188.
1711 Middleton	Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, b. 1844, s. 1877, m.	Cpt. Hn. E. Willoughby, b. '47
1821 Minister	Victor George Henry Francis Conyngham (<i>Irish Marquess, Conyngham</i>), b. 1853, s. 1897, M.	Lord Frederick William Burton Conyngham, b. '90
1866 Monck	Henry Power Charles Stanley Monck (<i>Irish Visct., Monck</i>), b. 1849, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Chas. Henry Stanley Monck, b. 1876
1897 Monckton	George Edmund M. Monckton-Arundell (<i>I. V., Galway</i>), b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. G. M.-Arundell, b. '8.
1874 Moncreiff	Henry James Moncreiff (<i>Scotch Lord of Session</i>), b. 1840, s. 1895, w.	Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff, b. 1843
1884 Monk Bretton	John William Dodson, b. 1869, s. 1897	(None.)
1883 Monkswell	Robert Collier, b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Hon. E. A. H. Collier, b. 1875
1885 Montagu of Beaulieu	Henry John Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1822, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. J. W. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, M.P., b. 1869
1806 Mont Eagle	Jno. T. Browne (<i>I. M., Sligo</i>), b. 1824, s. 1896, m.	Ld. Hy. Ulrick Browne, b. 1877
1839 Montagu of Brandon	Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., b. 1849, s. 1866, m.	Hon. S. Spring Rice, b. 1871
1889 Morris	Michael Morris (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1827, m.	Life Peerage. (b. 1885)
1831 Mostyn	Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1856, s. 1884, m.	Hon. E. L. R. Ll.-Mostyn, (None)
1891 Mount Stephen	George Stephen, b. 1829, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. W. M. Stourton, b. 1895
1283 Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton (1448)	Chas. B. J. Stourton, b. 1867, s. 1893, m.	Ool. Hon. Geo. Campbell Napier, C.I.E., b. 1845
1868 Napier of Magdala	Robert William Napier, b. 1845, s. 1890, m.	Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., b. '57
1829 Newton	William John Legh, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. W. F. J. North, b. 1860
1554 North	Wm. Henry John North, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Hn. Walter J. James, b. 1869
1884 Northbourne	Walter Henry James, b. 1846, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Frede. Henley, b. 1849
1883 Northington	A. H. Henley (<i>I. Bar., Henley</i>), b. 1825, 1st Bar., w.	Hon. C. L. Adderley, b. 1846
1876 Norton	Chas. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., b. 1814, 1st Bar., w.	Hn. M. H. O'Hagan, b. 1882
1870 O'Hagan	Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, b. 1876, s. 1885, M.	Hn. A. E. B. O'Neill, b. 1876
1868 O'Neill	Edward O'Neill, b. 1839, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Oriel J. C. Foster-Skeffington, b. 1871
1821 Oriel	Clotworthy John E. Foster-Skeffington (<i>Irish Viscount, Massereene</i>), b. 1822, s. 1863, m.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, b. 1859
1868 Ormathwaite	Arthur Walsh, b. 1827, s. 1881, m.	Lord Jas. A. Butler, b. 1849
1821 Ormonde	J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P. (<i>I. M., Ormonde</i>), b. '44, s. '54, m.	(None)
1893 Overtoun	John Campbell White, b. 1843, 1st Baron, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1848
1841 Oxenford	J. H. Dalrymple, K.T. (<i>Scot. E., Stair</i>), b. '19, s. '64, w.	Hon. Edward S. Douglas- (None) (Pennant, M.P., b. '64)
1866 Penrhyn	George S. G. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1836, s. 1886, m.	Hon. Philip Petre, b. 1864
1869 Pensance	James Plaisted Wilde, b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1603 Petre	Bernard Henry Philip Petre, b. 1858, s. 1893	Hon. Philip Petre, b. 1864
1895 Pirbright	Henry De Worms, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1892 Playfair	Lyon Playfair, G.C.B., b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	Lt.-Col. Hn. G. Playfair, b. '46
1897 Plunket	William Lee Plunket, b. 1864, s. 1897, m.	Hon. B. J. Plunket, b. 187.
1831 Poltimore	A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1837, s. 1858, m.	Hon. C. Bampfylde, b. 1859
1749 Ponsonby	Rev. Walter William Brabazon Ponsonby (<i>Irish Earl, Bessborough</i>), b. 1821, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Duncannon, C.B., b. 1851
1885 Powerscourt	Mervyn Edward Wingfield, K.P., (<i>Irish Viscount, Powerscourt</i>), b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Mervyn Richard Wingfield, b. 1880
1852 Raglan	Geo. FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, b. 188.
1875 Ramsay	Arthur George Maule Ramsay (<i>Scot. Earl, Dalhousie</i>), b. 1878, s. 1887, M.	Hon. Patrick Wm. Maule Ramsay, b. 1879

Created.

Family Names.

Eldesl Sen or Heir.

1826	Ranfurlly	Uchter John Mark Knox, K.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Ranfurlly</i>), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882 (None) Hon. Rbt. J. Strutt, b. 1875
1895	Rathmore	David Robert Plunket, Q.C., b. 1838, 1st Baron	
1821	Rayleigh	John William Strutt, b. 1842, s. 1873, m.	
1881	Reay	Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.B. (<i>Scot. Baron, Reay</i>), b. 1839, 1st Baron, m.	(None to English title) (None) Hon. Cecil Baring, b. 1864 Hon. Thos. Lister, b. 1878 Hn.T.C.A.-Robartes, b.1880
1894	Rendel	Stuart Rendel, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	
1885	Revelstoke	John Baring, b. 1863, s. 1897	
1797	Ribblesdale	Thomas Lister, b. 1854, s. 1876, m.	
1869	Robartes	Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, b. 1844, s. 1882, m.	
1892	Roberts of Kandahar	Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.B., <i>W.C.</i> , b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Fred. Roberts, b. 1872 Hon. G. B. Rodney, b. 1891
1782	Rodney	Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, b. 1837, s. 1864, m.	
1866	Romilly	John Gaspard LeM. Romilly, b. 1866, s. 1891, m.	(None) (None)
1892	Rookwood	Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, b. 1826, 1st Baron, m.	
1828	Rosebery	Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T. (<i>Scot. Earl, Rosebery</i>), b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882 Hon. H. E. Robinson, b. '95
1866	Rosmead	Hercules A. Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1897, m.	
1838	Rosmore	Derrick Warner William Westeara (<i>Irish Baron, Rosmore</i>), b. 1833, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Wm. Westeara, b. 1892 Hn. L. W. Rothschild, b. 1868 (None) Life Peerage. [West, b.'30 Hon. Wm. E. Sackville- Hon. Henry St. John, b. 1876 Hon. H. F. Sugden, b. 1850 Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, b. 1857 Hon. Rowland Winn, b. 1893
1883	Rothschild	Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, b. 1840, 1st Bn., m.	
1880	Roths	Montagu W. Lowry-Corry, K.C.V.O., b. 1838, 1st B.	
1894	Russell of Killowen	Chas. Russell, G.C.M.G. (<i>Ld. Chief Just.</i>), b. '32, m.	
1876	Sackville	Lionel S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G., b. 1827, s. 1888	
1559	St. John of Bleto	Beauchamp Moubray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1897, m.	
1852	St. Leonards	Edw. Burtenshaw Sugden, b. 1847, s. 1875, m.	
1887	St. Levan	John St. Aubyn, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	
1885	St. Oswald	Rowland Winn, b. 1857, s. 1893, m.	
1790	Saltersford	James George Henry Stopford (<i>Irish Earl, Courtoun</i>), b. 1823, s. 1853, w.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853 Hon. J. W. Mansfield, b. 1857 Hn. M. E. M. Sandys, b. '55 (None) Hon. G. C. Fienes, b. 1858 Hn. G. N. Curzon, w.p., b. '99 Hon. F. L. Colborne, b. 1855 Hon. O. Molyneux, b. 1871 (None) (None to English title) Rev. Hon. F. Dutton, b. 1840 Hon. Walter B. Barrington, b. 1848 Hn. E. M. Pakenham, b. 1866
1871	Sandhurst	William Mansfield, G.C.I.E., b. 1835, s. 1876, m.	
1802	Sandys	Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, b. 1840, s. 1863, m.	
1888	Savile	John Savile-Lumley, b. 1834, s. 1896, m.	
1447 & 1603	Saye and Sele	John F. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1830, s. 1887, m.	
1761	Scarsdale	Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, b. 1831, s. 1856, w.	
1839	Scaton	John Reginald Upton Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	
1831	Sefton	C. W. H. Molyneux (<i>I. E. Sefton</i>), b. 1807, s. 1867	
1892	Shand	Alexander Burns Shand, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.	
1802	Sheffield	Hy. N. Holroyd (<i>I. E., Sheffield</i>), b. 1832, s. 1876	
1784	Sherrborne	Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1893, m.	
1880	Shute	Percy Barrington (<i>Irish Viscount, Barrington</i>), b. 1825, s. 1896, w.	
1821	Silchester	Thos. Pakenham (<i>I. E., Longford</i>), b. 1864, s. 1887	
1826	Somerhill	Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (<i>Irish Marquess, Clanricarde</i>), b. 1832, s. 1874	
1784	Somers	Philip Reginald Coocks, b. 1815, s. 1883, m.	
1873	Somerton	Sidney Jas. Agar (<i>I. E., Normanton</i>), b. 1865, s. 1896	
1780	Southampton	Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	
1640	Stafford	Fitzherbert Edw. S.-Jerningham, b. 1833, s. 1892	
1886	Stalbridge	Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, b. 1837, 1st B., m.	
1839	Stanley of Alderley	Henry Edward John Stanley (<i>also Baron Eddisbury</i> , 1848), b. 1827, s. 1869, m.	Hon. E. L. Stanley, b. 1839 Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, b. '71 Hon. Randolph Henry Stewart, b. 1836 (None) Hon. John Beresford Campbell, b. 1866. Hon. Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, b. 1879
1893	Stanwore	Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., b. '29, 1st Bar., m.	
1796	Stewart of Garlies	Alan Plantagenet Stewart, K.T. (<i>Scot. Earl, Galloway</i>), b. 1835, s. 1873, m.	
1897	Strathcona and Mount Koyal	Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., b. 1820, 1st B.	
1836	Stratheden and Campbell (1841)	Hallyburton George Campbell, b. 1829, s. 1893, m.	
1884	Strathspey	James Ogilvie-Grant (<i>Scot. Earl, Seafield</i>), b. 1876, s. 1888	
1796	Stuart of Oastle Stuart	Edmund Archibald Stuart-Gray (<i>Scot. Earl, Moray</i>), b. 1840, s. 1895, m.	
1838	Sudley	C. Douglas E. Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1840, s. '77, m.	
1884	Sudley	Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore (<i>Irish Earl, Arran</i>), b. 1839, 1st Baron, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1868 Hon. Chas. Harbord, b. 1855 Hon. Jno. A. Vivian, b. 1854
1786	Suffield	Charles Harbord, K.C.B., b. 1830, s. 1853, m.	
1893	Swansea	Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894	
1856	Talbot de Malahide	Richard Wogan Talbot (<i>I. B., Talbot of Malahide</i>), b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874 Hon. A. Chichester, b. 1854 Hon. L. H. Tennyson, b. 1889 (None) Hn. C. J. H. R.-Curzon, b. '96 (None) Hon. James Bruce, b. 1867
1831	Templemore	Henry Spencer Chichester, b. 1821, s. 1837, m.	
1884	Tennyson	Hallam Tennyson, b. 1852, s. 1892, m.	
1827	Tenterden	Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882	
1616	Teynham	Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	
1886	Thring	Henry Thring, K.C.B., b. 1818, 1st Baron, m.	
1792	Thurlow	T. J. H.-T.-Gunning-Bruce, b. 1838, s. 1874, m.	

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	Tollemache..... Wilbraham Fredc. Tollemache, b. 1832, s. 1890, m.	Hon. L. P. Tollemache, b. '60
1879	Tredegar..... Godfrey Charles Morgan, b. 1831, s. 1878	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., b. 1834
1880	Trevor..... Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, w.	Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, b. '59
1890	Turo..... Thos. Montague Morrison Wilde, b. 1856, s. 1891, m.	(None)
1881	Tweeddale..... Wm. M. Hay (Sc. M., Tweeddale), b. 1826, 1st Bar. m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884
1881	Tweedmouth..... Edward Marjoribanks, P.C., b. 1849, s. 1894, m....	Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks
1786	Tyrons..... Henry de la Poer Beresford (Irish Marquess, Waterford), b. 1875, s. 1895, m.	[b. 1874 Ld. C. Beresford, C.B., b. '46
1523	Vaux of Harroden Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1860, s. 1883, w.	Three co-heiresses
1762	Vernon..... Geo. Wm. Venables-Vernon, b. 1854, s. 1883, m.	Hn. G. F. A. V.-Vernon, b. '88
1841	Vivian..... G. Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893, M.	Hon. Claud Vivian, b. 1849
1760	Walsingham..... Thomas De Grey, b. 1843, s. 1876, m.	Hon. J. A. De Grey, b. 1849
1805	Wandsworth..... Sydney James Stern, b. 1845, 1st Baron.	(None)
1885	Wantage..... R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., P.C., b. 1832, 1st Bar., m.	(None)
1880	Watson..... William Watson (Lord of Appeal), b. 1828, m....	Life Peerage.
1894	Welby..... Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., b. 1832, 1st Baron....	(None)
1821	Wemyss..... Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (S. E., Wemyss and March), b. 1818, s. 1883, w.	Lord Elcho, b. 1857
1839	Wenlock..... Beilby Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., b. 1849, s. 1880, m.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b. 1856
1861	Westbury..... R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1832, s. 1875, m.	Hon. Richd. Bethell, b. 1883
1826	Wigan..... James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (Scot. Earl, Crauford and Balcarres), b. 1847, s. 1880, m....	Lord Balcarres, M.P., b. 1871
1492	Willoughby de Broke Henry Verney, b. 1844, s. 1862, w.	Hn. Ed. G. Verney, M.P., b. '69
1830	Windborne..... Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, b. 1873
1529	Windsor..... Robert George Windsor-Clive, b. 1857, s. 1869, m.	Hn. O. E. Windsor-Clive, b. '84
1869	Wolverton..... Frederick Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.	Hon. G. E. D. Carr Glyn, b. 1896
1835	Workingham..... Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (Irish Earl, Gosford), b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1826	Wrottesley..... Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.	Hon. W. Wrottesley, b. 1863
1829	Wyford..... Wm. Draper Mortimer Best, b. 1826, s. 1869, m.	Hon. Hen. M. Best, b. 1829
1308	Zouche of Haryngworth Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curson, b. 1851, s. 1873, w.	Hon. Dares Curson, b. 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (8).

1309	Beaumont..... Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bes., b. 1894, s. 1895, M.	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, b. '95
1295 & 1421	Berkeley... Louisa M. Milman, b. 1840, Baroness, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Eva M. F. Milman, b. '75
1455	Berners..... Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, B., b. 1835, s. 1871, w.	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1855
1871	Burdett-Coutts ... Angela Georgina Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness, b. 1814, m.	(None)
1509	Congers..... Marcia Amelia Mary Anderson-Pelham (Countess of Yarborough), b. 1863, m., Baroness, title called out of abeyance 1892	Lord Woraley, b. 1887
1861	Cromartie..... Sibell Lillian Mackenzie, b. 1878, Countess, title called out of abeyance 1895	Lady Constance Mackenzie, b. 1882.
1891	Hambledon..... Emily Smith, 1st Viscountess, b. 1828, w.	Hon. William F. Danvers Smith, M.P., b. 1868
1891	Macdonald of Earncliffe ... } Susan Agnes Macdonald, 1st Baroness, b. '36, w.	(None)

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

(Elected 24th July, 1895, to the Fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria.)

Earl of Mar.	Earl of Lauderdale.	Earl of Carnwath.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Morton.	Earl of Airlie.	Viscount Falkland.	Lord Torphichen.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Earl of Leven & Melville.	Lord Forbes.	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Haddington.	Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Saltoun.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (Elected for Life) (28).

Earl of Lanesborough.	Earl of Kilmorey.	Lord Dunsany.	Lord Ventry.
Earl of Mayo.	Earl of Portarlington.	Lord Inchiquin.	Lord Dunalley.
Earl Annesley.	Viscount Powerscourt	Lord Massy.	Lord Clarina.
Earl of Lucan.	(Baron Powerscourt).	Lord Kilmaine.	Ld. Oranmore & Browne.
Earl of Belmore.	Viscount Bangor.	Lord Headley.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Earl of Brandon.	Viscount Hawarden	Lord Crofton.	Lord Muskerry.
Earl of Caledon.	(Earl De Montalt).	Lord Langford.	Lord Clonbrock.
Earl of Rosse.	Viscount Templetown.		

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER TITLES IN THE ENGLISH PERRAGE.

Abercorn, D. & E. Abercorn, M.	Carysfort, E. Carysfort, B.	Conyngham, M. Minster, B.
Aberdeen, E. ... Goudon, V.	Cassillis, E. Ailsa, M.	Conk & Orrery, E. Boyle, B.
Armagh, E. Cumberland, D.	Cathcart, B. Cathcart, E.	Courtown, E. ... Saltersford, B.
Arran, E. Sudley, B.	Cholmondeley, V.	Crawford, E. ... Wigan, B.
Athlumney, B. Meredith, B.	Clancarty, E. Clancarty, V.	Cremorne, E. ... Dartrey, E.
Atholl, D. Strange, E.	Clanricarde, M. ... Somerhill, B.	Dalhousie, E. ... Ramsay, B.
Barrington, V. Shute, B.	Clanwilliam, E. ... Clanwilliam, B.	Darnley, E. Clifton, B.
Beaumont, E. Ponsonby, B.	Clermont, E. ... Carlingford, B.	De Vesci, V. De Vesci, B.
Boyne, V. Brancepeth, B.	Clifden, V. Mendip, B.	Desmond, E. Denbigh, E.
Breadalbane, E. Breadalbane, M.	Clive, B. Powis, E.	Dingwall, B. Cowper, E.
Bridport, B. Bridport, V.	Conway, B. Hertford, M.	Donagall, M. ... Fisherwick, B.
Buccleuch, D. ... Doncaster, E.		Donoughmore, E. Hutchinson, V.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER ENGLISH TITLES—continued.

Downe, V.	Dawnay, B.	Hawarden, V. ...	De Montalt, E.	Montrose, D. ...	Graham, E. †
Downshire, M. ...	Hillsboro', E.	Headfort, M. ...	Kenlis, B.	Moray, E.	Stuart, B.
Dufferin, B.	Dufferin, M.	Henley, B.	Northington, B.	Mornington, E. ...	Wellington, D.
Dumfries, E. ...	Bute, M.	Henriker, B. ...	Hartismere, B.	Mulgrave, B. ...	Normanby, M.
Dunblane, V. ...	Leeds, D.	Horne, E.	Douglas, B.	Napier, B.	Ettrick, B.
Dunmore, E. ...	Dunmore, B.	Hood, B.	Hood, V.	Normanton, E. ...	Somerton, B.
Dunraven, E. ...	Kenry, B.	Hopetoun, E. ...	Hopetoun, B.	Ormonde, M. ...	Ormonde, B.
Eglinton, E. ...	Winton, E.	Howth, E.	Howth, B.	Powerscourt, V.	Powerscourt, B.
Egmont, E. ...	Lovel & Holland, B.	Huntly, M.	Meldrum, B.	Ranfurly, E. ...	Ranfurly, B.
Elgin, E.	Elgin, B.	Kenmare, E. ...	Kenmare, B.	Rollo, B.	Dunning, B.
Ely, M.	Loftus, B.	Kerry, E.	Lansdowne, M.	Rosebery, E.	Rosebery, B.
Enniskillen, E. ...	Kinnoull, E.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Rothsay, D.	Wales, Fr. of.
Erae, E.	Fermanagh, B.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Roxburgh, D. ...	Innes, E.
Erroll, E.	Kilmarnock, B.	Leinster, D. ...	Leinster, V.	Seafeld, E.	Strathpey, B.
Fife, E.	Fife, D.	Leitrim, E.	Clements, B.	Sefton, E.	Sefton, B.
Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Lennox, D.	Richmond, D.	Shannon, E.	Carleton, B.
Forrester, B. ...	Verulam, E.	Limerick, E.	Foxford, B.	Sheffield, E.	Sheffield, B.
Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Lismore, V.	Lismore, B.	Sligo, M.	Montesagle, B.
Galloway, E. ...	Stewart of Gar-	Listowel, E.	Hare, B.	Southead, E.	Balinhard, B.
	lies, B.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, E.	Stair, E.	Oxenfoord, E.
Galway, V.	Monckton, B.	Longford, E. ...	Silchester, B.	Stormont, V. ...	Mansfield, E.
Glasgow, E.	Fairlie, B.	Lothian, M.	Ker, B.	Strathmore, E. ...	Bowes, B.
Gormanston, V.	Gormanston, B.	Loudoun, E.	Botreaux, B.	Sutherland, E. ...	Sutherland, D.
Gosford, E.	Worlingham, B.	Lumley, V.	Scarborough, E.	Tweeddale, M. ...	Tweeddale, B.
Granard, E.	Granard, B.	Massereene, V. ...	Oriel, B.	Waterford, E. ...	Shrewsbury, E.
Grandison, V. ...	Jersey, E.	Meath, E.	Chaworth, B.	Waterford, M. ...	Tyrone, B.
Grimston, V. ...	Verulam, E.	Midleton, V.	Brodrick, B.	Wemyss, E.	Wemyss, B.
Hamilton, D. ...	Brandon, D.	Monck, V.	Monck, B.	Westcote, B.	Cobham, V.

Peerage of Scotland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.



Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1469 * <i>Rothsay</i>	H.R.H. Albert Edward (<i>Prince of Wales</i>), b. 1841, m.	Duke of York, K.G., b. 1865
1701 * <i>Argyll</i>	George Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., <i>English</i> Duke, b. 1823, s. 1847, m.	Marquess of Lorne, K.T., M.P., b. 1845
1703 * <i>Atholl</i>	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T., <i>English Earl</i> , b. 1840, s. 1864, m.	Marq. Tullibardine, b. 1871
1673 * <i>Buccleuch and Queensberry</i> (1683)	Wm. Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., <i>English Earl</i> , b. 1831, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., b. '64
1643 * <i>Hamilton</i>	Alfred D. D.-Hamilton, <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1862, s. 1895 ...	Percy D.-Hamilton, b. 1875
1675 * <i>Lennox</i>	C.H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1818, s. 1860, w.	Earl of March, b. 1845
1707 * <i>Montrose</i>	Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, A.D.C., K.T., <i>English Earl</i> , b. 1852, s. 1874, m.	Marq. of Graham, b. 1878
1707 * <i>Roxburgh</i>	Henry John Innes-Ker, <i>K.E.</i> , b. 1876, s. 1892, ...	Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, b. 1890.



MARQUESSSES (4).		
159 * <i>Huntly</i>	Charles Gordon, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Lord Esmé Gordon, b. 1853
* <i>Lothian</i>	Schomberg H. Kerr, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1833, s. 1870, m.	Lord Jeddburgh, b. 1874
* <i>Queensberry</i>	John Sholto Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1858, <i>div.</i>	Lord Douglas of Hawick, b. 1868
* <i>Tweeddale</i>	William Montagu Hay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1826, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884



EARLS (44).		
1606 * <i>Abercorn</i>	Jas. Hamilton, K.G., C.B., <i>E.M., I.D.</i> , b. 1838, s. 1885, m.	Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869
1682 * <i>Aberdeen</i>	J.C. Hamilton-Gordon, G.O.M.G., <i>E.V.</i> , b. '47, s. '70, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1639 † <i>Airlie</i>	David Wm. Stanley Ogilvy, b. 1856, s. 1881, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1893
1677 * <i>Breadalbane</i>	Gavin Campbell, K.G., <i>E.M.</i> , b. 1851, s. 1871, m.	Hon. I. Campbell, b. 1859
1469 <i>Buchan</i>	David Stuart Erskine, b. 1815, s. 1857, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1850
1455 <i>Caitness</i>	John Sutherland Sinclair, b. 1857, s. 1891 ...	Hon. Norman Sinclair, b. '62
1639 † <i>Carmouth</i>	Robt. Harris Carnwath Dalsell, b. 1847, s. 1867, w.	Lord Dalzell, b. 1877
1509 * <i>Cassillis</i>	Archibald Kennedy, <i>E.M.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1870, m. ...	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1398 * <i>Crawford & Balcarres</i> (1651) ...	Jas. Ludovic Lindsay, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1880, m.	Lord Balcarres, M.P., b. '71
1633 * <i>Dalhousie</i>	Arthur Geo. M. Ramsay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1878, s. 1867, M.	Hon. F.W.M. Ramsay, b. '79

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldesl Son or Heir.</i>
1633 *Dumfries & Bute (1703)	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, k.t., E.M., b. 1847, s. 1848, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1881
1669 +DunDonald	Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1686 *Dunmore	Chas. Adolphus Murray, E.B., b. 1841, s. 1845, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1871
1643 Dysart	Wm. John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Lady Agnes T. Scott, b. 1855
1508 *Eglinton & Winton	(1600) G. A. Montgomerie, E.E., b. 1848, s. 1892, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
1633 *Eglin & Kincardine	(1647) Victor Alex. Bruce, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., E.B., b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1452 *Erroll	Charles Gore Hay, E.B., b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876
1623 *Galloway	Alan P. Stewart, k.t., E.B., b. 1835, s. 1879, m.	Hon. E. H. Stewart, b. 1836
1703 *Flassgow	David Boyle, G.C.M.G., E.B., b. 1833, s. 1893, m.	Viscount Kelburne, b. 1874
1619 +Haddington	Geo. Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, b. 1827, s. 1870, w.	Lord Binning, b. 1856
1605 *Home	C. A. Douglas-Home, E.B., b. 1824, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
1703 *Hopetoun	John A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G., E.B., b. 1860, s. 1873, m.	Lord Hope, b. 1887
1633 *Kinnoull	Archib. F. G. Hay, E.B., b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1820
1677 *Kintore	Algeron Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., E.B., b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1624 +Lauderdale	Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1868
1641 +Leven & Melville (1690)	Ronald R. Leslie-Melville, b. 1835, s. 1889, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1886
1633 Lindsay	David Clark Lindsay, b. 1832, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1867
1633 *Loudoun	Chas. Edw. H. Abney-Hastings, E.B., b. 1855, s. 1874, m.	Hon. P. R. Hastings, b. 1856
1404 (+or earlier) +Mar...	John F. Erskine Goodve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m. Title confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1885	Lord Garioch, b. 1868
1565 +Mar & Kellie (1619)	Walter John Francis Erskine, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1895
1562 *Moray	Edmund A. Stuart, E.B., b. 1840, s. 1895, m.	Fras. James Gray, b. 1842
1458 +Morton	Sholto George W. Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1878
1600 Newburgh	Sigmund Giustiniani-Bandini, b. 1818, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Kynnaid, b. 1862
1647 Northesk	David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m.	Hn. Douglas Carnegie, b. 1870
1696 Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Hon. A. E. FitzMaurice, b. 1874
1605 Perth &	George Drummond, b. 1807, s. 1840, claim to	Visct. Strathallan, b. 1877
1686 Melfort	succession established 1853, w.	Lady E. Drummond, b. 1854
1703 *Rosebery	A. P. Primrose, k.g., k.t., E.B., b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882
1451 *Roths	Norman Evelyn L. Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, M.	Hon. E. H. Leslie, b. 1840
1701 *Seafield	James Ogilvie-Grant, E.B., b. 1876, s. 1889, ...	Hon. Trevor O. Grant, b. 1879
1633 *Southesk	James Carnegie, k.t., E.B., b. 1827, s. 1855, m.	Visct. Carnegie, b. 1854
1703 *Stair	J. Hamilton Dalrymple, k.t., E.B., b. 1819, s. 1847, w.	Lord Dalrymple, b. 1848
1677 *Strathmore & Kinghorne	(1606) Claude Bowes-Lyon, E.B., b. 24, s. 65, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1855
1228 *Sutherland	Cromartie S.-L. Gower, E.D., b. 1851, s. 1892, m.	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888
1633 *Wemyss & March (1697)	Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, E.B., b. 1818, s. 1883, w.	Lord Elcho, b. 1857

VISCOUNTS (5).

1641 Arbuthnott	David Arbuthnott, b. 1845, s. 1895	Hn. Hugh Arbuthnott, b. 1877
1675 *Dunblane	George Godolphin Osborne, E.D., b. 1862, s. 1895, m.	Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, w.n., b. 1864
1620 +Falkland	Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1880
1621 *Stormont	W. D. Murray, k.t., E.E., b. 1866, s. 1840, w.	Lord Balvaird, b. 1860
1686 Strathalian	William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1893 ...	Hon. J. E. Drummond, b. 1876

BARONS (25).

1607 +Balfour of Burleigh	Alexander Hugh Bruce, b. 1849, s. 1869, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1880
1647 Belhaven & Stenton	Alexander Chas. Hamilton, b. 1840, s. 1894, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1883
1606 Blantyre	Charles Stuart, b. 1818, s. 1830, w.	Alex. C. Stuart, b. 1814
1452 Borthwick	Archibald P. T. Borthwick, b. 1867, s. 1885	(None)
1447 *Cathcart	Alan Fredk. Cathcart, E.E., b. 1828, s. 1859, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1856
1609 *Colville of Culross	C. J. Colville, k.t., G.C.V.O., E.B., b. 1818, s. 1849, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1854
1609 *Dingwall	Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, k.g., E.E., b. 1834, s. 1856, m.	Auberon T. Herbert, b. 1876
1643 Elibank	Montlieu Fox O. Murray, b. 1840, s. 1871, m.	Master of Elibank, b. 1870
1509 *Elphinstone	Sidney H. B. F. Elphinstone, E.B., b. 1865, s. 1893	Hn. M. B. F. Elphinstone, b. 1871
1627 Fairfax of Cameron	John Contée Fairfax, b. 1830, s. 1869, m.	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, b. 1870
1442 +Forbes	Horace Courtenay G. Forbes, b. 1829, s. 1868	Hon. A. M. Forbes, b. 1841
1633 *Forrester	J. W. Grimston, E.E., I.V., b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1489 *Herries	M. F. Constable-Maxwell, E.B., b. 1837, s. 1876, m.	Hn. Gwend. Maxwell, b. 1877
1682 *Kinnaird	Arthur F. Kinnaird, E.B., b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
1464 *Lovat	Simon Joseph Fraser, E.B., b. 1871, s. 1887	Hon. H. J. Fraser, b. 1874
1681 *Nairns	H. C. K. P. Fitzmaurice, k.g., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (E.M., I.E.), b. 1845, s. 1895, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1627 *Napier	Francis Napier, k.t., E.B., b. 1819, s. 1834, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1846
1690 +Polwarth	Walter Hugh Hepburn-Scott, b. 1838, s. 1867, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1864
1628 *Reay	Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., E.B., b. 1839, s. 1876, m.	Baron Aeneas Mackay, b. 1864

Created.

	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1651 *Rollo	J. Rogerson Rollo, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1835, s. 1832, m.....	Master of Rollo, b. 1860
1651 Ruthven	Walter Jas. Hore-Ruthven, b. 1838, s. 1864, m.....	Master of Ruthven, b. 1870
1445 +Saltoun	Alexander Wm. Fredk. Frazer, b. 1851, s. 1886, m.....	Master of Saltoun, b. 1886
1489 Sempill	William Forbes, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.....	Master of Sempill, b. 1863
1489 +Sinclair	Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m.....	Master of Sinclair, b. 1875
1564 +Torphichen	James Walter Sandilands, b. 1846, s. 1869, dis...	Master of Torphichen, b. 184

BARONESESSES (2).

1444 Gray	Eveleen Smith-Gray, b. 1841, s. 1896, m.	Hon. James M. Gray, b. '68
1601 Kinloss	Mary Morgan-Grenville, c.1., b. 1852, s. 1889, w.	Master of Kinloss, c. 1887

Peerage of Ireland.

Irish Peers have an advantage over those of Scotland inasmuch as (if not peers of Parliament) they are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, for constituencies in Great Britain (e.g., Viscount Valentia for Oxford City). Those marked * are also Peers of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES (2).

1868 *Abercorn	James Hamilton, K.G., C.B., <i>E.M., S.E.</i> , b. '38, s. '85, m.	Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1860
1766 *Leinster	Maurice FitzGerald, <i>E.V.</i> , b. 1887, s. 1893, M....	Lord D. FitzGerald, b. 1888

MARQUESESSES (10).

1825 *Clanricarde	Hubert G. De-Burgh-Canning, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1832, s. 1874	Marq. Sligo, b. '24, (to Earl.)
1816 *Conyngham	V. G. H. F. Conyngham, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1833, s. 1897, M.	Ld. F. W. B. Conyngham b. '90
1791 *Donegall	George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1822, s. 1889, m.....	Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, b. 1834
1789 *Downshire	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1871, s. 1874, m.	Earl of Hillsborough, b. '94
1800 *Ely	John Henry Loftus, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1851, s. 1889, m.	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, b. 1854
1800 *Headfort	Geoffrey Thos. Taylour, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1878, s. 1894, M.	Edward H. Taylour, b. 1860
1816 *Londonderry	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, A.D.C., K.G., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1852, s. 1884, m.....	Visct. Castlereagh, b. 1878
1825 *Ormonde	James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1854, m.....	Lord Jas. A. Butler, b. 1849
1800 *Sligo	Jno. Thos. Browne, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1824, s. 1897, m.	Lord Ulick Browne, b. 1834
1789 *Waterford	Hy. de la Poer Beresford, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1875, s. 1895, m.	Ld. C. Beresford, c.s., b. '41

EARLS (62).

1789 +Annesley	Hugh Annesley, b. 1831, s. 1874, m.....	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1886
1785 Antrim	Wm. Randal M'Donnell, b. 1851, s. 1869, m.....	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1874
1799 *Armagh	Ernest Augustus, <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1845, s. 1878, m.....	Earl of Armagh, b. 1880
1762 *Arran	Arthur S.W.C. Fox Gore, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1839, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1868
1800 +Bandon	James Francis Bernard, b. 1850, s. 1877, m.....	Percy B. Bernard, b. 1844
1797 +Belmore	S. R. Lowry-Corry, c.s.m.g., b. 1835, s. 1845, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1870
1739 *Bessborough	Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1821, s. 1895, m.	Visct. Duncannon, c.s., b. '51
1801 +Caledon	James Alexander, K.P., b. 1846, s. 1865, m.....	Visct. Alexander, b. 1885
1748 Carrick	Somerset Arthur Butler, b. 1835, s. 1846, m.....	Maj. C. H. S. Butler, b. 1851
1789 Carysfort	William Proby, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1836, s. 1872, m.	(None)
1800 Castlestuart	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, b. 1827, s. 1874, m.	Andrew J. Stuart, b. 1841
1647 Cavan	Frederick E. Gould Lambert, K.P., b. '39, s. '87, m.	Visct. Kilcourse, b. 1865
1803 *Clancarty	Wm. F. Le-Poer-Trench, <i>E.V.</i> , b. 1868, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891
1776 *Clanwilliam	Rd. Jas. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., <i>E.B.</i> , b. '32, s. '79, m.	Lord Gifford, b. 1868
1793 Clonmell	Beauchamp Hy. J. Scott, b. 1847, s. 1896, m.	Lord Earlsfort, b. 1878
1620 *Cork & Orrery (1660)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1829, s. 1856, m.	Visct. Dungarvan, b. 1861
1762 *Courtown	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1823, s. 1858, w.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1725 *Darnley	Edward Hy. Stuart Bligh, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1851, s. 1836	Hon. Ivo Bligh, b. 1859
1793 Desart	Wm. Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, b. 1845, s. 1865, m.	Hn. H. J. A. Cuffe, c.s., b. '48
1622 *Desmond	Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1800 *Donoughmore	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., <i>E.V.</i> , b. '48, s. '66, m.	Viscount Surridge, b. 1875
1661 Drogheda	Ponsonby William Moore, b. 1846, s. 1892, m.....	Viscount Moore, b. 1884
1822 *Dunraven and Mount Earl.....	Wintham Thomas Wyndham-Quinn, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1871, m.	Windham Henry Wyndham-Quinn, m.p., b. 1857
1733 *Egmont	Augustus A. Percival, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1856, s. 1897, m.....	Chas. J. Percival, b. 1858
1789 *Enniskillen	Lowry Egerton Cole, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1845, s. 1886, m.....	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1789 *Erne	John Herf. Crichton, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1834, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Crichton, b. 1872
1759 *Fife	Alexander William George Duff, K.T., <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	(None)
1628 *Fingall	Arthur Jas. F. Plunkett, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, b. 1866

Created.

Family Name.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1716	* Fitzwilliam	.....	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, k.g., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1815, s. 1857, w.	Visct. Milton, M.P., b. 1872
1806	* Gosford	.....	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1684	* Granard	.....	B. A. W. Patrick H. Forbes, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1874, s. 1889	Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, b. 1877 (None)
1767	* Howth	.....	W. U. Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1827, s. 1874	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
1800	* Kenmare	.....	Val. Aug. Browne, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1825, s. 1871, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1723	* Kerry and Shelburne (1753)	.....	Hen. Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>E.M.</i> , S.B., b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Viscount Newry, b. 1883
1822	* Kilmorey	.....	Francis Charles Needham, K.P., b. 1842, s. 1880, m.	W. H. K.-Harman, b. 1840
1768	* Kingston	.....	Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1895, m.	Lord N.-Butler, b. 1865
1735	* Lanesborough	.....	Sidney James Butler-Danvers, b. 1806, s. 1865, m.	Hon. F. P. Clements, b. 1885
1795	* Leitrim	.....	Charles Clements, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1879, s. 1892, M.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1803	* Limerick	.....	W. H. E. de Vere S. Pery, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Lord Vaughan, b. 1892
1776	* Lisburne	.....	Ernest G. H. Arthur Vaughan, b. 1862, s. 1888, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1822	* Listowel	.....	William Hare, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1833, s. 1856, m.	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, b. '66
1785	* Longford	.....	Thomas Pakenham, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1864, s. 1887, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1860
1793	* Lucas	.....	George Bingham, b. 1830, s. 1888, m.	Hon. M. A. Bourke, b. 1853
1785	* Mayo	.....	Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, b. 1851, s. 1872, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1869
1627	* Meath	.....	Reginald Brabazon, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Visct. Pollington, b. 1843 (Uncertain)
1766	* Mezborough	.....	John Charles George Savile, b. 1810, s. 1860, m.	Lord A. C. Welleley, b. '49
1763	* Milltown	.....	Claimed by both John and Robt. W. F. Leeson.	Edward G. A. H. Moore, b. '28
1760	* Mornington	.....	Henry Wellesley, <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1846, s. 1884, m.	Hector Rob. G.-Toler, b. '47
1781	* Mountcashell	.....	Charles Wm. More, b. 1826, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Fras. W. A. Agar, b. 1873
1827	* Norbury	.....	Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73	Viscount Carlow, b. 1883
1806	* Normanton	.....	Sidney Jas. Ellis Agar, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1865, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882
1785	* Portlinton	.....	L. G. H. Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. '58, s. '92, m.	Lt.-Col. E. Jocelyn, b. 1845
1831	* Ranfurly	.....	U. J. Mark Knox, K.C.M.G., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1873
1771	* Roden	.....	William Hy. Jocelyn, b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	Hn. Osbert Molyneux, b. '71
1806	* Rosse	.....	Laurence Parsons, K.P., b. 1840, s. 1867, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1897
1771	* Sefton	.....	Chas. Wm. Hy. Molyneux, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1867, s. 1897	Ld. Stanley, b. '27 (to 1.B.)
1758	* Shannon	.....	Richard Henry Boyle, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1860, s. 1890, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
1816	* Sheffield	.....	Henry North Holroyd, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1832, s. 1876, m.	Hon. W. A. Nugent, b. 1876
1446	* Waterford	.....	C. H. J. Chetwynd Talbot, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Hugh Howard, b. 1883
1621	* Westmeath	.....	Anthony Francis Nugent, b. 1870, s. 1883	Viscount Turnour, b. 1883
1793	* Wicklow	.....	Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, M.	
1766	* Winterton	.....	Edward Turnour, b. 1837, s. 1879, m.	

VISCOUNTS (37).

1751	Ashbrook	.....	William Spencer Flower, b. 1830, s. 1882, m.	Hon. R. T. Flower, b. 1836
1800	Avonmore	.....	William Algernon Yelverton, b. 1866, s. 1885, m.	W. H. M. Yelverton, b. 1840
1781	* Bangor	.....	Henry William Crosbie Ward, b. 1828, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Maxwell Ward, b. 1868
1720	* Barrington	.....	Percy Barrington, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1825, s. 1886, w.	Hon. W. B. Barrington, b. '48
1717	* Boyne	.....	Gustavus R. H.-Russell, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1830, s. 1872, m.	Hon. G. H.-Russell, b. 1864
1665	Charlemont	.....	James Alfred Caulfeild, O.B., b. 1830, s. 1892, w.	James E. Caulfeild, b. 1880
1717	Chetwynd	.....	Richard Walter Chetwynd, b. 1823, s. 1879, m.	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, b. '59
1661	* Cholmondeley	.....	Geo. Hy. H. Cholmondeley, <i>E.M.</i> , b. '58, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
1781	* Clifden	.....	L. George F. Agar-Ellis, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1820, s. 1895, w.	Lord Robertes, b. 1844
1776	* De Vesey	.....	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1875, m.	Yvo Richard Vesey, b. 1881
1622	Dillon	.....	Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, s. 1892, m.	Hn. S. Lee-Dillon, b. 1874
1785	Downraile	.....	Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Ralph St. Leger, b. 1868
1680	* Downe	.....	Hugh R. Dawnya, O.I.B., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1857, m.	Hon. John Dawnya, b. 1872
1816	Frankfort	.....	Raymond H. De Montmorency, b. 1835, s. 1889, m.	Hn. R. De Montmorency, b. '67
1720	* Gage	.....	Henry Charles Gage, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1854, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1895
1727	* Galway	.....	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, A.D.C., <i>E.B.</i> , b. '44, s. '76, m.	Hn. G. M.-Arundell, b. '82
1478	* Gormanston	.....	Jenico W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1837, s. '76, m.	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, b. 1879
1816	* Gort	.....	Standish P. Vereker, b. 1819, s. 1865, w.	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, b. '49
1620	* Grandison	.....	V. A. G. C.-Villiers, G.C.M.G., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1845, s. 1893, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1719	* Grimston	.....	J. W. Grimston, <i>E.E.</i> , S.B., b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1831	* Guillamore	.....	Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1841, s. 1877, m.	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, b. 1847
1791	* Harborton	.....	James Spencer Pomeroy, b. 1836, s. 1862, m.	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, b. '67
1791	* + Havardan	.....	Cornwallis Maude, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1817, s. 1856, w.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Maude, b. 1842
1781	* Lifford	.....	James Wilfrid Hewitt, b. 1837, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Arch. Robt. Hewitt, (None) (b. 1844)
1806	* Lismore	.....	George P. O'Callaghan, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1815, s. 1857, m.	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, b. '62
1628	* Lumley	.....	Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hon. Oriol J. C. W.-M. (None)
1660	* Massereene and Ferrard (1797)	.....	Clotworthy J. Eyre Foster-Skeffington, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1842, s. 1863, m.	Hn. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., b. '56
1717	* Midleton	.....	William Brodrick, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1830, s. 1870, m.	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, b. '67
1716	* Molesworth	.....	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, b. 1829, s. 1875, m.	Hon. C. H. S. Monck, b. 1876
1800	* Monck	.....	Henry P. C. S. Monck, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1849, s. 1894, m.	Hon. H. E. Butler, b. 1844
1550	* Mountgarret	.....	Henry Edmund Butler, b. 1818, s. 1846, w.	Hn. F. De Montmorency, b. '35
1763	* Mountmorres	.....	Wm. G. B. De Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, m.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, b. 1880
1743	* + Powerscourt	.....	Mervyn E. Wingfield, K.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1856, s. 1844, m.	(None)
1776	* Southwell	.....	Arthur Robt. Piers Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1628 <i>Taafe</i>	Henry Taafe, b. 1872, s. 1895,	(None)
1806 + <i>Templeton</i>	Henry E. M. D. C. Upton, b. 1853, s. 1890, m....	Hon. Eric Upton, b. 1885
1622 <i>Valentia</i>	Arthur Annesley, m.F., b. 1843, s. 1863, m.....	Hon. A. Annesley, b. 1880



BARONS (65).

1800 <i>Ashtown</i>	Frederic Oliver Trench, b. 1868, s. 1880, m.....	Hon. F. S. Trench, b. 1894
1863 * <i>Athlenny</i>	J. H. G. M. Somerville, E.B., b. 1865, s. 1873 ...	(None to peerage)
1789 <i>Auckland</i>	William Morton Eden, E.B., b. 1839, s. 1890, m.	Hon. W. Morton Eden, b. '92
1718 <i>Aylmer</i>	Udolphus Aylmer, b. 1814, s. 1858, w.....	Hon. Matthew Aylmer, b. '42
1848 <i>Bellew</i>	Charles Bertram Bellew, b. 1855, s. 1895, m....	Hon. G. L. Bryan, b. 1857
1794 * <i>Bridport</i>	A. Nelson Hood, c.c.B., E.V., b. 1814, s. 1868, w....	Hon. A. Hood, c.B., b. 1839
1715 <i>Carbery</i>	Algernon Wm. G. Evans-Freke, b. 1868, s. 1894, m.	Hon. J. Evans-Freke, b. '92
1834 <i>Carew</i>	Robt. Shapland Carew, E.B., b. 1860, s. 1881, m.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b. 1863
1795 <i>Carrington</i>	C.R. Wynn-Carrington, g.c.m.g., E.E., b. '43, s. '68, m.	Visct. Wendover, b. 1895
1812 <i>Castlemains</i>	Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1853, s. 1892, m....	Hon. R.A. Handcock, b. 1864
1800 <i>Clanmorris</i>	John Geo. Barry Bingham, b. 1852, s. 1876, m....	Hon. A.M.R. Bingham, b. '79
1800 + <i>Clarina</i>	Eyre Challoner Hy. Massey, c.B., b. 1830, s. 1872	Hon. L. Butler-Massey
1852 * <i>Clermont</i>	C.S. Parkinson-Fortescue, k.F., E.B., b. 1823, s. 1887, w.	(None) [b. 1837
1762 <i>Clive</i>	George Charles Herbert, E.E., b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1790 + <i>Clonbrock</i>	Luke Gerald Dillon, b. 1834, s. 1893, m.....	Hon. R. E. Dillon, b. 1869
1789 <i>Cloncurry</i>	Valentine Lawless, E.B., b. 1840, s. 1869, w.....	Hon. E. Lawless, b. 1841
1712 <i>Conway</i>	Hugh De Grey Seymour, E.M., b. 1843, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
1797 * <i>Cremorne</i>	Vesey Dawson, E.E., b. 1842, s. 1897, m....	Hon. E. S. Dawson, b. 1843
1797 + <i>Crofton</i>	Edward Henry C. Crofton, b. 1834, s. 1869	Arth. E. L. Crofton, b. 1866
1800 <i>De Blaquières</i> ...	William De Blaquières, b. 1855, s. 1889, m.....	Hn. John De Blaquières, b. '89
1812 <i>Decies</i>	W. M. de la Poer Horsley-Beresford, b. '65, s. '93	Hn. Jno. H. Beresford, b. '66
1820 <i>Digby</i>	E. H. Trafalgar Digby, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1889, m.	Hon. E. K. Digby, b. 1894
1800 * <i>Dufferin and</i>	Fred. T. H. Temple-Blackwood, k.F., g.C.B.,	Earl of Ava, b. 1863
<i>Glendoeboys</i>	g.C.S.I., g.C.M.G., g.C.I.E., E.M., b. 1826, s. 1841, m.	
1800 + <i>Dunally</i>	Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m....	Hon. H.C. O'C. Prittie, b. '77
1274 <i>Dunboyns</i>	Jas. Fitz Walter Clifford-Butler, b. 1839, s. '81, m.	Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, b. '44
1845 <i>Dunsandel and Olan</i>	Conal. James Frederick Daly, b. 1849, s. 1894 ...	(None)
1439 + <i>Dunseany</i>	John William Plunkett, b. 1853, s. 1889, m.	Hon. E. Drax Plunkett, b. '78
1756 <i>Farnham</i>	Somerset H. Maxwell, b. 1849, s. 1896	Hn. Arth. K. Maxwell, b. '99
1856 <i>Fermoy</i>	Edw. FitzEdm. Burke Roche, b. 1850, s. 1874, m.	Hn. J. B. Roche, m.F., b. '51
1798 <i>Ffrench</i>	Charles A. T. R. J. Ffrench, b. 1868, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Jno. M. Ffrench, b. '72
1800 * <i>Gardner</i>	Alan Hyde Gardner, E.B., b. 1836, s. 1883, w....	Hon. Alan L. Gardner, b. 1881
1818 <i>Garvagh</i>	Chas. J. S. G. Canning, b. 1852, s. 1871, m.	Hn. L. E. S. G. Canning, b. '78
1794 <i>Graves</i>	Clarence Edward Graves, b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Henry Cyril Graves, b. 1847
1797 + <i>Headley</i>	Chas. Mark Allanson-Winn, b. 1845, s. 1877, m.	Rowland G. A. -Winn, b. '55
1799 * <i>Henley</i>	Anthony Henley-Henley, E.B., b. 1825, s. 1841, m.	Hon. Fred. C. Henley, b. 1849
1800 * <i>Henniker</i>	John M. Henniker-Major, E.B., b. 1842, s. 1870, w.	Hon. A. E. J. H. -Major, b. '66
1782 * <i>Hood</i>	Francis Wheler Hood, E.V., b. 1838, s. 1846, m.	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1868
1797 <i>Hotham</i>	John Hotham, b. 1838, s. 1872	Rev. J. H. Hotham, b. 1811
1796 <i>Huntingfield</i>	Joshua Charles Vanneck, b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Wm. A. Vanneck, b. 1845
1543 + <i>Inchiquin</i>	Edward Donough O'Brien, k.F. b. '39, s. 1872, m.	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, b. 1864
1776 * <i>Kensington</i>	William Edwardes, E.B., b. 1868, s. 1896,	Hon. H. Edwardes, b. 1873
1789 + <i>Kilmains</i>	Francis William Browne, b. 1843, s. 1873, m.	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, b. '78
1181 <i>Kingsale</i>	Michael C. De Courcy, b. 1855, s. 1895, m.	Hon. M. W. De Courcy, b. '82
1800 + <i>Langford</i>	Hercules Edward Rowley, b. 1848, s. 1854, m.	Hon. H. Rowley, b. 1894
1758 <i>Lisle</i>	John Arthur Lysaght, b. 1811, s. 1868, w.	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, b. '40
1541 <i>Louth</i>	Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Otway Plunkett, b. '92
1776 <i>Macdonald</i>	Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hn. S. G. J. Macdonald, b. '76
1776 + <i>Massy</i>	John Thos. Wm. Massey, b. 1835, s. 1874, w.	Hon. H. S. J. Massey, b. '64
1767 * <i>Mulgrave</i>	Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, E.M., b. '46, s. '90	Geo. A. C. Phipps, b. 1875
1783 <i>Muncaster</i>	Joselyn Francis Pennington, b. 1834, s. 1862, m.	Hn. A. J. Pennington, b. '37
1781 + <i>Muskerry</i>	H. M. Fitzm. Deane-Morgan, b. 1854, s. 1868, m.	Hon. H. F. D. -Morgan, b. '73
1776 <i>Newborough</i>	William Charles Wynn, b. 1873, s. 1888	Hn. Thos. John Wynn, b. '78
1836 + <i>Oranmore and</i>	Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Fredk. Browne-	Hon. G. H. B. -Guthrie, b. '61
<i>Browns</i>	Guthrie, b. 1819, s. 1860, w.....	
1800 <i>Radstock</i>	Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, b. 1833, s. 1857, w....	Hn. G. G. Waldegrave, b. '59
1868 + <i>Rathdonnell</i>	T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1848, s. 1879, m.	Hn. W. McC. -Bunbury, b. '78
1806 <i>Rendlesham</i>	F. W. Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w.	Hon. F. Thellusson, b. 1868
1796 * <i>Rossmore</i>	Derrick W. W. Westensra, E.B., b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Wm. Westensra, b. 1893
1627 <i>Sherard</i>	Castell Sherard, b. 1849, s. 1886	Philip H. Sherard, b. 1851
1831 * <i>Talbot of Malahide</i>	Richd. Wogan Talbot, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. J. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1797 <i>Teignmouth</i>	Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.....	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, b. 1844
1461 <i>Trimlestown</i>	Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, m.	(None) [Ieyns, s.o.o., b. '61
1800 + <i>Ventry</i>	D. B. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1828, s. 1868, m.	Hn. F. R. Eveleigh-de-Mo-
1800 <i>Walscourt</i>	Erroll Augustus J. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m.	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, b. '75
1792 <i>Waterpark</i>	Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1863, m.....	Hon. C. Cavendish, b. 1883
1776 * <i>Westcote</i>	Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, E.V., b. 1842, s. 876, m....	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, b. 1881

The Houses of Parliament.—ii. The House of Commons.

THE constitution of Parliament, as it now exists, dates back almost eight centuries to the time of King John and Magna Charta. In this document there is a provision that "no scutage or aid shall be imposed in our realm save by the Commune Concilium of the realm," and to this Council were to be summoned the Prelates and Greater Barons individually, and the Lesser Barons and Tenants-in-chief collectively. From this groundwork the National Assembly has grown up through the reigns of the various Sovereigns until it has assumed its present shape. The principal landmarks of this growth are, the summons of citizens from Boroughs by Simon de Montfort, the assumption of the maxim "Grievances precede supply" under the Tudors and Stuarts; and the appearance of the office of Prime Minister, and the abolition of the custom of the Sovereign presiding at meetings of the Ministers, under the House of Hanover.

The representation in the Commons varied considerably until 1885, since which date it has stood at 670:—465 members from England, 30 from Wales, 72 from Scotland, and 103 from Ireland. Previous to the Union with Scotland, in 1707, the House consisted of only 513 members; in that year 45 were added for the new Kingdom. In 1801, when Ireland became part of the Kingdom, 100 members were added, and in 1832 the Reform Act raised the representation of Ireland to 105, and that of Scotland to 53. Between this date and 1885 only one change was made, 7 members being added to Scotland in 1867. Many of the old abuses have been swept away by the different Acts of Reform, but much confusion still remains in the nomenclature of the various divisions and sub-divisions of the constituencies, in consequence of which the members for Shoreditch, for instance, must be sought under the headings Haggerston and Hoxton.

The allotment of members to the great divisions of the Kingdom is shown in the following table, which also presents a view of the balance of parties as returned by each division at the General Election of 1895:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				* POSITION AS TO PARTIES (1895).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Univer- sities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	349	116	233 <i>Min.</i>
Wales	19	11	—	30	8	22	14 <i>Opp.</i>
Scotland	39	31	2	72	33	39	6 <i>Opp.</i>
Ireland	85	16	2	103	21	82	61 <i>Opp.</i>
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	411	259	152 <i>Min.</i>

More precisely, the parties stood as follows: Ministerialists, 411 (Conservatives 340, Liberal Unionists 71); Opposition, 259 (Liberals 177, Anti-Parnellites 71, Parnellites 11); and the Labour Party being represented by 10 Liberals and 2 Anti-Parnellites.

The letters after the names are—*C.* Conservative, *U.* Liberal-Unionist, *L.* Liberal, *P.* Parnellite, *A.-P.* Anti-Parnellite, *S.* Socialist, *Ind.* Independent, *Lab.* Labour, and *Temp.* Temperance. Former Members who lost their seats at the General Election are denoted by an asterisk*, while those who contested or won constituencies other than they formerly represented are marked thus †.

The figures placed after the names of constituencies give the number of electors on the register in the year 1897; the figures after the names of candidates represent the votes polled at the General Election (unless otherwise stated); members are printed in italics.

The total number of Electors upon the register in 1897 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the Population in the middle of the year:—

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.
Electors	5,078,394	10,259	653,573	9,077	728,107	7,069	6,460,074	9,641
Estmd. Population	31,055,355	62,738	4,218,279	58,597	4,553,172	44,205	39,826,806	59,443

In 1897, there were 16 bye elections (Barnsley Division of Yorks, Brightside Division of Sheffield, Cleveland Division of Yorks, Chertsey Division of Surrey, Deptford, East Denbighshire, Exchange Division of Liverpool, Halifax, Middleton Division of Lancs., Petersfield Division of Hants, Romford Division of Essex, Salisbury, Walthamstow Division of Essex, in England and Wales; Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, and Forfarshire in Scotland; and South Roscommon, in Ireland).

At the time of going to press there were no vacancies.

* The figures now (Dec. 1, 1897) stand at MINISTERIALISTS 406 (England 345, Wales 8, Scotland 32, Ireland 21), OPPOSITION 264 (England 120, Wales 22, Scotland 40, Ireland 82), MINISTERIAL MAJORITY, 142 (Labour Members, 12).

Speaker, The Right Hon. William Court Gully, M.P. for the City of Carlisle £5,000.
 Chairman of Committees, James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland £2,500.
 Temporary Chairmen, Arthur O'Connor; John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, &c.;
 J. Grant Lawson; and Edmond R. Wodehouse.

England.

465 MEMBERS; 4,792,970 ELECTORS.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 8,487
 Wm. Frederic Lawrence, C. unop.
 ABINGDON DIV. (Berks), 8,692
 Archie Kirkman Loyd, Q.C., C. 4,064
 Charles Alfred Price, L. ... 3,019
 ACCRINGTON DIV. (N. E. Lanc.),
 13,490
 Sir Joseph F. Leese, Q.C., L. ... 6,168
 William Mitchell, C. 5,828
 ALTRINCHAM D. (Cheshire), 11,984
 Coningsby E. Disraeli, C. ... 5,264
 Alexander Mere Latham, L. 3,889
 ANDOVER DIV. (Hants), 9,408
 Wm. W. Bramston Beach, C. unop.
 APPELEY DIV. (Wstmid.), 6,530
 Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., C. 2,950
 Theodore W. Fry, L. 2,077
 ARBURTON DIV. (Devon), 9,772
 Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, L. 4,380
 John Ashburner Nix, C. ... 3,776
 ASHFORD DIV. (Kent), 13,048
 Lawrence Hardy, C. unop.
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 7,409
 Herbert Whiteley, C. 3,436
 William Woods, L. 2,680
 James Sexton, S. (Lab.) ... 415
 ASTON MANOR, 11,518
 Capt. George William Grice-
 Hutchinson, C. 5,353
 John Lawson, L. 1,875
 ATTERcliffe (Sheffield), 12,530
 Ald. Batty Langley, L. unop.
 AYLESBURY DIV. (Bucks), 11,179
 Baron F. de Rothschild, U. unop.
 BANBURY DIV. (Oxon), 8,092
 Albert Brassey, C. 4,057
 Charles Thornton, L. 3,974
 BARKSTON ASH DIV. (Yorks,
 W. R.), 9,211
 Colonel Robert Gunter, C. ... unop.
 BARNARD CASTLE DIVISION
 (Durham), 11,264
 Sir Jos. W. Pease, Bt., L. ... 4,924
 Capt. Hn. Wm. L. Vane, C. 3,848
 BARNSELY DIV. (Yorks, W. R.),
 14,805
 (Bye-election 28 Oct., 1857.)
 Joseph Walton, L. 6,744
 Capt. James Blyth, C. ... 3,454
 Pete Curran, Ind. (Lab.) ... 1,091
 BARNSTAPLE DIV. (Devon), 11,313
 Sir Wm. Cameron Gull, Bt., U. 4,825
 * Alfred Billson, L. 4,593
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 7,016
 Sir Chas. William Cayser, C. 3,192
 Woomes C. Bonnerji, L. ... 2,355
 Pete Curran, S. (Lab.) 414
 BASTINGSTOCK DIV. (Hants), 10,284
 Arthur Fredk. Jeffreys, C. unop.
 BASSETLAW DIV. (Notts), 10,095
 Sir Fredk. Geo. M'ner, Bt., C. 4,874
 Robt. Eadon Leader, L. ... 3,621
 BATH (City of) (2), 7,134
 Col. Chas. W. Murray, C. ... 3,445
 Edmond Robt. Wodehouse, U. 3,358
 Sir Wm. Martin Conway, L. 2,917
 John M. Fleetwood Fuller, L. 2,865

BATTERSEA, 12,741
 John Burns, L. (Lab., late S.) 5,019
 Chas. Ridley Smith, C. (dec.) 4,766
 BEDFORD (Borough), 4,383
 Charles Guy Fym, C. 1,976
 *Sam. Howard Whitbread, L. 1,810
 BEDFORDSHIRE: see Biggleswade,
 and Luton.
 BERKS: see Abingdon, Newbury,
 and Wokingham.
 BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 11,297
 Alfred Lafone, C. 4,182
 * Reuben Vincent Barrow, L. 3,822
 BERWICK-UPON-TWEED DIV.
 (Northumberland), 9,516
 Sir Edward Grey, Bt., L. ... 4,378
 Lord Warkworth, C. 3,593
 BETHEL GREEN (N.E.), 7,821
 Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee
 Bhowanagjee, K.C.I.E., C. 2,591
 * George Howell, L. (Lab.) 2,431
 BETHEL GREEN (S.W.), 7,807
 Edwd. Hare Pickersgill, L. ... 2,603
 Wm. Arnold Statham, C. ... 2,324
 BEWLEY DIV. (Worc.), 10,462
 Alfred Baldwin, C. unop.
 BIGGLESWADE DIV. (Beds), 13,995
 Lord Alosyne Compton, U. ... 5,643
 * George W. E. Russell, L. 5,376
 BIRKENHEAD, 14,826
 Sir Elliott Lees, Bart., C. ... 6,178
 Wm. Hesketh Lever, L. ... 5,974
 BIRMINGHAM (Central), 11,861
 Ebenezer Parkes, U. unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (East), 11,805
 Sir John Benjamin Stone, C. unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (North), 9,631
 Ald. William Kenrick, U. ... 4,547
 Wm. James Lancaster, L. 1,213
 BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,611
 Joseph Powell Williams, U. 4,830
 Walter Priestman, L. 1,257
 BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,494
 Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamber-
 lain, U. (Colonial Sec.) ... 5,537
 Dr. Bernard O'Connor, A.-P. 1,259
 BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley,
 and Edgbaston.
 BISHOP AUCLAND DIVISION
 (Durham County), 11,094
 James Mellor Paulton, L. ... 5,032
 G. E. Markham, C. 3,735
 BLACKBURN (2), 18,802
 William Henry Hornby, C. 9,553
 Sir William Coddington, Bt., C. 9,150
 T. P. Ritzema, L. 6,840
 BLACKPOOL D. (N. Lanc.), 14,634
 Rt. Hn. Sir Matthew W. Rid-
 ley, Bart., C. (Home Sec.) ... unop.
 BODMIN DIV. (Cornwall), 9,857
 Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtnay, U. 4,035
 John M'Dougall, L. 3,492
 BOLTON (2), 19,185
 Herbert Shepherd-Cross, C. 8,494
 George Harwood, L. 8,453
 * Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman, C. 7,991
 Fred Brocklehurst, S. (Lab.) 2,694
 BOOTLE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 16,609
 Lt.-Col. T. Myles Sandys, C. unop.

BORDESELY (Birmingham), 13,956
 Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, U. ... 6,004
 Ald. William Cook, L. 2,154
 BOSTON, 3,402
 William Garfit, C. 1,633
 * Sir Wm. Jas. Ingram, Bt., L. 1,237
 BOSWORTH DIV. (Leic.), 11,210
 Chas. B. Bright M'Laren, L. 5,327
 Thomas Cope, C. 4,207
 BEW AND BROMLEY (Tower
 Hamlets), 10,560
 Hon. Lionel R. Holland, C. 4,339
 * John A. M. Macdonald, L. 3,178
 BRADFORD (Central), 10,465
 Jas. M. Leslie Wanklyn, U. 4,024
 * Rt. Hon. George John
 Shaw-Lefevre, L. 3,983
 BRADFORD (East), 13,578
 (Bye-election 10 Nov. 1856.)
 Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville, C. 4,921
 Alfred Billson, L. 4,526
 J. Keir-Hardie, S. (Lab.) ... 1,953
 BRADFORD (West), 11,710
 Ernest Flower, C. 3,936
 John C. Horsfall, L. 3,471
 Ben Tillet, S. (Lab.) ... 2,264
 BRENTFORD DIV. (Mid.), 11,005
 James Bigwood, C. unop.
 BRIDGWATER D. (Somerset), 10,302
 Edward James Stanley, C. unop.
 BRIGG DIV. (Lincoln), 10,699
 Harold James Reckitt, L. ... 4,886
 * John M. Richardson, C. ... 4,110
 BRIGHTON (2), 17,222
 Gerald W. Erskine Loder, C. 7,878
 B. C. Vernon-Wentworth, C. 7,490
 Sir Joseph Ewart, M.D., L. ... 5,082
 BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 11,301
 (Bye election 6 Aug. 1857.)
 Fred. Maddison L. (Lab.) 4,289
 J. Fitzalan Hope, O. 4,106
 BRISTOL (East), 12,072
 Sir Wm. Henry Wills, Bt., L. 4,129
 Samuel G. Hobson, S. (Lab.) 1,874
 BRISTOL (North), 11,526
 Lewis Fry, U. 4,702
 * Charles Townsend, L. ... 4,454
 BRISTOL (South), 12,592
 Sir Edward S. Hill, K.C.B., C. 5,190
 John O'Connor Power, L. ... 4,431
 BRISTOL (West), 8,662
 Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward
 Hicks-Beach, Bart., C. ... 3,815
 Hy. Hamilton Lawless, L. 1,842
 BRISTON (Lambeth), 10,352
 (Bye-election 30 Jan., 1856.)
 Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, C. ... 4,493
 Edward W. Nunn, L. 2,131
 BUCKINGHAM D. (Bucks), 11,583
 Wm. Walter Carille, C. 5,266
 * Herbert Samuel Leon, L. 4,830
 BUCKHAMSH (or Bucks): see Ayles-
 bury, Buckham and Wycombe.
 BUCKROSE D. (Yorks, E.R.), 9,473
 Sir Angus Holden, Bart., L. 4,076
 Thos. Clarence Edwd. Goff, C. 3,986
 BURNLEY, 14,059
 Hon. Philip J. Stanhope, L. 5,454
 Wm. Alexander Lindsey, C. 5,133
 Hy. M. Hyndman, S. (Lab.) 1,498

BURTON DIV. (Stafford), 10,639
Sydney Evershed, L. unop.
 BURY (Lancashire), 8,343
James Kenyon, C. 3,890
 Jno. Fredk. Chestham, L. 3,215
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,567
Viscount Chelsea, C. unop.
 CAMBERWELL (North), 11,558
Maj. Philip Hugh Dalbiac, C. 4,009
 *Edw. Hodson Bayley, L. 3,316
 Nelson Palmer, *Ind. (Lab.)* 32
 CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich, and Peckham.
 CAMBORNE D. (Cornwall), 7,221
Arthur Strauss, U. 3,166
 *Chas. Aug. V. Conybeare, L. 2,704
 CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 7,837
Sir K. Uniacke-Penrose-Fitzgerald, B., C. 3,574
 Alex. J. David, L. 2,920
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech.
 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,615
Prof. Richard C. Jebb, C. unop.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, q.c.c. unop.
 CANTERBURY (City), 3,895
John Henniker-Heaton, C. unop.
 CARLISLE (City), 6,960
Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, q.c., L. (Speaker) 3,167
 Samuel Porter Foster, C. 2,853
 CRATHAM, 10,127
Ald. Horatio D. Davies, C. 4,082
 Robt. Hippiasley Cox, L. 3,499
 CHELMSFORD D. (M. Essex), 9,997
Thomas Hishorne, C. unop.
 CHELSEA, 12,532
Chas. Algernon Whitmore, C. 5,524
 Octavius Beatty, L. 3,604
 CHELTENHAM, 7,357
Lt.-Gen. F. S. Russell, c.m.g., C. 3,409
 Wilfrid Blaydes, L. 2,940
 Alton W. Hillen, *Indep.* ... 23
 CHELTSEY DIV. (Surrey), 11,678
 (Bye-election, 18 Feb. 1897.)
Hy. Currie Leigh-Bennett, C. 4,845
 Lawrence J. Baker, L. 3,977
 CHESHIRE: see Altrincham, Crewe, Eddisbury, Hyde, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral.
 CHESTER (City), 7,106
Robt. Armstrong Yerburgh, C. unop.
 CHESTER-LE-STREET DIVISION (Durham), 15,445
Sir James Joyce, Bart., L. 7,370
 Viscount Morpeth, U. 4,113
 CHESTERFIELD D. (Derby), 10,804
Thomas Bayley, L. 4,572
 Augustus Wm. Byron, U. 4,235
 CHESTERTON D. (Cambs), 10,533
Walter Raymond Greene, C. 4,432
 *Hugh Edward Hoare, L. 4,012
 CRICHESTRE D. (Sussex), 9,451
Lord Edmund B. Talbot, C. unop.
 CHIPPENHAM DIV. (Wilts), 8,332
Sir John D. Poynder, Bt., C. 3,898
 John Thornton, L. 3,390
 CHORLEY D. (N. Lanc.), 11,733
Lord Balcarras, C. unop.
 CHRISTCHURCH, 7,572
Abel Henry Smith, C. 3,198
 Hon. T. Alnutt Erasey, L. 3,114
 CIRENCESTER DIV. (Glouc.), 9,712
 Hon. Allen Benj. Bathurst, C. 4,509
 *Harry L. W. Lawson, L. 4,294

CLAPHAM, 14,832
Percy Melville Thornton, C. 5,925
 John Kempter, L. 3,994
 CLERKENWELL (Finsbury), C. 3,362
Hon. Wm. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, C. 3,588
 *Dadabhai Naoroji, L. 2,783
 CLEVELAND D. (Yks. N. R.), 11,454
 (Bye-election, 12 Jan. 1897.)
Alfred Edward Pease, L. 5,508
 Lt.-Col. Robert Ropner, C. 4,080
 CLITHEROE D. (N. E. Lanc.), 17,415
Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., L. unop.
 COCKERMOUTH D. (Cumb.), 10,186
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., L. 4,259
 Thomas Milvain, q.c., C. 4,018
 COLCHESTER, 5,538
Sir Wetman D. Pearson, Bt., L. 2,475
 Edward Samuel Norris, C. 2,270
 COLNE VALLEY D. (Yorks. W. B.), 10,877
Sir James Kilson, Bt., L. ... 4,276
 Harold Thomas, C. 3,737
 Tom Mann, S. (Lab.) 1,245
 CORNWALL: see Bodmin, Camborne, Launceston, St. Austell, St. Ives, and Truro.
 COVENTRY (City), 11,493
Charles James Murray, C. 4,974
 *Wm. Hy. W. Ballantine, L. 4,624
 CREWE D. (Cheshire), 12,587
Hon. Robt. Arthur Ward, C. 5,413
 *W. S. Bright M'Leary, L. 4,863
 CROCKLADE D. (N. Wilts), 11,573
Alfred Popkinson, q.c., U. 4,679
 Lord Edm. Fitzmaurice, L. 4,580
 CROYDON, 16,853
Rt. Hon. C. Thomson Ritchie, C. 6,876
 Christ. C. Hutchinson, L. 4,647
 CUMBERLAND: see Cockermouth, Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith.
 DARLINGTON, 6,766
Arthur Pease, U. 3,354
 *Sir Theodore Fry, Bt., L. 2,697
 DARTFORD D. (N. W. Kent), 14,528
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt., C. 5,699
 Sir Pattenon Nickalls, L. 4,557
 DARWEN D. (N. E. Lanc.), 14,503
Alfred John Rutherford, C. 7,958
 *C. Philip Huntington, L. 6,217
 DEPTFORD, 13,898
 (Bye-election, 15 Nov., 1897.)
Arthur Hy. Aylmer Morton, C. 5,317
 Jno. Williams Benn, L. 4,993
 DERBY (Borough) (2), 17,228
Ald. Sir Hy. Howe Bemrose, C. 7,907
Geoffrey Drage, C. 7,076
 *Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, L. 6,785
 *Sir Thomas Roe, Knt., L. 6,475
 DERBYSH. (Mid. or Belper), 10,621
James Alfred Jacoby, L. 4,926
 William C. Bridgeman, C. 4,351
 DERBYSHIRE (N. E., or Ekington), 11,734
Thomas Dolling Bolton, L. 4,737
 Josiah Court, C. 4,210
 DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 13,988
John Gretton, jun., C. 6,104
 *Harrington E. Broad, L. 5,217
 DERBYSH. (W., or Wirksworth), 10,741
Victor C. W. Cavendish, U. unop.

DERBYSHIRE: see also Chesterfield, High Peak, and Ilkeston.
 DEVIZES DIV. (E. Wilts), 8,965
Edward Alfred Goulding, C. 4,114
 *Chas. E. H. Hobhouse, L. 3,937
 DEVONPORT (2), 8,019
Hudson E. Kearley, L. 3,570
Edwd. John C. Morton, L. ... 3,511
 Fridham H. P.-Wippell, U. 3,302
 Capt. T. Thynne, C. 3,262
 DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.
 DEWBURY, 13,227
Mark Oldroyd, L. 5,379
 Henry Strother Cautley, C. 3,875
 Edwd. R. Hartley, L. (Lab.) 1,080
 DONCASTER DIV. (Yorks. W. R.), 15,119
Frederick William Fison, C. 6,098
 Joseph Walton, L. 5,957
 DORSET (E., or Poole), 11,175
Hon. Humphrey N. Sturt, C. unop.
 DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,416
John K. Wingfield-Digby, C. unop.
 DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 8,828
William Ernest Brymer, C. unop.
 DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,631
 Col. Robert Williams, C. unop.
 DOVER, 5,472
George Wyndham, C. unop.
 DROTHING D. (M. Worc.), 9,377
Rd. Biddulph Martin, U. unop.
 DUDLEY, 15,977
R. Brooke Robinson, C. 6,536
 +Chas. Jas. Fleming, q.c., L. 5,795
 DULWICH (Camberwell), 12,199
Sir J. Blundell Maple, Bart. C. 5,458
 Charles Goddard Clarke, L. 2,176
 DURHAM (City), 2,588
Matthew Fowler, L. 1,111
 Hon. Arth. R. D. Elliot, U. 1,110
 DURHAM (Mid. or Brancepeth), 12,785
John Wilson, L. (Lab.) 5,937
 Anthony Wilkinson, C. 4,295
 DURHAM (N.-W., or Lanchester), 12,164
Lt. A. Atherley-Jones, q.c., L. 5,428
 James Joyce, C. 3,869
 DURHAM (S.-E., or N. Tees), 14,996
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bt., F.R.C., q.c.B., U. 5,978
 *Joseph Richardson, L. 5,864
 DURHAM (County of): see also Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.
 EALING D. (Middlesex), 13,902
Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, C. unop.
 E. GRIMSTAD D. (Sussex), 9,612
George J. Goschen, jun., C. 3,731
 Chas. J. H. Corbett, L. 2,874
 EASTBOURNE DIV. (Sussex), 11,164
Vice-Adm. Edw. Field, c.B. C. 4,139
 Capt. Hon. Thos. Seymour Brand, B.N., L. 4,079
 ECOLES D. (S. E. Lanc.), 13,527
Octavius Leigh Clare, C. 5,722
 *Henry John Roby, L. 5,302
 ECOLESALL (Sheffield), 10,638
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, C. unop.

EDDISBURY D. (Chesh.), 10,499	GORTON D. (S. E. Lanc.), 13,780	HEREFORD (City), 3,406
Henry James Tollemache, <i>O.</i> 3,176	Ernest Fredc. Geo. Hatch, <i>C.</i> 5,865	Chas. W. Radcliffe Cooke, <i>O.</i> 1,669
Roger Bate, <i>L.</i> 2,371	Rd. M. Pankhurst, <i>S. (Lab.)</i> 4,261	Sir Edward Robert Pearce-
EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 11,069	GRANTHAM, 2,899	Edgcumbe, <i>L.</i> 1,356
George Dixon, <i>U.</i> unop.	Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, <i>C.</i> 1,507	HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster,
EGRENTON D. (Cumbri'd.), 9,257	Saml. Danks Waddy, <i>q.c., L.</i> 1,167	and Ross.
Hon. H. Val. Duncombe, <i>C.</i> 3,717	GRAVESEND, 5,139	HERTFORD Div. (Herts), 10,194
*David Ainsworth, <i>L.</i> 3,586	Col. Jas. Dampier Palmer, <i>O.</i> 2,405	Abel Smith, <i>O.</i> unop.
ELLAND D. (Yorks, W.R.), 12,654	Lealie M. Johnson, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> 1,218	HERTFORDSHIRE (or Herts): see
Ald. Thomas Wyman, <i>L.</i> 5,387	GREENWICH, 11,073	Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans,
Arthur T. Clay, <i>C.</i> 5,081	Lord Hugh Cecil, <i>C.</i> 4,802	and Watford.
ENFIELD D. (Middlesex), 14,808	George Crispe Whiteley, <i>L.</i> 3,564	HEXHAM D. (Northumb.), 10,335
Maj. H. Ferrymann Bowles, <i>C.</i> unop.	GRIMSBY, GREAT, 12,043	Wentworth <i>C.B. Beaumont, L.</i> 4,438
EPPING DIV. (Essex, W.), 9,960	George Doughty, <i>L.</i> 4,347	Charles Edward Hunter, <i>C.</i> 4,093
<i>Lt.-Col. Mark Lockwood, C.</i> unop.	*Rt. Hon. Edwd. Heneage, <i>C.</i> 4,166	HEYWOOD D. (S. E. Lanc.), 9,593
EPROM D. (Mid Surrey), 11,721	GUILDFORD D. (Surrey), 12,116	George Kemp, <i>U.</i> 4,489
T. Townsend Bucknill, <i>q.c., C.</i> unop.	Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, <i>C.</i> unop.	*Ald. Thomas Snape, <i>L.</i> ... 3,933
ESKDALE D. (Cumbri'd.), 9,812	HACKNEY (Central), 8,658	HIGH PEAK D. (Derbysh.), 10,592
Robt. Andrews Allison, <i>L.</i> ... 3,745	Sir Andrew R. Scoble, <i>C.</i> 3,58	<i>Lt.-Col. Wm. Sidebottom, C.</i> 4,671
Henry Charles Howard, <i>J.</i> 3,598	K.C.S.I., <i>O.</i> 3,278	Arthur Gibb Symonds, <i>L.</i> 4,164
ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 13,665	Charles Russell, <i>L.</i> 2,966	HITCHIN Div. (Herts), 9,357
Major Fredc. Carne Rasch, <i>O.</i> 5,460	HACKNEY (North), 11,413	Geo. Bickersteth Hudson, <i>C.</i> unop.
D. Milne Watson, <i>L.</i> 3,520	Wm. Robt. Bousfield, <i>q.c., C.</i> 4,725	HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 11,857
ESSEX: see also Chelmsford, Ep-	Sylvain Mayer, <i>L.</i> 2,460	Sir Ch. Hall, <i>q.c., K.C.M.G., C.</i> unop.
ping, Harwich, Maldon, Rom-	HACKNEY (South), 12,533	HOLDERNESS D. (Yks., E.R.), 9,886
ford, Saffron Walden, and	Thos. Herbert Robertson, <i>C.</i> 4,681	Comr. G. R. Bethell, <i>R.N., C.</i> 4,512
Walthamstow.	*J. Fletcher Moulton, <i>q.c., L.</i> 4,362	Bourchier F. Hawkesley, <i>L.</i> 3,483
EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,205	HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,732	HOLMFIETH D. (Yks. W.R.), 11,219
Sir J. Archibald Willox, <i>C.</i> unop.	John Loules, <i>C.</i> 2,269	Henry Joseph Wilson, <i>L.</i> ... 5,001
EVESHAM D. (Worcester), 9,984	*Wm. R. Cremer, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> 2,229	G. E. Raine, <i>C.</i> 3,549
<i>Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C.</i> unop.	HALIFAX (2), 14,290	HOMTON Div. (Devon), 9,410
EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 7,060	Alfred Arnold, <i>C.</i> (1895) ... 5,475	Sir J. H. Kennaway, <i>Bl., C.</i> unop.
(Bye-election 10 Nov., 1897).	(Bye-election, 3 March, 1897).	HORNCASTLE D. (Lincoln), 9,609
Charles M ^r Arthur, <i>C.</i> 2,711	Afr'd Bilson, <i>L.</i> 5,644	Lord Willoughby de Brossy, <i>C.</i> 4,563
Russell Rea, <i>L.</i> 2,657	Sir Saville Crossley, <i>C.</i> ... 5,252	John Bruce Wallace, <i>L.</i> ... 3,022
EXETER (City), 8,464	Tom Mann, <i>Ind. (Lab.)</i> 2,000	HORNSEY Div. (Middx.), 15,466
Hon. Sir Henry Stafford	HALLAM (Sheffield), 9,483	Henry Charles Stephens, <i>C.</i> unop.
Northcote, <i>Bart., G.B., C.</i> 3,857	Rt. Hon. O. B. Stuart-Wortley,	HORSHAM Div. (Sussex), 9,340
A. Spencer Hogg, <i>L.</i> 3,363	<i>q.c., O.</i> unop.	John Heywood Johnson, <i>C.</i> unop.
EYE Div. (Suffolk, N.E.), 10,260	HALLAMSH. D. (Yks., W.R.), 14,769	HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING Div.
Fras. Seymour Stevenson, <i>L.</i> 4,437	Sir Fredk. T. Mappin, <i>Bl., L.</i> 5,949	(Durham), 14,091
F. J. Wootton Isaacson, <i>C.</i> 3,603	Frank S. U. Hatchard, <i>C.</i> 5,054	Robert Cameron, <i>L.</i> 6,592
FAREHAM Div. (Hants, S.), 15,449	HAMMERSMITH, 12,494	Vincent C. S. W. Corbett, <i>C.</i> 5,711
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick W.	Mj.-Gen. W. Goldsworthy, <i>O.</i> 5,017	HOWDENSHIRE Div. (Yorks, E.R.),
FitzWygram, <i>Bart., C.</i> ... unop.	Wm. C. Steadman, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> 3,238	9,592
FAVERSHAM D. (Kent), 13,282	HAMPSHIRE (or Hants): see	Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd, <i>C.</i> unop.
Frederic Gorell Barnes, <i>C.</i> 5,738	Andover, Basingstoke, Fare-	HOXTON (Shoreditch), 8,181
Samuel Barrow, <i>L.</i> 4,557	ham, New Forest, Petersfield,	James Stuart, <i>L.</i> 2,090
FINSBURY (East), 5,524	and Wight (Isle of).	Hon. Claude Geo. D.-Hay, <i>O.</i> 2,862
Henry Charles Richards, <i>O.</i> 2,260	HAMPSTEAD, 8,871	HULL (Central), 10,841
*James Rowlands, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> 1,990	Edward Brodie Hoare, <i>C.</i> ... unop.	Sir Jas. T. Woodhouse, <i>L.</i> ... 6,755
FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell	HANDSWORTH Div. (Staff.), 19,027	*Sir Joseph Crosland, <i>C.</i> ... 5,868
and Holborn.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, <i>Bl., U.</i>	H. Russell Smart, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> 1,594
FOBET OF DEAN D. (Gl.), 10,485	HANLEY, 14,193 [unop.]	HULL (East), 10,836
Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, <i>L.</i> unop.	William Woodall, <i>L.</i> 5,653	Sir Henry S. King, <i>K.C.I.E., C.</i> 5,476
FROME Div. (Somerset), 11,909	Arthur Howard Heath, <i>C.</i> 5,367	Fred Maddison, <i>L. (Lab.)</i> ... 3,515
(Bye-election 2 June, 1896).	HARBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 15,320	HULL (West), 15,277
John Emmott Barlow, <i>L.</i> ... 5,062	John William Logan, <i>L.</i> ... 6,699	Charles Henry Wilson, <i>L.</i> ... 6,637
Lord Alexander Thynne, <i>C.</i> 4,763	Lieut. Cecil Powney, <i>C.</i> ... 5,673	*Sir Clarence Smith, <i>L.</i> ... 4,153
FULHAM, 13,577	HARROW Div. (Middx.), 16,797	HUNT (West), 15,277
William Hayes Fisher, <i>O.</i> ... 5,378	(Bye-election, 30 Nov. 1895.)	Charles Henry Wilson, <i>L.</i> ... 6,637
Edwin Andrew Cornwall, <i>L.</i> 3,915	William Ambrose, <i>q.c., C.</i> ... unop.	Tom M ^r Carthy, <i>S. (Lab.)</i> ... 1,400
Wm. Parnell, <i>S. (Lab.)</i> 196	HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 11,435	HUNTINGDON D. (Hunts), 5,401
GAINSBOROUGH Div. (Linc.), 12,300	Sir Thomas Richardson, <i>U.</i> 4,853	Rt. Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry, <i>O.</i> 2,419
Emerson Bainbridge, <i>L.</i> 5,077	*Sir Christopher Furness, <i>L.</i> 4,772	John J. Wilks, <i>L.</i> 2,068
Ald. Edward Pearson, <i>C.</i> ... 4,301	HARWICH Div. (Essex), 11,607	HUNTINGDONSHIRE (or Hunts):
GATESHEAD, 14,884	James Round, <i>C.</i> 4,566	see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.
William Allan, <i>L.</i> 6,137	Robert Varty, <i>L.</i> 2,685	HYDE Div. (Cheshire), 10,220
Ald. John Lucas, <i>U.</i> 5,654	HASTINGS, 7,627	Jos. Watson Sidebottom, <i>O.</i> 4,735
GLOUCESTER (City), 7,042	Wm. Lucas Shadwell, <i>C.</i> ... 3,205	George Wood Rhodes, <i>L.</i> ... 3,844
Charles James Monk, <i>U.</i> ... 3,264	Cecil Bret Ince, <i>L.</i> 2,863	Geo. Smith Christie, <i>S. (Lab.)</i> 448
Arthur Spencer Wells, <i>L.</i> ... 2,791	HENLEY Div. (Oxon), 8,983	HYTHE, 5,027
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Ciren-	Robt. T. Hermon-Hodge, <i>C.</i> 3,831	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir James Bevan</i>
cester, Forest of Dean, Stroud,	Herbert Samuel, <i>L.</i> 3,470	Edwards, <i>K.C.M.G., C.</i> ... 2,189
Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.		Sir Israel Hart, <i>L.</i> 1,726

ILKESTON DIV. (Derby), 13,740
Sir B. Walter Foster, L. ... 6,215
Capt. Ed. P. Baumgarten, U. 5,524
INCE DIV. (S. W. Lancs.), 11,244
Col. H. B. - H. Blandell, C.B. 5,235
 **Samuel Woods, L. (Lab.)* 4,790
 IPSWICH (2), 10,014
Daniel Ford Goddard, L. ... 4,396
Sir Chas. Dalrymple, Bt., C. 4,293
Arth. Wellesley Soames, L. 4,250
 **Lord Elcho, C.* ... 4,219
ISLINGTON (East), 10,516
Benjamin Louis Cohen, C. ... 4,283
Thos. M'Kinnon Wood, L. 3,159
ISLINGTON (North), 10,825
Geo. C. Trout Bartley, C. ... 4,626
Thos. Bateman Napier, L. 3,317
ISLINGTON (South), 8,506
Sir Albert Kaye Rolitt, C. ... 3,563
Heber Leonidas Hart, L. ... 2,342
ISLINGTON (West), 8,671
Thomas Lough, L. ... 3,494
George Barham, U. ... 3,031
JARROW DIV. (Durham), 14,616
Sir Chas. M. Palmer, Bt., L. unop.
KEIGHLEY D. (Yks., W.R.), 12,141
Ald. John Brigg, L. ... 5,035
Walter Bairdson, C. ... 4,195
KENDAL D. (Westmorland), 6,187
Capt. J. FitzRoy Bagot, C. 2,771
Herbert Stephenson, L. ... 2,049
KENSINGTON (Lambeth), 10,023
Frederick Lucas Cook, C. ... 3,764
 **Mark Hanbury Beaufoy, L.* 2,769
Wm. Wightman, L. (Temp.) 730
KENSINGTON (North), 9,126
Wm. E. Thompson Sharpe, C. 3,829
 **Fredk. Charlwood Frye, L.* 2,813
KENSINGTON (South), 8,757
 (Bye-election, 28 Nov. 1895.)
Lord Warwick, C. ... unop.
KENT (County of): see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), & Tunbridge.
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,731
Augustus Fredk. Godson, C. 2,008
Richard Eye, L. ... 1,713
 KING'S LYNN, 3,032
Thos. Gibson Bowles, C. ... 1,395
Herbert Beaumont, L. ... 1,326
KINGSTON DIV. (Surrey), 14,331
Ald. Thomas Skeeves-Cox, C. 5,745
Alderman Charles Burt, L. 3,600
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.
KINGSWINFORD D. (Staff.), 11,999
Rt. Hon. A. S. Hill, q.o., C. unop.
KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 10,063
Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, k.c.m.g., C. ... 3,878
Ald. Benj. S. Johnson, L. 2,468
KNUTSFORD D. (Cheshire), 9,948
Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, C. unop.
LAMBETH (North), 7,546
Henry Morton Stanley, U. ... 2,877
Chas. Philips Trevelyan, L. 2,478
LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, Norwood.
LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale, North.
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 Ormskirck, Southport, Widnes.
LANCASTER D. (N. Lancs.), 11,289
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, C. 5,028
Isaac Saunders Leadam, L. 4,994
LAUNCESTON D. (Cornwall), 9,435
Thomas Owen, L. ... 3,633
Frederick Wills, U. ... 2,975
LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.
LEEDS (Central), 9,962
Rt. Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, C. 4,631
Leitch James, L. ... 3,977
LEEDS (East), 9,138
Thomas Richmond Leuty, L. 3,856
John Danvers Power, C. ... 3,145
LEEDS (North), 14,824
Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, O. 5,992
Herbert S. Baines, L. ... 4,484
LEEDS (South), 12,338
J. Lawson Walton, q.o., L. 4,608
Regional Jas. Neville, C. 4,447
Arthur Shaw, S. (Lab.) ... 622
LEEDS (West), 15,373
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 6,314
Col. Jno. T. North, C. ... 6,218
LEEK DIV. (Staffordsh.), 10,993
Charles Bill, C. ... 4,705
Robert Pearce, L. ... 4,091
LEICESTER (BORO') (2), 24,545
Henry Broadhurst, L. (Lab.) 9,792
Walter Hasell, L. ... 7,753
Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C. ... 7,654
Joseph Burgess, S. (Lab.) 4,009
LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.
LEIGH DIV. (S.W. Lancs.), 11,262
Charles Prestwich Scott, L. ... 5,130
Wm. W. A. FitzGerald, C. 4,453
LEOMINSTER D. (Hereford), 9,833
James Rankin, C. ... unop.
LEWES DIV. (SUSSEX), 12,675
Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., C. unop.
LEWISHAM, 13,267
John Penn, C. ... unop.
LICHFIELD D. (Staffordsh.), 9,516
 (Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1896.)
Tho. Courtenay T. Warner, L. 4,483
 **Maj. Leonard Darwin, U.* 3,955
LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,836
Harry S. Samuel, C. ... 2,661
Wm. M. Thompson, L. (Lab.) 2,071
LINCOLN (City), 8,362
Charles Hilton Seely, U. ... 3,808
 **William Crossfield, L.* ... 3,590
LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.
LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.
LONDON (City) (2), 33,595
Sir Regd. Hanson, Bt., C. } unop.
Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, C. }
LONDON UNIVERSITY, 4,054
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., U. unop.

LONSDALE (NORTH) DIV. (N. Lancashire), 9,353
Richd. Fredk. Cavendish, U. 4,313
Baron Halkett, L. ... 3,010
LOUGHBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 10,710
J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, L. 4,732
Robert L. Tooth, C. ... 4,360
LOUTH D. (Lincolnsh.), 9,644
Robert William Perks, L. ... 4,191
Lt.-Col. F. Alfred Lucas, C. 3,779
Lowestoft D. (Suffolk), 12,323
Henry Seymour Foster, C. ... 5,199
Alfred Sington, L. ... 3,820
LUDLOW D. (Shropshire), 10,652
Robert Jasper More, U. ... unop.
LUTON DIV. (Beds), 12,921
Thomas Gair Ashton, L. ... 5,430
Col. Oliver Thos. Duke, U. 5,244
LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.
MAOULSFIELD D. (Chesh.), 8,692
Wm. Bromley-Davenport, C. unop.
MAIDSTONE, 4,849
 †*Sir Fredk. Seager Hunt, Bt., C.* unop.
MALDON DIV. (Essex), 10,055
Hon. Chas. Hedley Strutt, C. 4,618
 **Cyril J. S. Dodd, q.o., L.* 4,006
MANCHESTER (East), 12,079
Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, C. 5,386
Prof. Jos. E. C. Munro, L. ... 4,610
MANCHESTER (North), 10,849
Charles Ernest Schwann, L. 4,327
Arthur H. A. Morton, C. ... 3,872
MANCHESTER (N. E.), 10,253
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bart., c.o.s.t., C. ... 3,961
Edwin Holt, L. ... 3,720
James Johnston, S. (Lab.) 546
MANCHESTER (N.-W.), 11,762
Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Bart., C. ... 4,997
Thomas Francis Byrne, L. 3,526
MANCHESTER (South), 11,431
Marquess of Lorne, k.t., U. 4,457
 **Sir Hy. Enfid. Roscoe, L.* 4,379
MANCHESTER (S. W.), 9,496
Wm. Johnson Galloway, C. 3,994
John Moir Astbury, q.o., L. 3,495
MANSFIELD DIV. (Notts), 13,166
John Carvell Williams, L. ... 5,670
Col. Henry Eyre, c.b., C. ... 4,285
MARYLEBONE (East), 7,299
Edmund Bounio, C. ... 3,379
Col. Alan Gardner, L. ... 1,845
MARYLEBONE (West), 8,642
Sir Horace B. Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., U. ... 3,734
Bertram S. Straus, L. ... 2,273
MEDWAY DIV. (Kent), 13,856
Maj. Chas. Edw. Ward, C. unop.
MELTON D. (Leicester), 12,691
Lord Edward Manners, C. ... 5,636
Arthur Wakerley, L. ... 4,283
MIDDLEBROUGH, 15,476
Jos. Havlock Wilson, L. (Lab.) 6,755
Col. Saml. A. Sadler, v.d., C. 4,735
MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.
MIDDLETON D. (S. E. Lancs.), 12,945
 (Bye-election, 4 Nov., 1897.)
Ald. James Duckworth, L. ... 5,964
William Mitchell, C. ... 5,664
MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,578
Spencer Oharrington, C. ... 2,383
James Haysman, L. ... 1,514

MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 8,771		NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 11,684		OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.	
Albert Spicer, L.	3,743	Henry Labouchere, L.	4,884	PADDINGTON (North), 7,369	
E. M. Underdown, q.c., C.	3,589	Adolphus Drucker, C.	3,820	John Aird, C.	2,894
MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 11,532		Edward Harford, L.	3,703	George Henry Maberly, L.	1,852
Reginald M'Kenna, L.	4,965	Jacob Jacobs, C.	3,394	PADDINGTON (South), 5,581	
W. Ellis Hume Williams, C.	4,303	Fredk. G. Jones, S. (Lab.).	1,216	Sir Thomas Geo. Fardell, C. unop.	
MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 13,783		John M. Robertson, Ind.	1,131	PROHAM (Camberwell), 11,224	
Col. Hon. Fredk. C. Morgan, S.	5,815	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (East, or Wellingborough), 13,673		Fredk. George Banbury, C.	
Clifford Cory, L.	5,203	Fras. Alston Channing, L.	6,177	Ald. Chas. Clements, L.	
MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 12,104		Herbt. Lush-Wilson, q.c., C.	4,961	PENRITH D. (Cumberland), 8,983	
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon		NORTHAMPTONSH. (Mid.), 11,965		James William Lowther, C.	
Harcourt, L. (Leader, Opp.).	7,243	Sir James Pender, Bart., C.	5,084	Thos. Sadler Douglas, L.	
Wm. Edwin Williams, C.	1,956	*Rt. Hn. Chas. E. Spencer, L.	4,802	PHENBYN and FALMOUTH, 2,656	
MORLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.L.),	13,716	NORTHAMPTONSH. (N.), 10,915		Fredk. John Horniman, L.	
Alfred Edidson Hutton, L.	5,834	Edward Philip Monckton, C. unop.		*William George Caveudish-	
William Carr, C.	4,166	NORTHAMPTONSH. (South), 9,216		Bentinck, C.	
MORPETH, 8,894		Hn. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, C.	4,553	PETERBOROUGH (City), 5,006	
Thomas Burt, L. (Lab.).	3,404	*David Charles Guthrie, L.	3,324	Robert Purvis, O.	
Maltman Barry, C. (Lab.).	1,235	NORTHUMBRLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyne-side, and Wansbeck.		*Alpheus C. Morton, L.	
NEW FOREST D. (Hants), 10,246		NORTHWICH D. (Chesh.), 12,129		PETERSFIELD D. (Hants), 8,474	
Hon. John W. E. Douglas-		Sir John T. Brunner, Bt., L.	5,706	(Bye-election 8 June, 1897).	
Scott-Montagu, C.	unop.	Thomas Ward, U.	4,068	Wm. Graham Nicholson, C.	
NEWARK DIV. (Notts), 10,384		NORWICH (City) (2), 18,181		J. Bonham Carter, L.	
Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton, C. unop.		Samuel Hoare, C.	8,117	PLYMOUTH (2), 13,111	
NEWBURY DIV. (Berks), 10,766		Sir Harry Bullard, C.	8,035	Sir Edward Clarke, q.c., C.	
William George Mount, C.	4,895	Thomas O. Terrell, L.	7,329	Charles Harrison, L.	
Sir John Swinburn, Bt., L.	3,770	Fredk. William Verney, L.	7,219	Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, C.	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 52,344		NORWOOD (Lambeth), 10,164		Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, L.	
Sir Chas. Fredk. Hamond, C.	12,832	Charles Ernest Tritton, C. unop.		PONTEFRAC, 2,809	
Wm. Donaldson Cruddas, C.	12,170	NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,564		Thomas Willans Nussey, L.	
*Rt. Hon. John Morley, L.	11,862	Edward Bond, C.	4,900	James Fitzalan Hope, C.	
James Craig, L.	11,154	*Rt. Hn. Arnold Morley, L.	4,735	C. 1,188	
Fred. Hammill, S. (Lab.).	2,304	NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 12,109		POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,971	
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 8,639		Ld. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.	4,802	Sydney Charles Buxton, L.	
William Allen, L.	3,510	Fredk. William Maude, L.	4,369	Wm. Pelham Bullivant, C.	
Arthur Morrier Lee, U.	3,399	NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 14,949		PORTSMOUTH (2), 25,417	
NEWINGTON (WEST), 8,270		James Henry Yozall, L.	6,088	Sir John Baker, L.	
Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L.	3,219	Arthur G. Sparrow, U.	5,575	Walter Owen Clough, L.	
George Wm. Tallents, C.	2,769	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts):		Alfred C. Harnsworth, C.	
NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.		see Bassettlaw, Mansfield,		Rt. Hn. Evelyn M. Ashley, U.	
NEWMARKT DIV. (Cambs.), 9,762		Newark, and Rushcliffe.		ERBSTON (2), 16,531	
Harry L. B. M'Calmont, O.	4,210	NUNEATON DIV. (Warwick), 11,921		Rt. Hn. Robt. W. Hanbury, O.	
*Sir George Newnes, Bt., L.	3,867	Fras. Alex. Newdigate, C.	5,572	Wm. E. M. Tomlinson, C.	
NEWPORT D. (Shropshire), 10,685		James Tomkinson, L.	4,175	Ald. J. Tattersall, S. (Lab.).	
Col. Wm. Kenyon-Slaney, C. unop.		OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.		PRESTWICH D. (S.E. Lanc.), 14,472	
NEWTOWN D. (S.W. Lanc.), 11,676		OLDHAM (2), 28,899		Frederick Cavoley, L.	
Hon. T. Wodehouse Leigh, O.	5,358	Robert Ascroft, C.	13,085	*Robt. Gray C. Mowbray, C.	
James Moon, L.	3,854	Jas. Francis Oswald, q.c., C.	12,465	PUDSEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 13,919	
NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham),		Adam Lee, L.	12,469	Briggs Priestley, L.	
10,897		*Rt. Hn. Sir John Tomlinson		Sir Andrew Fairbairn, U.	
Robert John Price, L.	4,606	Hibbert, K.O.S., L.	12,092	RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH DIV.	
Henry Rider Haggard, C.	4,408	ORMSKIRK D. (S.W. Lanc.), 10,414		(S. E. Lanc.), 11,463	
NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,278		Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Bower		Col. John James Mellor, O.	
Frederick Wm. Wilson, L.	4,220	Forwood, Bart., C.	4,780	Dr. Geo. Herb. Pollard, L.	
*Robert T. Gurdon, U.	4,086	Thomas Stoner, L.	1,885	RAMSEY DIV. (Hunts), 6,675	
NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 9,878		OSGOLDROSS D. (Yks. W.R.), 13,628		Hon. Alwyn E. Fellowes, O.	
H. H. Cozens-Hardy, q.c., L.	4,246	Sir John Austin, Bart., L.	5,119	HARRY HELDMANN, L.	
Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, Bt., C.	3,738	Job Harling, C.	4,954	READING, 9,450	
NORFOLK (N.-W., or Freebridge),		OSWESTRY D. (Shropshire), 10,951		Chas. Townshend Murdoch, O.	
10,959		Stanley Leighton, C.	4,605	*George Wm. Palmer, L.	
Joseph Arch, L. (Lab.).	4,817	Capt. Owen Thomas, L.	3,598	REIGATE DIV. (Surrey), 11,728	
Edwd. Kendrick B. Tighe, C.	3,520	OTLEY DIV. (Yorks W.R.), 11,537		Hon. Henry Cubitt, C. unop.	
NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,704		Marmaduke D'A. Wyvill, C.	4,970	RICHMOND D. (Yks., N.E.), 10,754	
Francis Taylor, U.	4,281	*Sir John Barran, Bart., L.	4,622	John Hulton, C.	
Thomas Hamer Dolbey, L.	3,445	OXFORD (City), 8,014		Edmund R. Turton, L.	
NORFOLK (S.-W., or Thetford),		Viscount Valentia, C.	3,623	RIPON DIV. (Yorks, W.R.), 10,490	
9,014		Thos. H. Kingerlee, L.	2,975	Rt. Hn. J. Lloyd Wharton, C.	
Thomas Leigh Hare, C.	3,968	OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 6,145		Robt. C. Phillimore, L.	
Ald. Richard Winfrey, L.	3,762	Right Hon. Sir John Robt		ROCHDALE, 12,161	
NORMANTON D. (Yks., W.R.), 13,032		Mowbray, Bart., C.		Col. Clement M. Roys, C.	
Benjamin Pickard, L. (Lab.).	5,499	Rt. Hon. J. Gilbert Talbot, C. } unop.		Wm. Leatham Bright, L.	
D'Arvy Wilson, C.	3,941			Geo. S. Barnes, S. (Lab.).	

BOMFORD DIV. (Essex), 23,475
(Bye-election, 1 Feb., 1897).
Lovis Sinclair, C. 8,156
Herbert Henry Raphael, L. 8,031
ROSS DIV. (Hereford), 10,783
Michael Biddulph, U. 4,573
Arthur Withley, L. 2,828
ROSENDALE D. (N.E. Lanc.) 11,504
John Henry Maden, L. unop.
ROTHERHAM D. (Yorks, W. R.),
14,470
Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, L. unop.
ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 9,222
John Cumming Macdonia, O. 4,092
Ambrose Pomeroy, L. 2,246
RUGBY D. (Warwickshire), 9,810
Hon. Richard G. Verney, C. 4,354
John Corrie Grant, L. 4,070
RUSHELCLIFFE D. (Notts), 13,666
John Edward Ellis, L. 5,752
Geo. Murray Smith, U. 5,119
RUTLAND (County), 4,204
George Henry Finch, C. unop.
RYE DIVISION (Sussex), 11,613
Arthur M. Brookfield, O. unop.
SAFFRON WALDEN D. (Essex), 8,799
Charles Gold, L. 3,806
Charles Wing Gray, C. 3,381
ST. ALBANS DIV. (Herts), 10,675
Hon. Vicary Gibbs, O. unop.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S D. (Kent), 13,653
Eight Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, O. unop.
ST. AUSTELL D. (Cornwall), 9,522
Wm. Alex. M. Arthur, L. 4,193
Michael Williams, U. 3,092
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER Sq. 10,004
Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, O. unop.
ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets), 3,348
Harry Hananel Marks, C. 1,581
***John Williams Benn, L.** 1,570
ST. HELENS, 10,279
Henry Seton-Karr, O. 4,700
John Forster, L. 4,091
ST. IVES D. (Cornwall), 7,402
Thos. Bedford Bolitho, U. unop.
ST. PANCRAS (East), 7,075
Robert Grant Webster, C. 2,612
Benj. Francis Costelloe, L. 2,323
ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,553
Edwd. Robert Pacy Moon, C. 2,834
Herbert Henry Raphael, L. 2,623
John Leighton, Ind. 29
ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,575
(Bye-election 28 Jan., 1896).
Herbert Merton Jessel, U. 2,631
George Montagu Harris, L. 1,375
ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,088
Harry Robert Graham, C. 3,104
Dr. Wm. Job Collins, L. 2,273
SALFORD (North), 9,168
Fredk. Platt-Higgins, C. 3,787
***Wm. Henry Holland, L.** 3,371
SALFORD (South), 9,540
Str Hy. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., O. 3,384
Alexander Forrest, L. 3,310
Hy. W. Hobart, S. (Lab.).. 813
SALFORD (West), 11,116
Lees Knowles, O. 4,354
Vernon K. Armitage, L. 4,254
SALISBURY (City), 2,868
(Bye-election, 27 Jan., 1897).
Augustus Henry Althusen, C. 1,425
J. M. Fleetwood Fuller, L. 1,278

SCARBOROUGH, 5,509
Jos. Compton Rickett, L. 2,415
***Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bt., O.** 2,391
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,981
Thos. Power O'Connor, A.-P. 2,089
+Wm. Ellison Macartney, C. 1,452
SEVENOAKS D. (Kent), 14,130
Henry William Forster, C. unop.
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,817
Col. Sir How. Vincent, O.B., C. unop.
SHEFFIELD; see also Attercliffe,
Brightside, Ecclesall, & Hallam.
SHIPLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 14,575
Jas. Fortescue Flannery, U. 5,999
***Wm. Pollard Byles, L.** 5,921
SHROEDITH; see Haggerston,
and Hoxton.
SHREWSBURY, 4,381
Henry David Greene, Q.O., O. unop.
SHROPSHIRE; see Ludlow, New-
port, Oswestry, & Wellington.
SKIPTON D. (Yorks, W.R.), 11,334
Walter Morrison, U. 4,902
Jas. Anson Farrer, L. 4,763
SLEAFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,898
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, O. 4,553
Wm. Shearburn Fox, L. 2,687
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,278
Henry Hothouse, U. 4,408
J. C. Swinburne Hanham, L. 3,334
SOMERSET (Northern), 10,431
Evan Henry Llewellyn, C. 4,552
***Thos. Courtney Warner, L.** 3,966
SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,344
Edward Strachey, L. 4,167
Henry Gribble Turner, C. 3,827
SOMERSET; see also Bridgwater,
Frome, Wellington, and Wells.
SOUTH MOLTON D. (Devon), 8,971
George Lambert, L. 4,283
Prof. James Long, U. 2,923
SOUTH SHIELDS, 15,507
Wm. Snowdon Robson, Q.C., L. 5,057
Henry H. Wainwright, O. 4,924
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 15,238
Sir John B. Simeon, Bt., U. 5,413
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1896).
Sir F. H. Evans, K.C.M.G., L. 5,557
George Candy, Q.C., O. 5,522
C. A. Gibson, S. (Lab.).. 273
SOUTHPORT D. (S.W. Lanc.), 12,212
Rt. Hon. Geo. N. Curson, O. 5,163
Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland, L. 4,399
SOUTHWARK (West), 8,127
Richd. Knight Causton, L. 2,989
Fredk. Wm. Horner, C. 2,870
SOUTHWARK; see also Bermond-
sey, and Rotherhithe.
SOVERBY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 11,790
Rt. Hon. John W. Mellor, Q.C., L. 5,328
J. C. Bailey, C. 3,754
SPALDING DIV. (Lincoln), 13,663
Harry Fredk. Pollock, U. 4,623
***Halley Stewart, L.** 4,274
SPEN VALLEY D. (Yorks, W. R.),
10,523
Thos. Palmer Whittaker, L. 4,700
Frederick Ellis, O. 3,879
STAFFORD (Borough), 3,440
Theodore F. Chas. E. Shaw, L. 1,568
Thomas Salt, C. 1,556
STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 14,651
James Heath, C. 6,206
Leonard K. Shoobridge, L. 5,538

STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 10,548
Hamar Alfred Bass, U. unop.
STAFFORDSHIRE; see also Burton,
Handsworth, Kingswinford,
Leek, and Lichfield.
STALYBRIDGE, 7,174
Tom Harrop Sidebottom, O. 3,389
Joshua Macer Wright, L. 2,757
STAMFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,537
William Younger, C. 4,203
Arthur Priestley, L. 3,814
STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,980
Fredk. Wootton Isaacson, C. 2,348
Willoughby Hyett Dickin-
son, L. 1,876
STOCKPORT (2), 11,676
George Whiteley, O. 5,410
Beresford V. Melville, O. 5,067
***Sir Joseph Leigh, L.** 4,933
John Roskill, L. 4,562
STOCKTON-ON-TREES, 10,480
Jonathan Samuel, L. 4,786
***Thomas Wrightson, C.** 4,314
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 11,968
Douglas Harry Coghill, C. 4,396
***Geo. G. Leveson-Gower, L.** 4,196
STOWMARKET DIV. (Suff.), 10,947
Ian Malcolm, O. 5,144
Henry Walker, L. 3,701
STRAND, 10,367
Hon. Wm. Fredk. D. Smith, O. unop.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON DIVISION
(Warwickshire), 9,756
Col. Victor Milsard, O. 4,598
Thomas Sadler, L. 2,827
STRATFORD D. (S.E. Lanc.), 16,748
John William Maclure, U. unop.
STROUD DIV. (Glouc.), 11,300
Chas. Alfred Cripps, Q.C., O. 5,175
Charles P. Allen, L. 4,514
SUDBURY DIV. (Suffolk), 10,724
Sir Outhbert Quilter, Bart, U. unop.
SUFFOLK (County of); see Eye,
Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sud-
bury, and Woodbridge.
SUNDERLAND (2), 23,327
Wm. Theodore Doxford, O. 9,833
Sir Ed. Temperley Gourley, L. 8,232
***Samuel Storey, L.** 8,189
SURREY (County of); see Chert-
sey, Epsom, Guildford, Kings-
ton, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
SUSSEX (County of); see Chiches-
ter, Eastbourne, East Grinstead,
Horsham, Lewes, and Bye.
TAMWORTH D. (Warwick), 11,275
Philip Albert Muntz, C. unop.
TAUNTON, 3,145
Lt.-Col. Alfred Cholmeley
Earle-Welby, C. unop.
TAVISTOCK D. (Devon), 12,321
Hugh C. Fovvles-Luttrell, L. 4,970
Col. R. W.-Thomson, O.B., U. 4,597
TEWKESBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,462
Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., O. unop.
THANET, ISLE OF, D. (Kent), 9,540
Rt. Hon. James Lowther, O. unop.
THIRSK & MALTON DIVISION
(Yorks, N. & W.R.), 12,470
John Grant Lawson, C. unop.
THORNBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,194
Chas. Edwd. H. A. Colston, O. 5,727
Arthur Acland Allen, L. 4,638

- TVERTON D. (Devon), 9,423**
Colonel Sir William Hood
Walrod, Bart., O. unop.
TORQUAY DIV. (Devon), 9,201
Comm. Arthur S. Philpotts, O. 4,205
Fras. Leyland Harratt, L. ... 4,030
TOTNES DIV. (Devon), 9,650
Fras. Bingham Midway, U. ... 4,630
Alfred J. Sparke, L. 2,264
TOTTENHAM D. (Middx.), 17,642
Joseph Howard, O. 6,387
Clem Edwards, L. (Lab.) ... 3,817
TOWER HAMLETS: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney, and Whitechapel.
TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 8,977
(Bye-election, 29 Nov. 1895.)
Augustus Fredk. Warr, C. unop.
TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,289
Robt. Paterson Houston, O. ... 3,609
Wm. Mulholland, q.c., L. ... 1,552
TRUBO DIV. (Cornwall), 9,036
Edwin Lawrence, U. 3,282
Henry Turney Waddy, L. ... 3,012
TUNBRIDGE DIV. (Kent), 12,859
A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, C. unop.
TYNEMOUTH, 7,919
Richard Sims Donkin, O. ... 3,168
Francis D. Blake, L. 2,959
TYNESIDE D. (Northumb.), 15,712
Joseph Albert Pease, L. 6,066
Arnold Henry White, U. ... 5,631
UXBRIDGE D. (Middx.), 12,946
Sir Frederick D. Dixon-Hartland, Bt., O. unop.
WAKEFIELD (City), 5,855
Viscount Milton, U. 2,864
Henry S. Lee Wilson, L. 2,165
WALSALL, 12,048
Sydney Gedge, O. 5,145
*** Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Bart., L. 4,828**
WALTHAMSTOW D. (Essex), 19,845
(Bye-election, 3 Feb. 1897.)
+ Samuel Woods, L. (Lab.) ... 6,518
Thomas Robert Dewar, C. ... 6,239
WALTON (Liverpool), 10,145
James Henry Stock, O. unop.
WALWORTH (Newington), 7,633
James Bailey, O. 2,822
Russell Spokes, L. 2,269
George Lansbury, S. (Lab.) ... 203
WANDSWORTH, 18,266
Henry Kimber, C. 6,482
Marsh Mayhew, L. 3,248
WANSBECK D. (N'thumb.), 13,226
Charles Fenwick, L. (Lab.) ... 5,629
Jos. J. Harris, C. (Lab.) ... 2,422
WARRINGTON, 8,716
Robert Pierpoint, C. 4,001
Percival B. Scott, L. 3,326
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 5,876
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, U. unop.
WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.
WATFORD DIV. (Herts), 12,398
Thomas Fredk. Halsey, C. unop.
WEDNESBURY, 10,943
Walford Davis Green, O. ... 4,924
Charles E. R. Roberts, L. ... 4,733
WELLINGTON D. (Salop), 8,341
Alex. Hargreaves Brown, U. unop.
- WELLINGTON D. (Somerset), 9,964**
Sir Alex. F. A. Hood, Bt., C. unop.
WELLS DIV. (Somerset), 10,995
Hon. H. G. Hylton Jolliffe, C. 4,696
Beaumont Morice, L. 3,286
WEST BROMWICH, 9,560
James Ernest Spencer, O. unop.
WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,225
Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, C. 4,622
Oscar Browning, L. 1,681
WEST HAM (North), 14,684
Ernest Gray, C. 5,635
*** T. N. Archibald Grove, L. 4,931**
WEST HAM (South), 16,751
Maj. George Edwd. Banes, C. 4,750
*** Jas. Keir-Hardie, S. (Lab.) 3,975**
WESTBURY DIV. (Wilts), 9,791
Capt. Richard Godolphin Walmsley Chaloner, O. ... 4,497
*** Gee. Pargiter Fuller, L. 4,331**
WESTHOUGHTON DIVISION (S.E. Lancs.), 14,737
Lord Stanley, O. unop.
WESTMINSTER (City), 7,679
William Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, C. unop.
WESTMORLAND: see Appleby, and Kendal.
WHITBY D. (Yorks, N.E.), 10,844
Maj. Ernest Wm. Beckett, O. unop.
WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 5,411
Sir Samuel Montagu, Bt., L. 2,009
Sir Wm. Hy. Porter, Bt., C. 1,977
WHITEHAVEN, 2,792
Augustus Helder, C. 1,380
*** Thos. Shepherd Little, L. 1,114**
WIDNES D. (S. W. Lanc.), 9,619
John Saunders Gilliat, C. 3,973
Henry Wade Deacon, L. 3,456
WIGAN, 7,891
Sir Fras. Sharp Powell, Bt., O. 3,949
Thos. Aspinwall, L. (Lab.) 3,075
WIGHT, ISLE OF (Hants), 14,400
Sir Richard Everard Webster, q.c., G.C.M.G., O. 5,809
Hon. A. Wodehouse, C.B., L. 5,363
WILTON DIV. (Wilts), 8,421
Viscount Folkestone, O. 3,828
Lionel Edm. Pyke, q.c., L. 3,565
WILTSHIRE (or Wilts): see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.
WIMBLEDON D. (Surrey), 17,918
Hy. Cosmo Orme Bonsor, C. unop.
WINCHESTER (City), 2,505
William Henry Myers, C. unop.
WINDSOR, 2,938
Francis Tress Barry, C. unop.
WIRRAL D. (Cheshire), 13,324
Col. Edward T. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, R.A., C. unop.
WISBECH D. (Cambs), 10,563
Charles Tyrrell Giles, O. ... 4,368
*** Hon. Arthur G. Brand, L. 4,145**
WOKINGHAM D. (Berks), 10,981
Sir George Russell, Bt., C. unop.
WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 8,743
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.O.S.I., L. 4,011
Rupert E. Cooke Kettle, C. 2,977
WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 8,967
Rt. Hon. Chas. P. Villiers, U. unop.
WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 10,330
Sir Alfred Hickman, O. 4,770
George Rennie Thorne, L. ... 3,947
- WOODBRIDGE DIV. (Suff.), 12,198**
Capt. Ernest G. Prertyman, O. 5,410
*** Robert Lacey Everett, L. 4,778**
WOODSTOCK D. (Oxford), 9,915
Geo. Herbert Morrill, O. ... 4,669
*** Godf. Rathbone Benson, L. 3,740**
WOOLWICH, 13,745
Col. Edwin Hughes, O. 6,662
Benjamin Jones, L. (Lab.) 3,857
WORCESTER (City), 7,775
Hon. George H. Allsopp, C. 3,530
Jas. Thos. Hincks, L. ... 2,328
WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 11,558
Jos. Austen Chamberlain, U. unop.
WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 11,691
John William Wilson, U. 5,012
Robert Waite, L. 4,024
WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
WYCOMBE D. (Bucks), 12,443
(Bye-election, 21 Feb. 1896.)
Viscount Curzon, O. unop.
YARMOUTH, GREAT, 8,237
Sir John Chas. R. Colomb, K.O.M.G., O. 3,543
*** Jas. M. Moorsom, q.c., L. 2,907**
YORK (City) (2), 12,125
John George Butcher, C. 5,516
Sir Frank Lockwood, q.c., L. 5,309
Alfred Edward Pease, L. 5,214
YORKSHIRE, East Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.
YORKSHIRE, North Riding: see Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk and Malton, and Whitby.
YORKSHIRE, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Os-goldersow, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

Tables.

- 30 MEMBERS; 285,424 ELECTORS.**
ANGLESEY (County), 9,639
Ellis Jones Griffith, L. 4,224
Jno. Rice Roberts, O. ... 3,197
ARFON DIV. (Carnarvon), 9,049
William Jones, L. 4,480
Prof. Alfred Hughes, O. ... 2,861
BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 11,381
Charles Morley, L. 4,594
Col. Thomas Wood, O. 3,631
CARDIFF DISTRICT, 20,941
Jas. Mackenzie Maclean, C. 8,386
*** Sir Edw. J. Reed, K.O.B., L. 7,562**
CARDIGANSHIRE, 13,248
Matt. L. Vaughan-Davies, L. 4,927
John Charles Hartford, C. ... 3,743
CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 5,552
Sir John Jones Jenkins, U. ... 2,443
*** Maj. E. Rowland Jones, L. 2,391**
CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 9,492
Abel Thomas, q.c., L. 4,471
Ernest Edw. Richardson, O. 2,466
CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,154
John Lloyd Morgan, L. 4,143
Wm. Jos. Buckley, U. 3,103
CARNARON DISTRICT, 5,021
David Lloyd-George, L. 2,265
Hugh J. Ellis Nanney, O. ... 2,071

CARNARVONSHIRE: see Arfon, and Eifion.

DENBIGH DISTRICT, 3,900
 William Tudor Howell, C. ... 1,833
 Ald. Walter H. Morgan, L. ... 1,604
 DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 9,501
 (By-election 28 Sept., 1897.)
 Samuel Moss, L. 5,175
 Hon. George T. Kenyon, C. ... 2,848
 DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 9,395
 John Herbert Roberts, L. 4,481
 Capt. T. A. W.-Edwards, O. ... 2,878
 ERFION DIV. (Carnarvon), 8,785
 John Bryn Roberts, L. unop.

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,702
 John Herbert Lewis, L. 1,828
 Philip P. Pennant, C. 1,663
 FLINTSHIRE, 10,675
 Samuel Smith, L. 4,376
 Col. Henry E. L. Howard, C. ... 3,925
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 14,692
 Alfred Thomas, L. 6,055
 C. Jas. Jackson, O. 3,909
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 12,434
 Samuel Thomas Evans, L. 5,612
 John Edwards Vaughan, C. ... 2,935
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 15,521
 Maj. W. H. Wynndham Quin, O. ... 5,747
 *Arthur John Williams, L. ... 4,922

GLAMORGANSHIRE: see also Gower, and Rhondda.
 GOWER, (Glamorgan, W.), 11,953
 David Randall, L. 6,074
 Chas. Hy. Glasgodine, U. 2,256
 HAVERFORDWEST: see Pembroke.

MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,248
 Thomas Edward Ellis, L. 5,173
 Chas. Edwd. Jones Owen, C. ... 2,232
 MERTHYR TYDFIL (T.), 18,007
 David Alfred Thomas, L. 9,250
 Wm. Pritchard Morgan, L. ... 8,554
 Herbert C. Lewis, O. 6,525
 Allen Upward, L. (Lab.) ... 659
 MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,087
 Maj. Edward Pryce-Jones, C. ... 1,435
 Owen Philipps, L. 1,351
 MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 8,054
 Arth. C. Humphreys-Owen, L. ... 3,442
 Robt. W. Williams-Wynn, C. ... 3,415
 PEMROKE and HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 5,947

Lt.-Gen. John W. Laurie, C. ... 2,719
 *Chas. F. Egerton-Allen, L. ... 2,550
 PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,363
 Wm. E. Morgan Davies, L. ... 4,550
 Arthur Saunders Davies, C. ... 3,970
 RADNORSHIRE, 5,079

Powlett C. J. Milbank, O. 1,949
 *Frank Edwards, L. 1,868
 RHONDDA D. (Glamorg.), 10,832
 William Abraham, L. (Lab.) unop.
 SWANSEA DISTRICT, 10,461
 †Dav. Brynmor-Jones, O. C. L. ... 3,850
 E. Hall Headley, L. (Lab.) ... 2,018
 Col. Jno. E. Wright, V. D. C. ... 1,851
 SWANSEA TOWN, 9,309
 Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt., C. ... 3,977
 *Robt. J. Dickson-Burnie, L. ... 3,556

Scotland.

72 MEMBERS; 653,573 ELECTORS.
 ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 9,609
 (By-election 1 May, 1896.)
 Capt. Duncan Ver. Pirie, L. ... 2,909
 Tom Mann, S. (Lab.) ... 2,479

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 10,540
 Rt. Hon. James Bryce, L. 3,985
 David Stewart, U. 3,121
 ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,240
 Thos. Ryburn Buchanan, L. ... 4,723
 William Smith, U. 3,308
 ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,351
 Dr. Robt. Farquharson, L. ... 4,187
 Sir Arthur Hy. Grant, Bt., O. ... 3,967
 ARGYLLSHIRE, 10,266
 Donald Ninian Nicol, C. 3,970
 *Sir Donald H. Macfarlane, L. ... 3,835

AYR DISTRICT, 6,800
 Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, O. ... 3,057
 *William Birkmyre, L. 2,722
 AYRSHIRE (North), 13,094
 Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, U. ... 5,612
 William Robertson, L. 4,902
 AYRSHIRE (South), 15,517
 Sir William Arrol, U. 6,875
 *Eugene Wason, L. 6,325

BANFFSHIRE, 7,516
 Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bt., L. ... 2,977
 James Aug. Grant, U. 2,467
 BERWICKSHIRE, 5,549
 Harold John Tennant, L. ... 2,673
 Chas. Barrington Balfour, O. ... 2,166
 BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 10,393
 And. Dryburgh Provand, L. ... 3,107
 Alexander Stuart, jun., C. ... 2,727
 Shaw Maxwell, S. (Lab.) ... 4,428
 BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 10,930
 (By-election, 15 Feb. 1897.)

*Sir Chas. Cameron, Bt., L. ... 4,506
 Chas. Scott Dickson, O. C., C. ... 4,381
 BUTESHIRE, 3,323
 And. Graham Murray, O. C., O. unop.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,261
 Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, L. 1,828
 John Cowper, O. 528
 CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,182
 Alexander Cross, U. 3,198
 Samuel Chisholm, L. 2,497
 Robert Smillie, S. (Lab.) ... 696
 CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS-SHIRE, 7,642

Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, O. C., L. ... 3,133
 George Younger, O. 2,588
 COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,422
 Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., O. ... 5,364
 *Sir Chas. Cameron, Bt., L. ... 4,219

DUMPARTONSHIRE, 12,755
 Alexander Wylie, C. 5,375
 *Captain John Sinclair, L. ... 5,342
 DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,768
 Sir Robert T. Reid, O. C., L. ... 1,785
 William Murray, O. 1,185
 DUMFRIES-SHIRE, 9,176
 A. Robinson Soutar, L. 3,989
 *Wm. Jardine Maxwell, U. ... 3,976

DUNDEE (City) (2), 18,186
 Edmund Robertson, O. C., L. ... 7,602
 Sir John Leng, L. 7,599
 Wm. Charles Smith, U. 5,390
 Edward Jenkins, O. 4,318
 James MacDonald, S. (Lab.) ... 1,313
 EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 7,580
 William M' Ewan, L. unop.

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 10,014
 Dr. Robert Wallace, L. 3,499
 Harry G. Younger, U. 3,050
 EDINBURGH (City) (South), 12,765
 Robert Cox, U. 4,802
 *Herbt. Woodfield Paul, L. ... 4,705

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 8,610
 Sir Lewis M' Iver, Bt., U. unop.
 EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITIES, 9,365
 (By-election, 12 May, 1896.)

Sir Wm. Overend Priestley, C. unop.
 EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian), 14,009
 Sir T. D. G. Carmichael, Bt., L. ... 6,090
 Maj. Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple, O. 5,631

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,410
 Alexander Asher, O. C., L. 1,853
 Charles Thos. Gordon, U. 1,161
 ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,925
 Hn. John Edward Gordon, C. ... 2,147
 *John Seymour Keay, L. 2,019

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 9,900
 John Wilson, U. 4,075
 *Harry Smith, L. 3,822
 FIFE-SHIRE (East), 9,573
 Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, O. C., L. ... 4,332
 John Gilmour, U. 3,616

FIFE-SHIRE (West), 11,160
 Augustine Birrell, O. C., L. 4,719
 R. G. Erskine-Wemyss, U. ... 2,965
 FORBARSHIRE, 12,200
 (By-election, 30 Jan., 1897.)

Capt. J. Ch. Sinclair, L. 5,423
 Hon. C. Maule Ramsay, U. ... 4,965
 GLASGOW (Central), 15,217
 John Geo. Alex. Baird, O. 5,621
 Edwin A. Adam, L. 3,792

*See also Blackfriars and Hutchesontn, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.
 GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES, 8,956
 James Alex. Campbell, C. unop.

GOVAN DIV. (Lanark), 12,478
 John Wilson, L. 4,290
 George Ferguson, U. 4,029
 Alex. Haddow, S. (Lab.) ... 430
 GREENOCK, 7,666

Sir T. Sutherland, G. C. M. G., U. ... 3,751
 Alfred Ewan Fletcher, L. 2,753
 HADDINGTONSHIRE, 6,333
 Rd. Burdon Haldane, O. C., L. ... 2,774
 The Master of Polwarth, O. ... 2,194

HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,340
 Thomas Shaw, O. C., L. 3,033
 John Sanderson, O. 2,531
 INVERNESS DISTRICT, 3,965
 (By-election, 31 Aug. 1895.)

Sir Robt. B. Finlay, O. C., U. unop.
 INVERNESS-SHIRE, 8,891
 James E. Bruce Baillie, O. 2,991
 Neil J. D. Kennedy, L. 2,891

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 12,224
 John M' Ausland Denny, O. ... 5,432
 *Stephen Williamson, L. 5,051
 KINCARDINESHIRE, 6,105

John Wm. Crombie, L. 2,603
 Hon. Chas. J. R. Trefusis, O. ... 2,040
 KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 6,361
 James Henry Dalziel, L. 3,078
 Chas. G. Kekewich, C. 1,122

KIRKCOBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,854
 Sir Mark John Stewart, Bt., O. ... 2,664
 Jno. Archd. Duncan, L. 2,494
 LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 12,071
 James Caldwell, L. 4,447
 Charles K. Mackenzie, O. 4,376

LANARKSHIRE (N. East), 14,352
John Colville, L. 6,288
 Alexander Whitelaw, C. 5,751
 LANARKSHIRE (N. West), 12,903
John G. Holburn, L. (Lab.) 5,444
 **Grime Alex. Whitelaw, C.* 5,147
 LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,221
James Hy. Cecil Hosier, C. 4,953
 Robert Lambie, L. 3,823
 * See also Govan, and Partick.
 LEITH DISTRICT, 14,934
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L. 5,819
 John Wilson, U. 4,494
 LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 8,138
Alexander Ure, q.c., L. 3,760
 **Captain Thomas Hope, C.* 3,753
 LOTHIANS: EAST, see Haddington; MID, see Edinburghshire; WEST, see Linlithgowshire.
 MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,804
 (Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1896.)
Rt. Hon. John Morley, L. 4,565
 John Wilson, U. 2,572
 ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,609
Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart., L. 2,361
 R. W. M. Fullarton, q.c., U. 1,580
 PAISLEY, 9,589
Sir William Dunn, Bart., L. 4,404
 Alexander Moffat, U. 3,062
 PARTICK D. (LANARK), 13,910
James Parker Smith, U. 5,551
 Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, L. 4,344
 PEELERS & SELKIRK SHIRES, 3,590
Walter Thorburn, U. 1,563
 Master of Elibank, L. 1,509
 PERTH (City), 4,652
Robert Wallace, q.c., L. 2,137
 **William Whitelaw, C.* 1,763
 PERTSHIRE (East), 7,576
Sir John G. S. Kinloch, Bt., L. 3,410
 Wm. Lindsay Boase, C. 2,535
 PERTSHIRE (West), 8,176
Sir Donald Currie, q.c. M.G., U. 3,379
 John Deans Hope, L. 3,087
 RENFREWSHIRE (East), 11,291
Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, C. unop.
 RENFREWSHIRE (West), 8,867
Charles Bine Renshaw, C. 3,909
 Duncan Vernon Pirie, L. 3,306
 ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 8,373
Jas. Galloway Weir, L. 3,272
 Maj. Randle Jackson, C. 2,409
 ROXBURGHSHIRE, 6,062
Earl of Dalkeith, C. 2,929
 **Hon. Mark F. Napier, L.* 2,368
 ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 2,791
Hy. Torrens Anstruther, U. 1,185
 John Paton, L. 989
 ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 15,171
Ferd. Faithful Bege, C. 4,561
 **Sir J. M. Carmichael, Bt., L.* 4,200
 STIRLING DISTRICT, 6,152
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., L. 2,786
 Stuart C. Macaskie, C. 1,553
 STIRLINGSHIRE, 15,036
James M'Killop, C. 5,916
 **William Jacks, L.* 5,489
 SUTHERLANDSHIRE, 2,530
John M'Leod, L. 1,085
 James A. Swanston, U. 590

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 10,100
Archbd. Cameron Corbett, U. 3,373
 George Green, L. 2,568
 Frank Smith, S. (Lab.) 368
 WICK DISTRICT, 2,617
 (Bye-election, 2 June, 1896.)
Thos. O. H. Heddervick, L. 1,054
 William Charles Smith, U. 842
 WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,637
Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt., C. unop.

Ireland.

103 MEMBERS; 728,107 ELECTORS
 ANTRIM (East), 8,714
Col. Jas. M. M'Callmont, C. unop.
 ANTRIM (Mid), 8,127
Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. unop.
 ANTRIM (North), 8,835
Major-General Hugh M'Callmont, C.B., C. unop.
 ANTRIM (South), 10,518
Wm. G. E. Macartney, C. unop.
 ARMAGH (Mid), 7,256
Dunbar P. Barton, q.c., C. unop.
 ARMAGH (North), 10,780
Col. Edwd. J. Saunderson, C. unop.
 ARMAGH (South), 7,140
Edward M'Hugh, A.-P. 3,378
 William M'M. Kavanagh, C. 1,995
 BELFAST (East), 14,125
Gustav Wilhelm Wolf, C. unop.
 BELFAST (North), 9,639
 (Bye-election, 22 Jan., 1896.)
Sir James H. Haslett, C. 3,595
 Adam Turner, Ind. 3,434
 BELFAST (South), 8,601
William Johnston, U. unop.
 BELFAST (West), 9,104
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, U. unop.
 BIRE DIV. (King's Co.), 4,922
Bernard C. Molloy, A.-P. unop.
 CARLOW, 6,056
John Hammond, A.-P. 3,091
 Stewart J. C. Duckett, C. 685
 CAVAN (East), 9,367
Samuel Young, A.-P. unop.
 CAVAN (West), 10,397
 (Bye-election, 22 Aug. 1895.)
James Patrick Farrell, A.-P. unop.
 CLARE (East), 9,813
Wm. H. K. Redmond, P. 3,315
 +*Patrick A. M'Hugh, A.-P.* 3,257
 CLARE (West), 9,752
Maj. J. Eustace Jameson, A.-P. 3,376
 **Thos. Rochfort Maguire, P.* 2,973
 COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 8,709
 (Bye-election, 6 April, 1896.)
James Laurence Corew, P. unop.
 CONNEMARA D. (Galway), 6,742
William O'Malley, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (City) (2), 13,471
Jas. F. Xavier O'Brien, A.-P. 5,327
Maurice Healy, A.-P. 5,169
 Ald. J. Roche, P. 4,994
 Jeremiah C. Blake, P. 4,966
 CORK (County) (East), 6,722
Anth. J. C. Donelan, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (County) (Mid), 8,178
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (County) (North), 8,152
J. Christopher Flynn, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (County) (N. East), 8,308
William Abraham, A.-P. unop.

CORK (County) (South), 7,126
Edward Barry, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (County) (S. East), 10,853
Andrew Commins, A.-P. unop.
 CORK (County) (West), 6,156
James Gilhooly, A.-P. unop.
 DERRY (North), 10,881
Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, q.c., C. 4,763
 Arthur Houston, q.c., L. 2,538
 DERRY (South), 8,759
Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., U. 4,470
 Serj. Wm. H. Dodd, q.c., L. 4,018
 DONEGAL (East), 6,700
Arthur O'Connor, A.-P. 3,393
 Emerson T. Herdman, U. 2,731
 DONEGAL (North), 6,356
 +*Thomas B. Curran, A.-P. unop.*
 DONEGAL (South), 6,357
J. G. Swift MacNeill, q.c. A.-P. 3,614
 Henry W. Stubbs, C. 1,313
 DONEGAL (West), 6,462
Timothy D. Sullivan, A.-P. unop.
 DOWN (East), 8,675
James Alex. Rentoul, q.c., C. unop.
 DOWN (North), 9,692
Col. Thomas Waring, C. unop.
 DOWN (South), 8,767
Michael McCartan, A.-P. 4,051
 James Rowan, C. 3,378
 DOWN (West), 9,319
Rt. Hon. Ld. Arthur W. Hill, C. unop.
 DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.
 DUBLIN (County) (North), 11,873
John Joseph Clancy, P. 4,520
 Danl. Jas. Wilson, C. 2,280
 DUBLIN (County) (South), 11,394
Hon. Horace O. Plunkett, C. 4,901
 Haviland Burke, P. 2,962
 DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 10,278
Timothy O. Harrington, P. unop.
 DUBLIN UNIVERSITY(a), 4,452
Rt. Hon. Ed. H. Carson, q.c., C. unop.
 (Bye-election, 6 Dec. 1895.)
Rt. Hon. Wm. E. H. Lecky, U. 1,757
 Geo. Wright, q.c., C. 1,011
 FERMANAGH (North), 5,383
Richard Martin Dane, C. 2,782
 Geo. Regd. Leeper, L. 2,406
 FERMANAGH (South), 5,429
 +*Jeremiah Jordan, A.-P.* 2,792
 Sir Arthur D. Brooke, C. 2,096
 GALWAY (City), 2,057
John Pinkerton, A.-P. 595
 Edmund Leamy, P. 495
 Martin H. P. Morris, C. 395
 GALWAY (County) (East), 7,617
John Roche, A.-P. unop.
 GALWAY (County) (North), 9,217
Johnn Kibride, A.-P. 2,590
 **Col. John Philip Nolan, P.* 2,025
 GALWAY (County) (South), 6,719
David Sheehy, A.-P. unop.
 GALWAY CO.: see also Connemara.
 KERRY (East), 5,809
 (Bye-election, 27 March, 1896.)
Hon. James R. Roche, A.-P. 1,964
 John MacGillivuddy, U. 680
 KERRY (North), 5,632
 (Bye-election, 24 April, 1896.)
Mich. Jos. Flavin, A.-P. unop.

<p>KERRY (South), 4,613 (Bye-election, 5 Sept., 1895.) Thomas G. Farrell, A.-P. ... 1,209 Wm. Martin Murphy, A.-P. 474 KERRY (West), 5,658 Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., A.-P. unop KILDARE (North), 5,188 Chas. John Englewood, A.-P. 1,944 Jas. Laurence Carew, P. ... 1,712 KILDARE (South), 5,713 Matthew J. Minch, A.-P. ... unop. KILKENNY (City), 1,879 Patrick O'Brien, P. ... 681 James P. Farrell, A.-P. ... 667 KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,616 Patrick M'Dermott, A.-P. ... unop. KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,668 Samuel Morris, A.-P. ... unop. KING'S CO.: see BIRT, & TULLAMORE LEITRIM (North), 6,189 Patrick A. M'Hugh, A.-P. ... unop. LEITRIM (South), 7,208 Jasper Tully, A.-P. ... unop LEIX DIV. (Queen's Co.), 5,048 Dr. M. A. MacDonnell, A.-P. unop. LIMERICK (City), 5,070 (Bye-election, 11 Sept., 1895.) Fras. Arthur O'Keefe, A.-P. 1,851 Joseph Nolan, P. ... 1,764 LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,468 John Finucane, A.-P. ... unop. LIMERICK (County) (West), 6,840 Michael Austin, A.-P. (Lab.) unop LONDONDERRY (City), 4,523 † Edmund F. Vesey Knox, A.-P. 2,033 * John Ross, q.c., U. ... 1,994 LONDONDERRY Co.: see DERRY N. & S. LONGFORD (North), 4,338 Justin M'Carthy, A.-P. ... unop LONGFORD (South), 4,481 Hon. Edward Blake, A.-P. unop LOUTH (North), 5,764 Timothy M. Healy, A.-P. ... 2,294 Joseph Nolan, P. ... 1,433 LOUTH (South), 5,153 (Bye-election 19 March, 1896.) Richard M'Gher, A.-P. ... 1,626 Col. Jno. P. Nolan, P. ... 1,249 Philip Callan, Ind. ... 467</p>	<p>MAYO (East), 7,813 John Dillon, A.-P. ... unop. MAYO (North), 7,044 Daniel Cully, A.-P. ... 2,037 B. Egan, P. ... 1,316 MAYO (South), 9,884 Michael Davitt, A.-P. ... unop. MAYO (West), 10,526 Robert Ambrose, A.-P. ... unop. MEATH (North), 5,498 James Gibney, A.-P. ... 2,324 John Sweetman, P. ... 2,292 WREATH (South), 6,089 John Howard Parnell, P. ... 2,380 * Jeremiah Jordan, A.-P. ... 2,337 MONAGHAN (North), 6,796 Daniel Mac Aleese, A.-P. ... 3,377 Capt. Hon. P. C. Westenan, C. 2,023 MONAGHAN (South), 6,617 James Daly, A.-P. ... 3,885 Major W. Tennyson, C. ... 1,013 NEWRY, 1,850 Patr. Geo. H. Carvill, A.-P. 987 Henry J. Thomson, C. ... 628 OSSORY D. (Queen's Co.), 5,281 Eugene Crean, A.-P. (Lab.) 2,986 Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Poë, c.b., C. 630 QUEEN'S COUNTY: see LEIX, and OSSORY. ROSCOMMON (North), 9,132 James J. O'Kelly, P. ... 3,411 * Thos. J. Condon, A.-P. ... 2,935 ROSCOMMON (South), 9,211 (Bye-election, 15 July, 1897.) John Patrick Hayden, P. ... unop. ST. PATRICK'S (Dub. City), 8,391 William Field, P. ... unop. ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin City), 8,815 (Bye-election 2 Sept. 1895.) William Kenny, q.c., U. ... 3,325 Pierce Mahony, P. ... 2,893 SLIGO (North), 7,847 Bernard Colley, A.-P. ... 3,274 Henry Harrison, P. ... 1,281 Sir Malby Crofton, Bt., C. 771 SLIGO (South), 6,863 Thomas Curran, A.-P. ... 5,717 Lt.-Col. Jas. Campbell, C. 522</p>	<p>TIPPERARY (East), 6,360 Thomas Joseph Condon, A.-P. unop TIPPERARY (Mid), 6,875 James Francis Hogan, A.-P. unop. TIPPERARY (North), 6,315 Patrick Jos. O'Brien, A.-P. unop. TIPPERARY (South), 5,603 Francis Mandeville, A.-P. ... 1,722 TULLAMORE, Ind. ... 1,222 TULLAMORE D. (King's Co.), 4,991 Joseph Fras. Fox, A.-P. ... unop. TYBONE (East), 7,111 Patrick Chas. Doogan, A.-P. 3,413 Thos. Lorimer Corbett, C. 3,261 TYBONE (Mid), 7,951 George Murnaghan, A.-P. ... 3,756 Edwd. C. Thompson, U. ... 2,252 TYBONE (North), 5,996 Rt. Hon. Sergeant Charles Hare Hemphill, q.c., L. ... 2,948 William Wilson, C. ... 2,857 TYBONE (South), 6,392 Thos. Wallace Russell, U. ... 3,239 Thos. Shillington, L. ... 3,096 WATERFORD (City), 4,107 John Edward Redmond, P. ... 1,730 Thomas G. Farrell, A.-P. ... 1,222 WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,928 Patrick Jos. Power, A.-P. ... unop. WATERFORD (County) (West), 5,151 (Bye-election, 12 Sept., 1895.) Nicholas K. Shee, A.-P. ... unop. WESTMEATH (North), 5,176 James Tuitt, A.-P. ... unop. WESTMEATH (South), 5,278 Donal Sullivan, A.-P. ... unop. WEXFORD (North), 8,746 Thomas Joseph Healy, A.-P. 4,686 J. B. Falconer, U. ... 786 WEXFORD (South), 8,649 Peter F'rench, A.-P. ... unop. WICKLOW (East), 4,506 Wm. Joseph Corbet, P. ... 1,292 Col. C. Geo. Tottenham, C. 1,202 Francis A. O'Keefe, A.-P. 1,077 WICKLOW (West), 4,505 James O' Connor, A.-P. ... unop</p>
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PARLIAMENTS OF FOUR REIGNS (1760-1897).

Assembled.			Dissolved.			Duration.		
GEORGE III.						YRS. M. D.		
1	Nov. 14, 1754	Mar. 21, 1761	6	4	8	1		
2	Nov. 3, 1761	Mar. 12, 1768	6	3	10	2		
3	May 10, 1768	Sept. 5, 1774	6	3	21	3		
4	Nov. 29, 1774	Sept. 1, 1780	5	9	3	4		
5	Oct. 31, 1780	Mar. 25, 1784	3	4	26			
6	May 18, 1784	June 21, 1790	6	1	4			
7	Nov. 26, 1790	May 20, 1796	5	5	24			
8	Sept. 27, 1796	June 29, 1802	5	9	2			
9	Nov. 16, 1802	Oct. 25, 1806	3	11	26			
10	Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4	14			
11	June 22, 1807	Sept. 24, 1812	5	3	7			
12	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16			
13	Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1	15			
GEORGE IV.						YRS. M. D.		
1	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	10	1		
2	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	3	8	10			
WILLIAM IV.						YRS. M. D.		
1	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27	2		
2	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5	19	3		
3	June 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11	1	4		
4	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4	28			
VICTORIA.						YRS. M. D.		
1	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	8	1		
2	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	4	2		
3	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	13	3		
4	Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4	17	4		
5	April 1, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23	5		
6	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6	6		
7	Feb. 1, 1865	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	10	7		
8	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	16	8		
9	Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 23, 1880	6	0	20	9		
10	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20	10		
11	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0	5	14	11		
12	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5	10	24	12		
13	Aug. 4, 1892	July 8, 1895	2	11	5	13		
14	Aug. 12, 1895	elected July and Aug., 1895.						

New Members are distinguished thus *; those representing new constituencies thus †.

- Abraham, William Rhonda
 Abraham, Wm. Cork Co., N.-E.
 Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Botherham
- Aird, John Piddington, N.
 Allan, William Gateshead
 Allen, Wm. Newcastle-under-Lyme
 *Allhusen, Aug. H. Salisbury
 Allison, Robt. Andrews Eskdale
 Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. Worcester
 Ambrose, Robert Mayo, W.
 Ambrose, William, q.c. Harrow
 Anstruther, H. T. St. Andrews
 Arch, Joseph Norfolk, N. W.
 *Arnold, Alfred Halifax
 Arnold-Forster, H. O. Belfast, W.
 *Arrol, Sir William Ayrshire, S.
 *Ascroft, Robert Oldham
 Asher, Alexander, q.c. Elgin Dist.
 Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis Ecclesall, Sheffield
 *Ashton, Thos. Gair Luton
 Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., q.c. Fife, E.
 Atherley-Jones, L. Durham, N. W.
 *Atkinson, Rt. Hon. J., q.c. Derry, N.
 Austin, Sir John, Bt. Osgoldcross
 Austin, Michael Limerick, W.
 Baden-Powell, Sir George Smyth
 Kirkdale, Liverpool
 Bagot, Capt. Josephine F. Kendal
 Bailey, James Walthorath
 Baillie, Jas. E. B. Inverness-shire
 *Bainbridge, Emerson Gainsboro'
 Baird, John Geo. A. Glasgow, Cent.
 Baker, Sir John Portsmouth
 Balcarres, Lord Chorley
 Baldwin, Alfred Beccoley
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James
 Manchester, E.
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. Leeds, Cent.
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. John Blair, q.c.
 Clackmannan & Kinross
 Banbury, Fredk. Geo. Pechham
 *Banes, Maj. G. E. West Ham, S.
 *Barlow, John Emmott Fyome
 *Barnes, Fredc. G. Faversham
 Barry, Rt. Hon. A. H. S. Huntingdon
 Barry, Edward Cork County, S.
 Barry, Francis Tress Windsor
 Bartley, Geo. C. T. Islington, N.
 Barton, Dunb. P., q.c., Armagh, M.
 Bass, Hamar Alfred Stafford, W.
 *Bathurst, Hon. A. B. Cirencester
 Bayley, Thomas Chesterfield
 Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E.
 Hicks, Bart. Bristol, W.
 Beach, Wm. W. B. Andover
 *Beaumont, W. C. B. Hezham
 Beckett, Maj. Ernest Wm. Whiby
 *Begg, F. F. St. Rollox, Glasgow
 *Benrose, Sir Henry Howe Derby
 Bennett, H. C. Leigh Chertsey
 *Bentnick, Lord H. Nottingham, S.
 Bethell, Comm. Geo. R. Holderness
 *Bhowagrees, Sir Mancherjee
 Merwanjee, K.C.I.E., Bethnal Gr.
 N. E.
 Biddulph, Michael Ross
 Bigwood, James Brentford
 Bill, Charles Leek
 *Billson, Alfred Halifax
 Birrell, Augustine, q.c., Fife, W.
 Blake, Hon. Edwd Longford, S.
- *Blundell, Col. H. B. H., q.c. Ince
 Bolitho, Thos. Bedford St. Ives
 Bolton, Thos. D. Derbyshire, N. E.
 *Bond, Edward Nottingham, E.
 Bonsor, Henry C. O. Wimbledon
 Bouniois, Edmd. Marylebone, E.
 Bousofield, W. R., q.c. Hackney, N.
 Bowles, Maj. Henry F. Enfield
 Bowles, T. Gibson King's Lynn
 *Brassey, Albert Banbury
 *Brigg, John Kingleigh
 Broadhurst, Henry Leicester
 Brodric, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Guildford
 Brookfield, Arth. Montague Rye
 Brown, Alex. H. Wellington, Salop
 Brunner, Sir John T. Northwich
 Bryce, Rt. Hon. James Aberdeen, S.
 Brymer, Wm. Ernest Dorset, S.
 Buchanan, T. R. Aberdeensh., E.
 Bucknill, Thos. T., q.c. Epsom
 Bullard, Sir Harry Norwich
 Burdett-Coutts, W. Westminster
 Burns, John Battersea
 Burt, Thomas Morpeth
 Butcher, John Geo., q.c. York City
 Buxton, Sydney Chas. Poplar
 Caldwell, James Lanark, Mid.
 †Cameron, Sir C. Bt. Bridgeton,
 Glasgow
 *Cameron, R. Houghton-le-Spring
 Campbell, J. A. Glas. & Aber. Univ.
 Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon.
 Sir Henry, G.C.B. Stirling Dist.
 *Carew, J. L. College Gn., Dublin
 *Carlike, Wm. Walter Buckingham
 *Carmichael, Sir T. Edinburgh
 Carson, Rt. Hon. Ed., q.c. Dub. Univ.
 Carville, Patrk. Geo. H. Nevry
 Causton, Richd. K. Southwark, W.
 *Cavendish, Richd. F. N. Lonsdale
 Cavendish, Victor C. W. Derby, W.
 *Cawley, Fredk. Prestwick
 Cayzer, Sir C. W. Barrow-in-
 Furness
 *Ceclil, Lord Hugh Greenwich
 *Chaloner, Lt.-Col. Rd. Westbury
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph
 Birmingham, W.
 Chamberlain, Austen Worcester, E.
 Channing, F. A. Northants, S.
 Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry Sleaford
 Charrington, Spencer Mile End
 Chelsea, Vict. Bury St. Edmunds
 Clancy, John Joseph Dublin, N.
 *Clare, Octavius L. Eccles
 Clark, Dr. Gavin Brown Cathness
 Clarke, Sir Edwd. q.c., Plymouth
 Clough, Walt. Owen Portsmouth
 Cochrane, Hon. T. Ayrshire, N.
 Coddington, Sir Wm. Bt. Blackburn
 *Coghill, D. H. Stoke-upon-Trent
 Cohen, Benj. Louis Islington, E.
 Collyer, Bernard Sligo, N.
 Collings, Rt. Hon. J. Bordesley, B. Hm.
 *Colomb, Sir Jno. C. R. Yarmouth
 Colston, Chas. Edwd. Thornbury
 *Colville, John Lanark, N. E.
 Commins, Andrew Cork Co. S. E.
 *Compton, Lord A. F. Biggleswade
 Condon, Thos. J. Tipperary, E.
 *Cook, Fredk. Lucas Kennington
 Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe Hereford
 *Corbet, Wm. Jos. Wicklow, E.
- Corbett, A. C. Tradedon, Glasgow
 Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D. Wirral
 Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H. Bodmin
 *Cox, Robert Edinburgh, S.
 Cozens-Hardy, H. H. Norfolk, N.
 Cranborne, Viscount Rochester
 Crean, Eug. Osory, Queen's Co.
 Crilly, Daniel Mayo, N.
 *Cripps, Chas. A., q.c. Stroud
 Crombie, John Wm. Kincardine
 Cross, Alex. Camachie, Glasgow
 Cross, Herbert Shepherd Bolton
 *Cruidas, W. D. Newcastle-on-T.
 Cubitt, Hon. Henry Reigate
 Curran, Thomas Sligo, S.
 †Curran, Thos. B. Donegal, N.
 Currie, Sir Donald G. O. M. G. Perth, W.
 Curzon, Rt. Hon. Geo. N. Southport
 Curzon, Viscount Wycombe
 *Dalbiac, Maj. P. H. Camberwell, N.
 *Dalkeith, Earl of Roxburgh
 Dalrymple, Sir Charles Ipswich
 *Daly, James Monaghan, S.
 Dalziel, Jas. Hy. Kirkcaldy Dist.
 Dane, Rd. M., q.c. Fermanagh
 Davenport, Wm. B. Macclisfield
 *Davies, Rt. Hon. Hor. D. Chatham
 Davies, Wm. R. M. Pembroke Co.
 *Davies, M. Vaughan Cardigansh.
 *Davitt, Michael Mayo, S.
 *Denny, John M. Kilmarnock Dist.
 Digby, J. K. Wingfield Dorset, N.
 Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Forest of Dean
 Dillon, John Mayo, E.
 Disraeli, Coningsby Altrincham
 Dixon, George Edgbaston, Bir-
 mingham.
 Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. Uxbridge
 *Donelan, Anthony J. Cork Co., E.
 Donkin, Richard S. Tynemouth
 *Doogan, Patrick C. Tyrone, E.
 Dorington, Sir Jn. E. Tewkesbury
 *Doughty, George Gt. Grimsby
 Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers-
 St. Augustine's, Kent
 *Doxford, Wm. Theod. Sunderland
 *Drage, Geoffrey Derby
 *Drucker, C. A. A. Northampton
 *Duckworth, Ald. Jas. Midd. etcn
 *Duncombe, Hon. H. V. Epsomton
 Dunn, Sir William, Bart. Paisley
 Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dartford
 *Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Hyde
 Egerton, Hon. A. de T. Knutsford
 Ellis, John Edward Rushcliffe
 Ellis, Thos. Edward Mericeth
 *Engledow, Chas. J. Kidare, N.
 Esmonde, Sir Thomas, Kerry, W.
 Evans, Sir F. H. Southampton
 Evans, Samuel T. Glamorgan, Mid
 Evershed, Sydney Burton
 Fardell, Sir Thos. G. Paddington, S.
 *Farquhar, Sir H. B. T. Maryle-
 bone, W.
 Farquharson, R. Aberdeensh., W.
 *Farrell, Jas. Patrick, Cavan, W.
 *Farrell, Thomas Jos. Kerry, S.
 Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E. Ramsey
 Fenwick, Charles Wansbeck
 Ferguson, J. E. J. Loughborough
 Ferguson, R. C. Munro Leith
 Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir James,
 Bart., G.C.S.I. Manchester, N. E.

Ffrench, Peter <i>Wexford, S.</i>	*Harrison, Chas. <i>Plymouth</i>	+Kilbride, Denis <i>Galway, N.</i>
Field, V.-Ad. Edw. C.B., <i>Eastbourne</i>	*Harwood, George..... <i>Bolton</i>	Kimber, Henry..... <i>Wandswoth</i>
Field, Wm..... <i>St. Patrick's, Dublin</i>	*Haslett, Sir James ... <i>Belfast, N.</i>	King, Sir Henry S. <i>Hull, Central</i>
Finch, George Henry..... <i>Rutland</i>	*Hatch, Ernest F. G. <i>Gorton</i>	Kinloch, Sir J. G.S. <i>Perth, E.</i>
*Finch-Hatton, Hon. H. <i>Newark</i>	*Haveock-Allan, Lt.-Gen. Sir	Kitson, Sir James, <i>Bt. Colne Valley</i>
*Finlay, Sir R.B., q.c., <i>Inverness D.</i>	Hy, M., Bart., <i>T.C., Durham, S.E.</i>	Knowles, Lees <i>Salford, W.</i>
Finucane, John <i>Limerick, E.</i>	*Hayden, John P. <i>Roscommon, S.</i>	+Knox, E. F. V. <i>Londonerry City</i>
*Firbank, Jos. Thomas..... <i>Hull, E.</i>	Hayne, Rt. Hn. C. Seale- <i>Ashburton</i>	Labouchere, Henry <i>Northampton</i>
Fisher, William Hayes..... <i>Fulham</i>	Hazell, Walter <i>Leicester</i>	*Lafone, Alfred <i>Bermondsey</i>
*Fison, Fredk. Wm. <i>Doncaster</i>	Healy, Maurice..... <i>Cork City</i>	Lambert, George <i>South Molton</i>
Fitzgerald, Sir R. U.P., <i>Bt. Cambrge.</i>	Healy, Thos. Jos. ... <i>Wexford, N.</i>	Langley, Batty <i>Attercliffe, Sheff'd.</i>
Fitz Wygram, Sir F. W. <i>Fareham</i>	Healy, Timothy M. <i>Louth, N.</i>	*Laurie, Gen. J. W. <i>Pembroke Dist.</i>
*Flannery, J. Fortescue... <i>Shipley</i>	Heath, Jas. <i>Staffordshire, N.W.</i>	*Lawrence, Edwin <i>Truro</i>
*Flavin, M. J. <i>N. Kerry</i>	Heaton, J. Henniker- <i>Canterbury</i>	Lawrence, W. F. <i>Abercromby, L.P.'s</i>
Fletcher, Sir Henry, <i>Bt.</i> <i>Lewes</i>	*Hedderwick, T. C. H. <i>Wick Dist.</i>	Lawson, J. Grant <i>Thirsk & Malton</i>
*Flower, Ernest <i>Bradford, W.</i>	*Helder, Augustus <i>Whitehaven</i>	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid. <i>Cockermouth</i>
Flynn, James Christr. <i>Cork, N.</i>	*Hempbill, Rt. Hn. C. H. <i>Tyrone, N.</i>	Lee, Sir Thomas. <i>Bt.</i> <i>Derry, S.</i>
Folkestone, Viscount <i>Wilton</i>	*Hermion-Hodge, R. T. <i>Henley</i>	*Lecky, Rt. Hn. W. E. H. <i>Dublin Un.</i>
Forster, Henry Wm <i>Sevenoaks</i>	Hickman, Sir A. <i>W'hampton, W.</i>	Lees, Sir Elliott, <i>Bart. Birkenhead</i>
Forwood, Rt. Hn. Sir A. <i>Ormskirk</i>	*Higgins, F. Platt-... <i>Salford, N.</i>	Leese, Sir Jos. F., q.c. <i>Accrington</i>
Foster, Sir B. Walter..... <i>Ikeshott</i>	Hill, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley, q.c.	Leigh, Hon. T. Wodehouse <i>Newton</i>
Foster, Harry Seymour <i>Lowestoft</i>	..... <i>Kingswinford</i>	Leighton, Stanley..... <i>Oswestry</i>
*Foster, Col. Wm. H. <i>Lancaster</i>	Hill, Rt. Hn. Lord A. W. <i>Down, W.</i>	Leng, Sir John <i>Dundee</i>
Fowler, Right Hon. Sir Henry	Hill, Sir Edw. Stock. <i>Bristol, S.</i>	Leuty, Thos. R. <i>Leeds, E.</i>
Hartley..... <i>Wolverhampton, E.</i>	Hoare, Edward B. <i>Hampstead</i>	Lewis, John Herbt. <i>Flint Dist.</i>
Fowler, Matthew <i>Durham City</i>	Hoare, Samuel <i>Norwich</i>	*Llewellyn, E. H. <i>Somerset, N.</i>
*Fox, Mrs. Francis <i>Tullamore</i>	Hobhouse, Henry..... <i>Somerset, E.</i>	*Llewelyn, Sir J. T. D. <i>Swansea</i>
*Fry, Lewis <i>Bristol, N.</i>	Hogan, Jas. Frs. <i>Tipperary, Mid</i>	..... <i>Tonon</i>
*Galloway, W. J. <i>Manchester, S. W.</i>	Holburn, J. G. <i>Lanark, N. W.</i>	Lloyd-George, D. <i>Carnarvon Dist.</i>
*Garftt, William <i>Boston</i>	Holden, Sir Angus, <i>Bart. Buckrose</i>	Lockwood, Sir F., q.c. <i>York City</i>
*Gedge, Sydney <i>Walsall</i>	*Holland, Hon. L. R. <i>Bow & Br.</i>	Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Mark <i>Epping</i>
Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H. <i>London</i>	Hood, Sir A. F. A. <i>Wellington, Som.</i>	Loder, Gerald W. E. <i>Brighton</i>
Gibbs, Hon. Vicary <i>St. Abends</i>	*Hopkinson, Alfred, q.c. <i>Cricklade</i>	Logan, John Wm. <i>Harborough</i>
Gibney, James <i>Meath, N.</i>	Hornby, Wm. Henry <i>Blackburn</i>	Long, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. <i>Evesham</i>
*Giles, Chas. Tyrrell <i>Wisbech</i>	*Horniman, F. J. <i>Penryn & Falm.</i>	Long, Rt. Hn. W. W., <i>Derby, L'pool</i>
Gillhoay, James <i>Cork, W.</i>	Houldsworth, Sir William, <i>Henry,</i>	Lopes, Henry Yarde B. <i>Grantham</i>
Gilliat, John Saunders <i>Widnes</i>	..... <i>Bart. Manchester, N. W.</i>	*Lorne, Marq. of. <i>Manchester, S.</i>
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. H. J. <i>Leeds, W.</i>	Houston, E. P. W. <i>Toxteth, L'pool</i>	Lough, Thomas <i>Islington, W.</i>
*Goddard, Daniel F. <i>Ipswich</i>	Howard, Joseph <i>Tottenham</i>	*Lowies, John <i>Haggerston</i>
Godson, Aug. F. <i>Kidderminster</i>	*Howell, Wm. T. <i>Denbigh Dist.</i>	Lowther, Rt. Hn. Jas. J. of <i>Thanet</i>
*Gold, Chas. <i>Saffron Walden</i>	Howorth, Sir Henry H. <i>Salford, S.</i>	Lowther, James Wm. <i>Penrith</i>
Goldsworthy, M. J. G. <i>Hammersmith</i>	Hozier, James H. C. <i>Lanark, S.</i>	*Loyd, Archie K., q.c. <i>Abingdon</i>
Gordon, Hn. Jno. E. <i>Elgin & Nairn</i>	*Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn. <i>Brixton</i>	Lubbock, Rt. Hn. Sir J. <i>London, Univ.</i>
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. <i>Camb. Univ.</i>	Hudson, Geo. Bickersteth <i>Hitchin</i>	Luttrell, Hugh C. F. <i>Tavistock</i>
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim	Hughes, Col. Edwin..... <i>Woolwich</i>	Lyell, Sir Leonard, <i>Bt. Orkney & S.</i>
..... <i>St. George, Hanover Sq.</i>	+Hunt, Sir Fredk. S. <i>Maidstone</i>	Lyttelton, Hn. Alfred <i>Warwick & L.</i>
*Goschen, G. J., Jun. <i>E. Grinstead</i>	Hutchinson, Capt. G. <i>Aston Manor</i>	*MacAleese, Danl. <i>Monaghan, N.</i>
*Goulding, Edw. Alfred <i>Devizes</i>	Hutton, Alfred Eddison <i>Morley</i>	*M'Calmont, Harry <i>Newmarket</i>
Gourley, Sir Edw. T. <i>Sunderland</i>	*Hutton, John <i>Richmond, Yks.</i>	*M'Calmont, Maj.-Gen. H. <i>Antrim, N.</i>
Graham, Harry R. <i>St. Pancras, W.</i>	Isaacson, F. Wootton..... <i>Stepney</i>	..... <i>trims, N.</i>
*Gray, Ernest <i>West Ham, N.</i>	Jackson, Rt. Hon. Wm. L. <i>Leeds, N.</i>	M'Calmont, Col. J. <i>Antrim, E.</i>
*Green, Walford D. <i>Wednesbury</i>	Jacoby, James Alf. <i>Derbyshire, M.</i>	*M'Cartan, Michael <i>Down, S.</i>
Greene, Hy. D., q.c. <i>Shrewsbury</i>	*Jameson, Maj. J. E. <i>Clare, W.</i>	*M'Arthur, Chas. <i>Excheq., L'pool</i>
*Greene, Walter R. <i>Chesterton</i>	Jebb, Richard C. <i>Camb. Univ.</i>	M'Arthur, Wm. A. <i>St. Austell</i>
*Gretton, John A., Jun. <i>Derbysh., S.</i>	Jeffreys, Arthur F. <i>Basingstoke</i>	M'Carthy, Justin <i>Longford, N.</i>
*Greville, Capt. Hn. R. <i>Bradford, E.</i>	*Jenkins, Sir John Jones <i>Car-</i>	Macartney, W. G. E. - <i>Antrim, S.</i>
Grey, Sir E., <i>Bt.</i> <i>Berwick-on-T.</i>	..... <i>marthen Dist.</i>	M'Dermott, Patrick <i>Kilkenny, N.</i>
*Griffith, Ellis <i>Anglesey</i>	*Jessel, H. M. <i>St. Pancras, S.</i>	Maedona, John C. <i>Rotherhithe</i>
Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. <i>Tunbr'ge</i>	Johnston, William..... <i>Belfast, S.</i>	MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A. <i>Leix</i>
*Gull, Sir W. Cameron <i>Barnstaple</i>	Johnstone, John H. <i>Horsham</i>	M'Ewan, William <i>Edinburgh, Cent.</i>
Gully, Rt. Hn. Wm. C., q.c. <i>Carlisle</i>	Joicey, Sir James <i>Chester-le-Street</i>	*M'Ghee, Richard <i>Louth, S.</i>
Gunter, Col. Robt. <i>Barkston Ash</i>	*Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. H. <i>Wells</i>	M'Hugh, Edward <i>Armagh, S.</i>
Haldane, R. B., q.c. <i>Haddington, c.</i>	+Jones, D. Brynmor <i>Swansea Dist.</i>	M'Hugh, Patrick A. <i>Leitrim, N.</i>
Hall, Sir Charles, q.c. <i>Hoborn</i>	*Jones, William <i>Arjon D.</i>	M'Iver, Sir Lewis, <i>Bt. Edinbro, W.</i>
Halsey, Thomas Fredk. <i>Watford</i>	+Jordan, Jeremiah <i>Fermanagh, S.</i>	*M'Kenna, Regd. <i>Monmouth, N.</i>
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord Geo. <i>Ealing</i>	Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir	*M'Killop, Jas. <i>Stirlingshire</i>
Hammond, John <i>Carlrow</i>	Ughtred Jas., <i>Bart.</i> <i>Clitheroe</i>	M'Laren, Chas. B. B. <i>Bosworth</i>
Hamond, Sir C. F. <i>Newcastle-on-T.</i>	Kearley, Hudson E. <i>Devonport</i>	*Maclean, Jas. Mackenzie <i>Cardiff</i>
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robt. W. <i>Preston</i>	*Kemp, George <i>Heywood</i>	M'Leod, John <i>Sutherland</i>
Hanson, Sir Reginald, <i>Bt. London</i>	Kennaway Rt. Hn. Sir J. H. <i>Honiton</i>	Maclure, John Wm. <i>Stratford</i>
+Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William	Kenny, Wm. q.c. <i>St. Stephen's Gn.</i>	MacNeill, J. G. S., q.c. <i>Donegal, S.</i>
Vernon, q.c. <i>Monmouthsh., W.</i>	..... <i>Dublin</i>	Maddison, Fred <i>Brightside</i>
Hardy, Lawrence <i>Ashford</i>	Kenrick, Wm. <i>Birmingham, N.</i>	Maden, John Henry <i>Rossendale</i>
Hare, Thos. Leigh <i>Norfolk, S. W.</i>	*Kenyon, James <i>Bury, Lanc.</i>	*Mainwaring, Hon. William F. B.
Harrington, Timothy. <i>Dublin Hr.</i>	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. <i>Newport.</i>	Massey- <i>Clerkenwell</i>

- *Malcolm, Ian. *Stowmarket*
 Mandeville, Fras. *Tipperary, S.*
 *Manners, Lord Edwd. *Milton*
 Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Bt. *Dulwich*
 Mappin, Sir Fredk. T. *Hallamshire*
 *Marks, H. H. *St. George's, E.*
 Martin, Rd. Biddulph *Droitwich*
 Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir H. *Wigtownsh.*
 *Maxwell, Sir John M. *Stirling,*
 Bart. College, Glasgow
 *Mellor, Col. J. J. *Badcliffe-cum-F.*
 Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W. *Sowerby*
 *Melville, Beresford W. *Stockport*
 *Milbank, Powlett C. J. *Eadnor*
 Mildmay, Francis Bingham *Tomes*
 Milner, Sir Fred. Geo. *Baselstow*
 *Milton, Viscount *Wakefield*
 *Milward, Col. V. *Stratford-on-A.*
 Minch, Matthew J. *Kildare, S.*
 Molloy, Bernard Charles. *Birr*
 *Monckton, E. P. *Northants, N.*
 *Monk, Chas. Jas. *Gloucester*
 Montagu, Hon. J. Scott-N. *Forest*
 Montagu, Sir S., Bt. *Whitechapel*
 *Moon, E. R. P. *St. Pancras, N.*
 More, Robert Jasper. *Ludlow*
 Morgan, Hon. F. C. *Monmouth, S.*
 Morgan, J. Lloyd *Carmarthen, W.*
 Morgan, W. Pritchard *Merthyr*
 *Morley, Chas. *Brecknockshire*
 *Morley, Rt. Hn. Jn. *Montrose B.*
 *Morrell, Geo. H. *Woodstock*
 Morris, Samuel *Kilkenny, S.*
 *Morrison, Walter *Skipton*
 Morton, Arthur Hy. A. *Despford*
 Morton, Edwd. J. C. *Devonport*
 Moss, Samuel *Denbighshire, E.*
 Mount, Wm. George *Newbury*
 Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John
 Robert, Bt. *Oxford Univ.*
 Munts, Philip Albert. *Tamworth*
 *Murdoch, Chas. T. *Reading*
 *Murnaghan, Geo. *Tyrone, M.*
 Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G., q.c. *Bute*
 *Murray, Chas. Jas. *Qovenry*
 Murray, Col. C. Wyndham *Bath*
 Myers, Wm. Henry *Winchester*
 Newdigate, Fras. Alex. *Newton*
 Nicholson, Wm. Graham. *Petersfield*
 *Nicol, Donald N. *Argyllshire*
 Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S. *Exeter*
 Norton, Cecil Wm. W. *Newington*
 Nussey, Thos. Willans *Pontefract*
 *O'Brien, James F. X. *York City*
 *O'Brien, Patrick. *Kilkenny City*
 *O'Brien, Patrick J. *Tipperary, N.*
 O'Connor, Arthur *Donegal, E.*
 O'Connor, James *Wicklow, W.*
 O'Connor, T. P. *Scotland, L'pool.*
 *O'Keefe, Francis A. *Limerick City*
 *O'Kelly, Jas. J. *Roscommon, N.*
 Oldroyd, Mark *Deesbury*
 *O'Malley, Wm. *Connemara*
 O'Neill, Hn. Robt. T. *Antrim, Mid*
 *Orr-Ewing, Charles L. *Ayr Dist.*
 *Oswald, Jas. Fras., q.c. *Oldham*
 Owen, Arthur Charles *Humphreys-
 Montgomeryshire*
 Owen, Thomas *Launceston*
 Palmer, Sir Charles M., Bt. *Jarrow*
 Palmer, Col. Jas. D. *Gravesend*
 *Parkes, Ebenezer *Birmingham, C.*
 *Parnell, Jno. Howard *Meath, S.*
 S. Paulton, Jas. M. *Bishop Auckland*
 Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. *Colchester*
 *Pease, Alfred E. *Cleveland, Yks.*
 *Pease, Arthur *Darlington*
 Pease, Joseph Albert *Tyneside*
 Pease, Sir Jos. W. *Barnard Castle*
 *Pender, Sir Jas. Bt., *Northants, M.*
 Penn, John *Lewisham*
 *Pennant, Hn. E. S. D. *Northants S.*
 Perks, Robert Wm. *Louth, Linc.*
 *Phillipotts, Comm. A. S. *Torquay*
 Pickard, Benjamin *Normanton*
 Pickersgill, E. H. *Bethnal Grn., S. W.*
 Pierpoint, Robert *Warrington*
 Pinkerton, John *Galway City*
 *Pirie, Capt. D. V. *Aberdeen, N.*
 Plunkett, Hon. Horace *Dublin, S.*
 *Pollock, Harry F. *Spalding*
 Powell, Sir Francis Sharp *Wigan*
 Power, Patrick J. *Waterford, E.*
 Poynder, Sir J. D. *Chippenhams*
 *Pretymann, Capt. E. G. *Woodbridge*
 Price, Robert John *Norfolk, E.*
 Priestley, Briggs *Pudsey*
 *Priestley, Sir William *Edin-
 burgh & St. Andrews Univ.*
 Provand, A. D. *Blackfriars, Glas.*
 *Pryor-Jones, Edw. *Montgomery D.*
 *Purvis, Robt. *Peterborough*
 *Pym, Chas. Guy *Bedford*
 Quilter, Sir Outhbert, Bt., *Sudbury*
 Randall, David Gower, *Glamorgan*
 Rankin, James *Leominster*
 Rasch, Maj. Frederic C. *Essex, S. E.*
 *Reekitt, Harold James *Brigg*
 Redmond, John E. *Waterford City*
 Redmond, Wm. H. K. *Clare, E.*
 Reid, Sir R. T., q.c. *Dumfries Dist.*
 Renshaw, Chas. Bine *Renfrew, W.*
 Rentoul, Jas. A., q.c. *Down, E.*
 *Richards, Hy. C. *Finsbury, E.*
 *Richardson, Sir Thos. *Hartlepool*
 *Rickett, J. Compton *Scarborough*
 Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew
 White, Bt. *Blackpool*
 Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. *Croydon*
 Roberts, John Bryn *Eton, Carn.*
 Roberts, Jno. Herbt. *Denbigh, W.*
 Robertson, Edmund, q.c. *Dunder*
 *Robertson, Thos. H. *Hackney, S.*
 *Robinson, R. Brooke *Dudley*
 *Robson, W. S., q.c. *South Shields*
 *Roche, Hon. Jas. B. *Kerry, E.*
 Roche, John *Galway, E.*
 Rollit, Sir Albt. K. *Islington, N.*
 Rothschild, Baron F. de *Aylesbury*
 Round, James *Harwich*
 *Roys, Col. C. M. *Rochdale*
 *Russell, Lt.-Gen. F. S. *Cheltenham*
 Russell, Sir Geo., Bt. *Wokingham*
 Russell, Thomas W. *Tyrone, S.*
 *Rutherford, John *Darwen*
 *Samuel, Harry S. *Limehouse*
 *Samuel, Jonathan *Stockton-on-T.*
 Sandys, Lt.-Col. Thos. M. *Bootle*
 Sanderson, Col. E. J. *Armagh, N.*
 Savory, Sir Joseph, Bt. *Appleby*
 Schwann, C. E. *Manchester, N.*
 Scoble, Sir A. R. *Hackney, Cent.*
 *Scott, Chas. P. *Leigh*
 *Seely, Charles H. *Lincoln*
 Seton-Karr, Henry *St. Helens*
 *Shadwell, Wm. L. *Hastings*
 *Sharpe, Wm. E. T. *Kensington, N.*
 Shaw, Theodore F. C. E. *Stafford*
 Shaw, Thos., q.c. *Harwick Dist.*
 Shaw-Stewart, M. H. *Renfrew, E.*
 Shee, Nicholas K. Co. *Waterford, W.*
 Sheehy, David *Galway, S.*
 Sidebotham, Jos. Watson *Hyde*
 Sidebottom, Tom H. *Stalybridge*
 Sidebottom, Lt.-Col. W. *High Peak*
 *Simeon, Sir J. S. B. *Southampton*
 *Sinclair, Capt. John *Forfarshire.*
 *Sinclair, Louis *Romford.*
 *Skewes-Cox, Thos. *Kingston*
 Smith, Abel. *Hertford*
 Smith, Abel Henry. *Christchurch*
 Smith, Jas. Parker *Partick*
 Smith, Samuel *Fifehire*
 Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. *Strand*
 *Souttar, A. R. *Dumfriesshire*
 Spencer, Jas. E. *West Bromwich*
 Spicer, Albert. *Monmouth Dist.*
 Stanhope, Hon. Philip J. *Burnley*
 Stanley, Lord *Westoughton*
 Stanley, Edw. Jas. *Bridgewater*
 *Stanley, Henry M. *Lambeth, N.*
 Stephens, Henry C. *Hornsey*
 Stevenson, Fras. Seymour *Eye*
 Stewart, Sir Mark J. *Kirkcudbright*
 Stock, Jas. H. *Wilton, L'pool*
 *Stone, Sir J. B. *Birmingham, E.*
 Straohey, Edward *Somerset, S.*
 *Strause, Arthur *Cambridge*
 *Strutt, Hon. Chas. H. *Maldon*
 Stuart, James *Haorton*
 Sturt, Hon. Humph. N. *Dorset, E.*
 Sullivan, Donal. *Westmeath, S.*
 Sullivan, Tim. D. *Donegal, W.*
 Sutherland, Sir Thomas *Glenoch*
 Talbot, Lord Edm. B. *Chichester*
 Talbot, Rt. Hn. John G. *Oxford Un.*
 Tanner, Dr. Chas. K. D. *Oork, Mid*
 Taylor, Francis *Norfolk, S.*
 Tennant, Harold J. *Berwicksh.*
 Thomas, Abel, q.c. *Carmarthen, E.*
 Thomas, Alfred *Glamorgan, E.*
 Thomas, David A. *Merthyr Tydfil*
 Thompson, Sir H. M. *Handsworth*
 Thornburn, Walter *Peebles & S.*
 Thornton, P. Melville *Clapham*
 Tollemache, Hy. Jas. *Edisbury*
 Tomlinson, W. E. *Murray Preston*
 Tritton, Chas. Ernest *Norwood*
 Tuite, James *Westmeath, N.*
 Tully, Jasper *Leitrim, S.*
 *Ure, Alex., q.c. *Linlithgowshire*
 Osborne, Thomas *Chelmsford*
 Valencia, Visct. *Oxford City*
 *Verney, Hon. Richd. G. *Rugby*
 Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. *Wurhampton, S.*
 Vincent, Col. Sir Howard *Sheffield*
 Wallace, Robert *Edinburgh, E.*
 *Wallace, Robt., q.c. *Perth City*
 Walrond, Sir Wm. H., Bt. *Tiverton*
 Walton, John L., q.c. *Leeds, S.*
 Walton, Joseph *Barnsley*
 *Wanklyn, Jas. L. *Brauford, C.*
 *Ward, Hon. R. A. *Crewe*
 Warde, Major C. Edwd. *Medway*
 Waring, Col. Thomas. *Down, N.*
 *Warkworth, Lord *Kensington, S.*
 Warner, Thos. C. *Theidon Lichfield*
 *Warr, Aug. F. *E. Totteah*
 Wayman, Thomas *Elland*
 Webster, Sir E. E. *Isle of Wight*
 Webster, Robt. G. *St. Pancras, E.*
 Wedderburn, Sir W., Bt. *Banff*
 Weir, J. Galloway *Ross & Cromarty*
 *Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. *Earle-
 Taunton*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—continued.

Wentworth, Bruce Canning Ver- non Brighton	Wills, Sir William H. Bristol, E.	*Woodhouse, Sir J. T. Huddersfield
Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. Lloyd Ripon	Wilson, Charles H. Hull, W.	*Woods, Samuel, Walthamstow
Whiteley, George Stockport	*Wilson, Fredk. W. Norfolk, M.	Wortley, Rt. Hon. Charles Bailly
*Whiteley, Herbt. Ashton-under- Lyne	Wilson, Henry Joseph Holmfirth	Stuart-, q.c. Hallam, Sheffield
Whitmore, Charles A. Chelsea	Wilson, John Durham, Mid	*Wylie, Alex. J. Dumbartonshire
Whitaker, Thos. P. Spen Valley	*Wilson, John Falkirk Dist.	Wyndham, George Dover
Williams, J. Carvell Mansfield	Wilson, John Govan	*Wyndham-Quin, Maj. Windham
Williams, J. P. Birmingham, S.	*Wilson, Jno. Wm. Worcester, N.	Henry Glamorgan, S.
Williams, Col. Robt. Dorset, W.	Wilson, Jos. Havelock Middlesex	*Wylliv, Marmaduke D'A. Olley
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord	Wilson-Todd, Capt. Howdonshire	Yerburgh, Robert A. Chester
Woolton, Lord	Wodehouse, Edmond R. Bath	Young, Samuel Cavan, E.
Woolton, Lord	Wolf, Gustav Wilhelm Belfast, E	*Younger, Wm. Stamford
Woolton, Lord	Woodall, William Hanley	*Yoxall, Jas. H. Nottingham, W.
Willox, Sir John A. Everton, L'pool		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£38,485.

SPEAKER—The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), £4,000, who also receives £6,000 as a Judge.

Private Secretary, Edmund Hall Alderson, £500.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—The Earl of Morley, £2,500.

DEPUTY SPEAKERS, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., the Earl De Montalt, Viscount Oxenbridge, and the Lord Herschell, G.C.B.

Clerk of Parliaments, Hy. J. L. Graham, G.B. £2,000	Anstruther; Hon. A. McDonnell; A. H. Robinson;
Deputy do. (Clerk Assist.), Hon. Edward Pierson	H. P. St. John; V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A.
Thesiger, G.B. £1,500	Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam
Reading Clerk, M. A. Thoms £900	100 to £600
Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray	Accountant and Receiver of Fees, G. Fulkes £600
£1,500	Librarian, S. Arthur Strong £800
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, H. C. Malkin,	Assist. Librarian, A. H. M. Butler £300
£1,200	Examiners to Standing Orders, Charles Walter
Principal Clerk and Taxing Officer, Private Bill	Campion, £304; M. A. Thoms, £300.
Office, B. W. Monro £1,200	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir
Do. attending the Table, Alfred Harrison .. £850	Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B., £1,000
Principal Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Depart-	Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Cham-
ment, E. F. Taylor £900	berlain, Capt. T. D. Butler £500
Clerk of the Journals, W. Austen-Leigh .. £850	Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Wellington
Prin. Clerk, Private Committees, J. F. Symons-Jeune,	Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot, K.C.B. £1,500
£825	Deputy Do., S. Hand £250
Other Clerks, F. Skene; W. H. H. Gordon; C. L.	Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney-Salter.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£55,576.

SPEAKER—The Right Hon. William Court Gully, q.c., M.P. for the City of Carlisle, £5,000.

Private Secretary, Edward Gully, £500.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—James William Lowther, M.P., £2,500.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN—Arthur O'Connor; John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley; John Grant Lawson;

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Reginald F. D.	R. E. Childers; T. Scott Porter; F. C. Bram-
Palgrave, K.O.B., Palace of Westminster £2,000	well; R. Austen Leigh each £100 to £250
Clerk Assistant, Archibald J. S. Milman, G.B. £1,500	Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. O. Mayne £500
Second do., Francis B. G. Jenkinson, G.B. £1,000	Office Clerk in Committee Office, T. F. Mitchell.
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the	Vote Office—Chief Clerk, H. A. Milner Killick
Fees, Wm. Aug. Ferguson-Davie, G.B. £1,000	£450 to £650
Principal Clerk of Committees, Reginald Dick-	Assistant Clerks, P. E. Smith; C. L. Lockton
inson £1,000	each £100 to £350
Clerk of the Journals, W. H. Ley £1,250	Journal Office, Clerk, A. A. Taylor £210
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, John Henry	Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry David Erskine £1,200
William Somerset £1,000	Deputy Serjeant, Francis B. Gosset £800
Senior Clerks, Wm. Gibbons; F. G. St. Geo.	Assistant do., Col. Hon. Edwd. Henry Legge £650
Tupper; H. C. Tower; C. V. Frere £650 to £800	Chaplain, Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, D.D. £400
Assistant Clerks, L. T. Le Marchant; G. C. Giffard;	Counsel to Speaker, Hon. Edw. C. Leigh, q.c. £1,200
A. W. Nicholson; Sir Everard Hastings Doyle,	Referee of Private Bills, A. Bonham-Carter £1,000
Bart.; S. L. Simeon; Arth. I. Dasset; E. C.	Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer,
Howe-Browne; Horace West; Henry A. Fer-	Charles Walter Campion £1,200
guson-Davie; Arthur H. Ellis; Percy W. Bull;	Librarian, R. C. Walpole £1,000
F. B. Williams-Wynn each £300 to £600	Assistant do., E. G. Harvey £500
Junior Clerks, William E. Grey; F. C. Holland;	Library Clerks, J. C. Crimp, Wm. Stewart.
J. W. G. Bond; T. L. Webster; H. C. Dawkins;	Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney-Salter.
A. F. B. Williams; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell;	

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Marquess of Salisbury	<i>Prime Minister</i>
Lord Halsbury	<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>
Duke of Devonshire	<i>Lord President of Council</i>
Viscount Cross	<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt. ...	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> ...
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.	<i>Sec. of State Home Dept.</i>
Marquess of Salisbury	<i>Sec. of State Foreign Dept.</i> ...
Joseph Chamberlain	<i>Sec. of State Colonial Dept.</i> ...
Marquess of Lansdowne	<i>Sec. of State War Dept.</i>
Lord George Francis Hamilton	<i>Sec. of State Indian Dept.</i>
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	<i>Secretary for Scotland</i>
George Joachim Goschen	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> ...
Arthur James Balfour	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> ...
Earl Cadogan	<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i> ...
Lord Ashbourne	<i>Lord Chancellor of Ireland</i> ...
Charles Thomson Ritchie	<i>President Board of Trade</i>
Lord James of Hereford	<i>Chanclr. Duchy of Lancaster</i>
Henry Chaplin	<i>Pres. Local Government Bd.</i>
Walter Hume Long	<i>Pres. Board of Agriculture</i>
Aretas Akers-Douglas	<i>Works and Public Buildings</i> ...

LD. SALISBURY'S 2ND MIN., 1886-92.

Marquess of Salisbury.	Lord Halsbury.
Viscount Cranbrook.	Earl Cadogan.
Lord Randolph Churchill, dec.	George Joachim Goschen.
Henry Matthews, q.o.	Earl of Idlesleigh, dec.
Marquess of Salisbury.	Hon. Edward Stanhope, dec.
Lord Knutsford.	William Henry Smith, dec.
Hon. Edward Stanhope, dec.	Viscount Cross.
(Not in the Cabinet).	Lord George Francis Hamilton.
Marquess of Salisbury.	William Henry Smith, dec.
Arthur James Balfour.	(Not in the Cabinet)
Lord Ashbourne.	Lord Stanley of Preston.
Lord Stanley of Preston.	Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.	Duke of Rutland.
Duke of Rutland.	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Charles Thomson Ritchie.	Henry Chaplin.
Henry Chaplin.	(Not in the Cabinet.)

THE ABOVE FORM AND FORMED THE CABINET.

Gerald William Balfour	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i> ...	Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Duke of Norfolk	<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Arthur James Balfour.
Sir John Eldon Gorst, q.o.	<i>F.-P. Committee of Council</i> ...	William Lawies Jackson.
(In the Cabinet)	<i>Works and Public Buildings</i> ...	Henry Cecil Raikes, dec.
Henry Torrens Anstruther	} <i>Jun. Lords of the Treasury</i>	Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
William Hayes Fisher		Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt.
Lord Stanley		Hon. David Robert Plunket, q.o.
Robert William Hanbury	<i>Financial Sec. to Treasury</i> ...	(Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt. ...	<i>Patronage Sec. to the Treasury</i>	Col. Sir Wm. Hood Walrond, Bt.
Earl of Hopetoun	<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bt.
Sir Francis Henry Jeune	<i>Judge-Advocate General</i>	William Lawies Jackson.
Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards ...	} <i>Lords of the Admiralty</i>	Sir John Eldon Gorst, q.o.
Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. G. D. Bedford		Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, R.E.		Lord Windsor.
Rear-Adm. Gerard H. Uctred Noel.		Sir William Thackeray Marriott.
J. Austen Chamberlain (<i>Civil</i>) ..		(Adm. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins.
Wm. G. Ellison Macartney	<i>Secretary to the Admiralty</i> ...	Vice-Adm. Henry Fairfax.
Jesse Collings	<i>Parliamentary Sec. Home Office</i>	Vice-Adm. John O. Hopkins.
Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon ...	<i>Parly. Sec. Foreign Office</i>	Rear-Adm. Fredk. Geo. D. Bedford
Earl of Selborne	<i>Parly. Sec. Colonial Office</i>	Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (<i>Civ.</i> .)
Earl of Onslow	<i>Parly. Sec. India Office</i>	Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Bart.
Hon. Wm. St. John F. Brodrick ...	<i>Parly. Sec. War Office</i>	Charles Beilly Stuart-Wortley, q.o.
Earl of Dudley	<i>Parly. Sec. Board of Trade</i>	James William Lowther.
Thomas Wallace Russell	<i>Parly. Sec. Local Gov. Bd.</i>	Bn. H. De Worma, <i>now Lt. Pirbright.</i>
Joseph Powell Williams	<i>Financial Sec. War Office</i>	Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon.
Sir Richard Everard Webster, q.o.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	Earl Brownlow.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, q.o.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

SCOTLAND.

(In the Cabinet)	<i>Secretary, Keeper of Gt. Seal</i>	Marquess of Lothian.
Andrew Graham Murray, q.o.	<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Sir Charles John Pearson, q.o.
Marquess of Lothian	<i>Keeper of the Privy Seal</i>	Marquess of Lothian.
Charles Scott Dickson, q.o.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Andrew Graham Murray, q.o.

IRELAND.

(In the Cabinet)	<i>Lord-Lieutenant</i>	Marquess of Londonderry.
Gerald William Balfour	<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Earl (now Marquess) of Zetland
Sir David Harrel	<i>Under-Secretary</i>	Arthur James Balfour.
Lord Ashbourne	<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	William Lawies Jackson.
John Atkinson, q.o.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
William Kenny, q.o.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Lord Ashbourne.
		John Atkinson, q.o.
		Edward H. Carson, q.o.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MINISTRY
(1894-95).

MR. GLADSTONE'S 4TH MINISTRY
(1892-94).

Earl of Rosebery	{ <i>Prima Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ...</i>	William Ewart Gladstone.
Lord Herstell	{ <i>Lord President of Council ...</i>	Earl of Kimberley.
Lord Tweedmouth	{ <i>Lord High Chancellor ...</i>	Lord Herschell.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt	{ <i>Lord Privy Seal ...</i>	William Ewart Gladstone.
Herbert Henry Asquith, q.c.	{ <i>Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster</i>	James Bryce.
Earl of Kimberley	{ <i>Chancellor of the Exchequer ...</i>	Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Marquess of Ripon	{ <i>Sec. of State Home Depart. ...</i>	Herbert Henry Asquith, q.c.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman	{ <i>Sec. of State Foreign Dept. ...</i>	Earl of Rosebery.
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler	{ <i>Sec. of State Colonial Dept. ...</i>	Marquess of Ripon.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.	{ <i>Sec. of State War Dept.</i>	Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Earl Spencer	{ <i>Sec. of State Indian Dept.</i>	Earl of Kimberley.
John Morley	{ <i>Secretary for Scotland ...</i>	Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Arnold Morley	{ <i>First Lord of the Admiralty ...</i>	Earl Spencer.
James Bryce	{ <i>Chief Secretary for Ireland ...</i>	John Morley.
George John Shaw-Lefevre	{ <i>Postmaster-General ...</i>	Arnold Morley.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland	{ <i>President Board of Trade ...</i>	Anthony John Mundella, <i>dec.</i>
	{ <i>Pres. Local Government Board ...</i>	Henry Hartley Fowler.
	{ <i>First Commissioner of Works ...</i>	George John Shaw-Lefevre.
	{ <i>V.-P. Committee of Council ...</i>	Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

Herbert John Gladstone	<i>First Commissioner of Works.</i>	(In the Cabinet)
Herbert Coulstoun Gardner, now } Lord Burghclere	{ <i>Pres. Board of Agriculture ...</i>	{ Herbert Coulstoun Gardner, now } Lord Burghclere.
Richard Knight Causton	} <i>Jun. Lords of the Treasury</i>	{ Thomas Edward Ellis.
William Alexander McArthur		{ Richard Knight Causton.
Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson		{ William Alexander McArthur.
Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert		{ Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
Thomas Edward Ellis	<i>Patronage Sec. to the Treasury</i>	{ Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, now } Lord Tweedmouth.
Charles Seale-Hayne	<i>Pymaster-General ...</i>	Charles Seale-Hayne.
Sir Francis Henry Jeune	<i>Judge-Advocate General ...</i>	Sir Francis Henry Jeune.
Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards ...	} <i>Lords of the Admiralty ...</i>	{ Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards.
Rear-Adm. Sir Freik. G. D. Bedford		{ Rear-Adm. Lord Walter T. Kerr.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. Arbuthnot Fisher		{ Rear-Adm. J. Arbuthnot Fisher.
Capt. Gerard Henry Uctred Noel...		{ Capt. Gerard H. Uctred Noel.
Edmund Robertson (<i>Civil</i>)		{ Edmund Robertson (<i>Civil</i>).
Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.	<i>Secretary to the Admiralty ...</i>	Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.
George Wm. Erskine Russell	<i>Parliamentary Sec. Home Office</i>	Herbert John Gladstone.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.	<i>Parliament. Sec. Foreign Office</i>	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Sydney Charles Buxton	<i>Parliament. Sec. Colonial Office</i>	Sydney Charles Buxton.
Lord Reay	<i>Parliamentary Sec. India Office</i>	George Wm. Erskine Russell.
Lord Monkswell	<i>Parliamentary Sec. War Office</i>	Lord Sandhurst.
Thomas Burt	<i>Parliament. Sec. Brd. of Trade</i>	Thomas Burt.
Sir Balthazar Walter Foster	<i>Parliament. Sec. Loc. Gov. Brd.</i>	Sir Balthazar Walter Foster.
William Woodall	<i>Financial Sec. War Office ...</i>	William Woodall.
Sir Robert Threshie Reid, q.c.	<i>Attorney-General ...</i>	{ Sir Charles (now Lord) Russell, } q.c., Sir John Rigby, q.c.
Sir Frank Lockwood, q.c.	<i>Solicitor-General ...</i>	{ Sir John Rigby, q.c., Sir Robert } Threshie Reid, q.c.

SCOTLAND.

Sir G. Otto Trevelyan (in Cabinet).	<i>Keeper of the Great Seal</i>	Sir G. Otto Trevelyan (in Cabinet).
John Blair Balfour, q.c.	<i>Lord Advocate</i>	John Blair Balfour, q.c.
Marquess of Lothian	<i>Keeper of the Privy Seal</i>	Marquess of Lothian.
Thomas Shaw, q.c.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Alexander Asher, q.c.

IRELAND.

Lord Houghton (now Earl of Crewe)	<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Lord Houghton (now Earl of Crewe)
John Morley (in Cabinet)	<i>Chief Secretary</i>	John Morley (in Cabinet).
Samuel Walker	<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Samuel Walker.
Andrew Marshall Porter	<i>Master of the Rolls</i>	Andrew Marshall Porter.
The MacDermot, q.c.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	The MacDermot, q.c.
Charles Hare Hemphill, q.c.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Charles Hare Hemphill, q.c.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Duration.		Ld. Chancellor.	Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	Colonial Secretary.	Irish Secretary.	Ed. of Control, India
		Years	Days.							
Feb. 21, 1806	Lord Grenville	1	48	Erskine	Lord Henry Petty	Spencer	{ Charles J. Fox { Visct. Howick	The Colonial Office in its present form was not constituted till 1854. Up to 1802 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 office was divided, and Sir George Grey became first Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Charles Long William Elliot	Lord Minto George Tierney Robert Dundas, Earl of Harrowby.
Mar. 3, 1807	Duke of Portland.	2	246	Eldon	Spencer Perceval.	Hawkesbury	{ Bathurst { Wellesley		Sir A. Wellesley Robert Dundas, Wm. W. Pole.	Robert Dundas, Earl of Harrowby.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval.	2	190	Eldon	Spencer Perceval.	R. Ryder	{ Castlereagh { George Canning		{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	Robert Dundas, Earl of Harrowby.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool.	14	319	Eldon	N. Vansittart. { P. J. Robinson	Stidmouth Robert Peel			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	Robert Dundas, Earl of Harrowby.
April 24, 1827	George Canning	0	134	Lynnhurst	George Canning	{ Sturges Bourne. { Lansdowne.	{ Dudley { Palmerston		{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	2	302	Lynnhurst	J. C. Herries	Sir Robert Peel			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
Jan. 25, 1828	Dk. of Wellington.	2	414	Lynnhurst	Henry Goulburn.	Melbourne			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3	238	Brougham	Althorp	Duncaunon			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
July 28, 1831	Visct. Melbourne	0	161	Lynnhurst	Althorp	H. Goulburn			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	0	113	Lynnhurst	Sir Robert Peel	Wellington			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
April 28, 1835	Visct. Melbourne.	6	241	{ Cottenham	F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell. Normanby.			{ Sir Robert Peel { Charles Grant { Henry Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Chas. W. W. Wynne. Lord Ellenborough. Charles Grant.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4	303	Lynnhurst	Henry Goulburn.	Sir J. S. Graham			Lord Morpeth	Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Lord Ellenborough. Lord Ellenborough. Lord Ellenborough. Earl of Ripon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Fox Maule J. C. Herricks.
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell.	5	236	{ Cottenham	Sir Charles Wood.	Sir George Grey			Lord Elliot	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	305	St. Leonard's	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole			{ Lord Elliot { Lord Fremantle { Earl of Lincoln	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen.	2	44	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston			Sir W. Somerville. Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 20, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3	15	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone { Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir George Grey.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 28, 1856	Earl of Derby	1	113	Chelmsford.	Benjamin Disraeli	Sir George Grey.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
June 28, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6	241	{ Campbell { Wexbury	W. E. Gladstone	{ S. H. Walpole { T. H. S. Estcourt			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell	0	242	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	Sir George Grey.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
July 6, 1866	Earl of Derby	1	236	Chelmsford.	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli.	0	285	Cairns	Geo. Ward Hunt	Gathorne Hardy			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	5	274	{ Hatherley { Salisbury	Robert Lowe	Henry Bruce			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli Earl Beaconsfield	6	67	Cairns	W. E. Gladstone	Robert Lowe			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
April 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	5	57	Salborne	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
June 24, 1885	Marq. of Salisbury	0	227	Halsbury	W. E. Gladstone { H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	0	178	Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	Sir R. A. Cross.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Aug. 3, 1886	Marq. of Salisbury	6	15	Halsbury	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers.			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
Aug. 28, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	1	193	Herschell	Lord R. Churchill { Geo. J. Goschen	Henry Matthews			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
March 3, 1895	Earl of Rosebery	1	127	Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	Herbt. H. Asquith			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.
July 2, 1895	Marq. of Salisbury	1	127	Halsbury	Sir W. Harcourt	Sir M. Hicks-Beach			Lord Naas (Mayo).	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith. Earl Ellenborough. Secretary of State Lord Stanley.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.—£243,600.

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*Vice-Adm. Sir Fredk. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. £1,200**
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Dir. of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. L. A. Beaumont £1,145

(Also see NAVAL SERVICE, page 220.)

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* In addition to professional pay.

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York, Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Somerset, Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A.
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Earl Marshal's Sec., Henry Edwd. Wilberforce.
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Lyon King of Arms, Jas. Balfour Paul, *Advoc.* £500
Clerk & Keeper of Records, Jas. Wm. Mitchell, £250
Procurotor-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, w.s.

Heralds:

Rothsay, James William Mitchell,
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Pursuivants:

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Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., Lord Amthill £300
Assist. do., H. J. Read, £100; G. Craig Sellar, Hon.
T. H. Cochrane, M.P. (parliamentary)..... w.p.

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Chief Clerk, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G.,
C.B. £1,000
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William Johnson; Sydney Olivier £700 to £800
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St. Kitts Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles
Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Singa-
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of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor,

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Clerk Accountant and Dep. Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Land Steward, George Herriot.

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 (Estimate for United Kingdom, £861,000.)
 (Superintending Establishment, £64,670.)
 (Port Establishments, £639,476.)

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Dep. Chairman, John Arrow Kempe £1,500
Commissioner, Lewis Wm. Engelbach, C.B. £1,200

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Secretary, Richard T. Prowse C.B. £1,200
Assist. Secretary, John Courroux £1,000
Committee Clerks, Frederick W. Chaplin; Robert Robson; John Gately £725 to £800
Principal Clerks of Old Establishment, Fredk. H. Deverell; Alfred H. Courroux; Alfred L. Hardy
£600 to £700

Other Clerks, Upper Div., Victor Maslin; John B. W. Chapman; Herbert V. Reade,
£100 to £500

Staff Clerks, A. S. Cranbrook; Albert D. Greig, £400
Priv. Sec. to the Chairman, Victor Maslin £100

2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, Frederick Monk; Wm. E. Young; Robert E. B. Saunders; Wm. H. Ingreire; Charles Atkinson £250 to £350

2nd Div. Clerks, J. E. Hagger; E. Ford; E. H. Coumbe; E. E. Stonham; A. E. Montague; A. J. Dyke; W. W. Wotton; Wm. Young
£70 to £250

Medical Insp., Thos. H. Dickson, M.B. £700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Charles John Follett, C.B., B.C.L. £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Charles E. Thynne £800

Chief Clerk, Thomas Wildman £500 to £600
Second Clerk, James Macklin £350 to £450

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Surveyors-General, Donald Fraser; James C. Thompson; Robert T. Churchhill £800 to £1,000

Staff Clerks, Edward Bradbury; Alfred H. Knight; Ernest A. Harris £220 to £400

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Cont.-Gen., Henry J. Gardner £1,000
Assistant, John W. de Grave £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, Geo. Martin Tait; Geo. W. Bennett; Charles H. Norman £520 to £620

Upper Div. Clerks, John R. Blackford; Alfred Erabner; James Burton; Wm. Burton; Geo. C. Calvert; Frederick Dyason; John W. Ellison; Daniel Ground; C. Mellish; Isaac L. Meyers; W. J. Mullett; Charles N. Potter; Wm. J. Reid (1 to £530, 2 to £480) £100 to £430

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal, Thomas J. Pittar £1,000
Deputy do., Alfred J. Wood £650 to £750

Principal Clerks, old establishment, John Denney; W. H. Spilling; Philip J. Le Sueur £520 to £620

Senior Clerks, Charles B. Pollard; John Channon; John R. Wildman £400 to £500

Upper Div. Clerks, old establishment, Richard Brown; Jno. Chambers; John W. Flower; Richard Gibbins; William K. Gilmore; John Holdaway; Thomas Quarm; William J. Sharpe
£100 to £430

Clerks, John B. Boyle; Samuel Bozman; Alex-

ander Hamilton; Charles L. Jones; Patrick Lynch; Edwin Marshall; Joseph C. O'Reilly; Wm. C. Tope £230 to £400

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, Robert Henderson £1,000

Senior Principal Clerk, Miles Stapylton £720
Principal Clerks, John B. Cross; Charles J. Stebbing; Johns Sargent £520 to £620

Upper Div. Clerks, William F. Adams; Robert W. Bennett; Joseph Hopson; James Hopwood; Henry F. Howes; John H. Jeffery; George M. Jenkins; George J. Kent; Robert Mayhew; Fras. W. Miller; George Munion; John M. Newman; Wm. Park; Arthur S. Roope; Alfred T. Skipper; Henry G. Smith; Wm. J. Stephens; Jas. S. Symon; John Thorne; John K. Williams (3 to £450) £100 to £430

Others employed in Outdoor Department, William B. Peach; L. H. Snow; Edwin A. West; C. K. Gascoigne £70 to £350

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT, PORT OF LONDON.

Inspectors, Harry Finden; John A. Leary; James Fleming; Daniel Rhys; George Excell
£600 to £650 (1 to £700)

Assistant Inspector, Thos. Smith, £490 to £550
1st Class Surveyors, John Cross; George H. Hill; Geo. McLoughlin; Charles A. Pynes; Thomas Rochford; William C. Samuel; Edwd. T. W. Semmens; W. H. Sentance; Arthur Skelton.
£490 to £550

2nd Class, Joseph J. T. Burt; Robert H. Clark; James Cleugh; James Dunne; John H. Dyas; Joseph Flint; George T. Follit; Francis G. Heath; William F. Hubbard; William Jebb; John Kennedy; Wm. Kinvig; Samuel Longman; George A. Page; John Sell; Joseph T. Summerfield; Henry A. Wotton; Montague Yeomans £430 to £480

3rd Class, John Carthy; Arthur B. Chalonner; Thomas W. Gilbert; John Harding; Richd. W. Joyner; Alexander McAra; Alexander McArthur; Thomas P. Major; Alexander Matthew; John sixwell; Stephen Murphy; Aaron Richardson; Pierce A. Rogan; Wm. H. Rowling; William T. Swanson; John W. Wakelin; Thomas Williams £350 to £420

Preventive Surveyors, Michael Reidy; James Titterton £350 to £420

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

Temporal Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, q.c.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, q.c.
Solicitor-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, q.c.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, A. de Bock Porter, C.B.
Deputy Steward and Clerk, F. A. Manley.
Manorial Surveyor and Local Dep., G. Young Wall.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, 10 Whitehall Place, S. W.

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The two Archbishops, the 32 Bishops, 5 Cabinet Ministers, 4 Judges, 3 Deans, and 12 eminent Laymen.

Church Estates Commissioners, Earl Stanhope £1,200
Lees Knowles, M.P. unsp.
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, q.c., M.P. £1,000
Auditor, Francis Phillips £450

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Alfred de Bock Porter, C.B. £1,700
Private Secretary, J. A. Archer £100
Assistant Secretary and Assist. Financial Adviser, Robert C. Selve £800 to £1,000

Accountant, M. P. Christie £700 to £800
 Registrar, Francis Cobb £550 to £650
 Asst. Steward of Manors, F. A. Manley £550 to £650
 Principal Clerk, J. F. Pelham £700
 Assistant Accountant, Edgar Blois Lawton

..... £550 to £650
 1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., G. J. Suckling; J. W. Challis; J. L. Diplock; George Dickens

..... £500 to £600
 Legal Assistant (Manors), Hugh de Bock Porter £300 to £500

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., T. Holford; J. Pope; Geo. Jas. White; G. J. Pearce; H. H. Holford; J. C. Pearce; G. C. Harpour; H. S. Goodhart

..... £350 to £500
 2nd Class Clerks (Old Estab.), P. J. Gullely; H. Crickitt; A. Sturgeon; R. F. Measor

..... £100 to £350
 Junior Clerks, J. A. Archer; C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler; F. Breerton; J. Kershaw; G. A. Andrews; S. S. Brister; H. A. Gregg; S. E. Downing; A. W. Smallpeice; A. E. Palmer; J. H. Wisdom; J. Sandison; W. Telfer; J. D. Howatson; C. M. T. Irving; E. E. Skuse; F. C. Marillier; E. J. Davies £70 to

Solicitors, White, Borrett & Co., 6 Whitehall Pl.; Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 8 Whitehall Pl. Architects, Christian, Carøe & Purday, 8A Whitehall Place.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 9 Whitehall Place; Smiths, Gore, Ingram & Norton, 16 Whitehall Place.

EDUCATION, COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON.

Vote for Education, Science, and Art, for the United Kingdom, £11,488,402.

Cost of Administration, England and Wales, £75,686; Inspection, do., £197,565; Elementary Schools, do., £7,582,589; Training Colleges, &c., do., £161,935. Education, Ireland, £1,162,702; Do., Scotland, £1,131,797.

Education Department, Whitehall, S. W.—£75,686.

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, G.C., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., T. Riversdale Walrond £150
 Assist. do., Harold E. Gorst unsp.

Secretary, Sir George Wm. Kekewich, K.C.B. £1,800

Private Sec., C. L. Kingsford £150
 Assistant do., W. H. Bray £

Assistant Secretaries, G. Miller, C.B.; W. Tucker; J. W. J. Stephenson; John White; Charles Morgan Cowie £900 to £1,200

Senior Examiners, H. W. Hoare; A. Barratt; H. F. Pooley; W. I. Ritchie; H. M. Lindsell; J. R. Dasent, C.B.; R. M. Tabor; H. W. Simpkinson £650 to £800

Junior do., A. W. FitzRoy; J. W. Mackail; A. H. Clough; C. L. Kingsford; F. H. Trench; T. R. Walrond; E. K. Chambers; J. C. G. Sykes; J. G. Milne; H. W. Orange; W. Loring; R. J. G. Mayor; W. F. Sheppard; J. E. Talbot; G. N. Richardson £300 to £600

Advising Counsel, Henry Martin Lindsell £150
 Consulting Architect, E. R. Robson, F.R.S.A. £850

1st Class Clerks, J. Pringle; R. W. Nelmes; C. Townsend; J. H. Levy; H. J. Gibbs; F. D. Fairman; J. R. Norton; G. M. Norris; T. Lyle; A. M. Gilbert; W. G. Masham; A. R. Brewer; J. R. Smith; A. H. Reid; W. Collins; A. B. Akevell; J. W. Edwards £360 to £500

2nd Class Clerks (holding Staff Appointments), W. Pethybridge; W. Slater; A. J. Jennings; E. Williams; T. Ground £360 to £400

2nd Class Clerks, W. L. Browne; E. E. Trathan £255 to £350

Additional Staff Clerks, W. R. J. McLean; A. J.

Gibbs; W. K. Roads; G. R. Newson; W. H. Bray; A. Atwill; W. A. Sarjeant; F. Bromwich; H. J. Ayliffe; H. J. Stieh; G. F. Farnar; J. H. Lott; F. G. Martyn; J. T. Ball; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; A. T. Shorey; A. Woodgate; J. W. Garden; J. N. Coombs; A. W. King; W. Wright; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. J. Moulton £250 to £350

2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. Westrop; E. L. Eardley; J. P. Roberts £250 to £350

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—£187,175.

Senior Chief Inspector, Rev. Thomas Weatherhead Sharpe, C.B. £1,100

Chief Inspectors, H. E. Oakeley; Rev. F. Synges; W. Scott Coward; Rev. Claude H. Parez; Rev. F. F. Cornish; Rev. C. D. Du Port; T. W. Danby; T. King; W. P. Turnbull; A. Rankine; A. G. Legard £700 and £900

Inspectors, Rev. C. Francis Rontledge; Rev. H. G. Alington; Rev. E. Wilkinson; Rev. J. Lomax; Rev. H. Smith; W. E. Currey; E. W. Colt; T. S. Aldis; M. J. Barrington-Ward; F. W. H. Myers; J. A. Willis; J. P. Balmer; J. C. Ley; J. H. Wylie; J. B. Haslam; J. G. Fitzmaurice; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; 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. Hells; E. G. A. Holmes; T. Morgan-Owen; A. J. Swinburne; S. G. Tremehere; 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. Gleadowe; H. E. B. Harrison; E. S. Mostyn Pryce; H. Cowie; R. M. Fowler; A. B. Fysher; P. B. De Saumarez; 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. Hitchings; J. H. Davies; E. Holt-White; J. Wilson; F. B. Lott; C. T. Whitnell; C. G. Colson; S. R. Wilson; A. W. Newton; R. J. Alexander; A. Cartwright; F. T. Green; J. Tillard; L. T. Monro; R. F. Curry; F. S. Marvin; J. C. Iles; E. Joad; J. G. D. Campbell; W. Northrop; P. A. Barnett; John Foster; Lewis J. Roberts; Thomas Jones; H. Holman; Edwd. Roberts; H. Ward; E. F. Davidson; P. Worley; Frederick Dugard; Thomas Darlington; F. T. Howard; R. E. Hughes; E. H. Howard £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors (1st class), James Kay; William Taylor; T. Healing; C. Bilton; J. Hunter; E. Challens; A. Sharpe; J. Sparks; W. Morris; R. Barnea; W. H. Anstead; E. H. Short; R. Knight; J. R. Jarman; E. Ensor; W. T. Meggs; W. Martin; H. R. Mines; J. W. W. Burrage; J. W. Briggs; H. Brown; T. M. Morgan; T. Glover; A. Owen; C. Lewis; T. Eley; J. Adlard; T. Williams; W. Dewse; D. Hamer; A. Seer; T. W. Pearce; W. Baldrey; J. Pember; G. Sedgwick; J. Rees; W. Turner; A. Finch; J. Gill; F. C. Mills; W. Kefford; J. Hodges; H. Tunaley; J. Waite; T. Howlett; T. Hallam; S. Bush; H. Taylor; W. Mulhall; F. W. Parkes; W. Varnon; C. Beck; R. Gregson £300 to £500

Sub-Inspectors (2nd class), J. Firth; E. J. Shilton; W. Thackray; J. Lovett; G. Wade; J. Stacey; L. C. F. Smith; G. Hayward; J. S. Foister; W. P. Beach; W. Roe; G. H. Palmer; A. H. Lacey; W. H. Wakelin; E. Corris; R. B. Barclay; T. Archard; H. Martin; R. Matta; J. Walsh; C. J. Crossley; G. Thorpe; G. Johnson; G.

Wilson; C. Dicks; J. Hall; E. Morris; T. W. Goodyear; T. Harrison; J. C. R. Day; J. H. E. Greet; G. H. Tomline; S. Holliday; T. Butt; J. D. Ainsworth; T. Butterworth; B. Johnson; T. J. Johnson; J. B. Williams; E. Copus; F. E. Harding; J. Fishwick; F. Hole; E. Bidout; C. Garland; W. H. Couch; R. Whittaker; J. L. Fawcett; J. E. Singleton; W. H. Jalland; J. Bould; W. H. Haler; R. M. Harbour; F. A. Waumsley; J. Park; J. M. McGregor; R. Ramshaw; T. B. Brindle; J. Parsons; T. H. Venables; A. Watkins; W. Bright; J. Dickenson; C. Stuart; J. B. Rennie; J. H. Park; A. Percival; W. H. Trench; F. J. Webb; J. H. Hudson; F. Cornes; W. Sadler; G. Jones; E. H. Hicks; C. H. Dennis; A. H. Sudd; F. P. Dempster; W. T. Eltringham; W. Burton; S. Norris; A. Ridge; G. H. Wadsworth; J. R. Riddell; S. Biddle; T. H. Johnson; W. Winter; G. F. Smith; H. Coombes; J. E. Wakeford; H. Ensor; J. J. Cunningham; T. Southwick; F. Maggs; H. A. Rapson; J. Marsh; C. E. Neville; S. Gill; R. P. Butler; A. J. Whitworth; J. A. Richardson; B. Webster; W. Ballance; W. H. Roberts; A. Bartlett; T. Sanderson; W. C. England; J. Sinkings; D. James; W. Bond; G. H. Acton; C. H. Cowling; S. Ellicock; A. J. Dawson; J. J. Edwards; A. Key; J. W. Thorpe; R. E. Thomas; W. Reep; G. A. Harrison; H. Page; W. H. Brown; W. Butler; F. H. Thompson; W. F. Spikes; G. R. Purdie; G. Horsfall; W. J. Hands; J. Evans; J. E. Holden; F. Harvey; W. H. Crompton; J. Thomas; J. J. Steele; W. Millard; T. C. Hartley; W. H. J. Salt; E. D. Fear; J. Payne; G. H. Wheeler; D. Thomas; R. J. Daniell; W. B. Urwin; E. H. Chadwick; A. G. Bate; G. W. Bell; J. H. Brown; W. W. Burley; J. H. Ford; G. H. B. Grindrod; W. H. Bulley; G. W. Matthews; T. G. Germain; J. W. Horne; J. L. Brown; A. H. Dunn; W. J. Carter; R. Rhydderch; H. G. Wilson £150 to £300

Sub-Inspectors (Women), Miss R. A. Munday; Miss K. Bathurst; Miss C. L. Callis.

Inspector of Music, Sir John Stainer, MUS.D. £600

Assistant do., William Gray M. Naught, MUS.D. £300

Directress of Needlework, The Hon. Mrs. R. E. Colborne £300

Inspectress, Cook & Lavn. Wk. Miss H. M. Deane £250

Direct., Special Enquiries, M. E. Sadler £650 to £800

Assistant do., R. L. Morant £300 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (SCOTCH)

Dover House, Whitehall, S. W. — £49,737.

Estimate for Public Education, Scotland, £794,571.

Grants in relief of fees, £350,625.

Secretary, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,500

Private Secretary, P. H. Atkin.

Assistant Secretary and Senior Examiner, T. Shute Robertson £900

Junior Examiners, G. Todd; J. Blaikie each £600

Counsel, J. Badenach Nicolson, Advocate £250

Auditors under Endowments Act, 1882, J. Milne; P. H. Atkin; H. G. Batley; E. P. Burd; G. L. Apperson.

Heads of Sections, J. Milne; H. G. Batley (Accounts); A. Thomson; T. Hodgson £350 to £500

H. M. Inspectors of Schools.

Chief Inspectors, R. Ogilvie, LL.D. (Training Coll. and Southern Div.); T. A. Stewart, LL.D. (Western Div.); Alexander Walker (Northern Div.) each £900

Inspectors, Andrew E. Scougal; A. O. Barrie; J. Macleod; R. J. Muir; A. Dey, LL.D.;

J. Smith, LL.D.; J. W. Marshall; A. R. Andrew; J. Boyd; R. Calder; R. Harvey; W. W. Waddell; W. Bathgate; G. Dunn, LL.D.; J. L. Robertson (*acting chief*); A. Lobban; W. Y. King; John Struthers; D. M. Fraser; W. Whyte; Fras. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors, J. Binnie; J. W. Munro; D. Thompson; J. Galloway £300 to £500

Accountant, Edinb., Sir D. F. Ochterlony, BT. £350

EDUCATION (NATIONAL), IRELAND.

£1,180,291—Administration, £28,907.

Resident Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Christopher Talbot Redington, D.L. £1,500

Senior Secretary, J. Carmichael Taylor £1,000

Junior do., M. S. Seymour £800

Financial do., Peter Young £650 to £750

Chiefs of Inspection, Alexander Hamilton & E. Downing £650 to £750

Bookkeeper, Morgan Donovan £315 to £530

Superintendent, Inspection Dept., Robert Craig £580

Supt., Book Dept., William O'Byrne £480

EXCISE AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Somerset House, W. C. — £60,810.

Comptroller and Auditor-Gen., R. Mills, C. B. £2,000

Private Secretary, James S. Francis £150

Assist. Comptroller & Auditor, Douglas Close Richmond £1,500

Chief Clerk, Francis Phillips £1,000

Legal Adviser, John Monsey Collyer.

DIRECTING BRANCH.

Principal Clerks, William Owen; Richard Lennox Woods; John Bromley; Lionel Geo. Robinson;

Henry Aloysius Stacke £775 to £900

1st Class Clerks, J. Davison Bowman; W. A. Impey; R. A. Hoblyn; J. C. King; A. C. M. M. Crichton; Clarence H. Archibald £620 to £750

2nd Class Clerks (1st Section), H. C. Purkis; T. J. Purchas; M. W. Whitmore; R. E. Yerburch;

Robert M. B. Otter-Barry; Hayward John Bidwell; William M. Martin; R. W. Reay;

G. Y. Vanderzee; C. C. Glyn; Arthur R. Barrett; Alfred Hoskins Britton; J. Brand;

C. W. A. Trollope; J. S. Francis; H. J. W. Cox; Saml. Butts; John Henry Fryday Brabner;

Henry Thomas Bellamy; Kenneth M. Macdonald £420 to £600

2nd Class Clerks (2nd Section), Wm. H. Gallier;

S. Waine; V. G. Crawley; F. W. A. Clarke;

W. Fortescue Barratt; Ellis Wm. Davies;

Benj. Horner £200 to £400

EXAMINING BRANCH.

Examiners (1st Sect.), Francis C. J. W. Dillon;

Arthur Ey. Hallam Jesse; Robert Bell; Wm. Geo. Irwin; Sam. Geo. Fenton; Fredk. Wood;

Sam. Davey Cray; Edmund Geo. Baker; Thos. Hy. Eagar; Fras. Nuttman Warman; Wm. Edwd. McKown;

John Albert Barnes; Horatio Nelson Horton; Jno. Rd. Sowden; Jno. Tenney;

Wm. Geo. Hunt; Henry Collet; Edwd. Merrick;

F. C. Goldby; Samuel Stronge; James C. Hunt;

Arthur Hawkes; Patrick J. Corbet; T. Orr;

W. M. Taylor; F. W. Adams; C. M. Neale;

W. W. Hunter £215 to £430

Examiners (2nd Sect.), A. Paterson; W. B. Luke;

S. Wade; C. G. Poole; J. S. Lee; T. J. Bradley;

C. H. Stoodley; C. W. Richardson; Wm. Greenwood £100 to £400

There are also 118 2nd Div. Clerks £70 to £350

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing St., S. W. — £71,705.

[Office hours 12 to 6.]

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

(Prime Minister) £5,000

Private Secretaries to Prime Minister, Hon. Schomberg K. McDonnell, c.b., £400; Hon. Sidney Greville, £250; Evelyn Cecil unpa.
Private Sec. to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Eric Barrington, c.b. £300
Assist. do., Ian Malcolm, m.p. unpaid
Précis Writer, Henry St. George Foley ... £300

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Thos. H. Sanderson, k.c.b. £2,000
Private Sec., William George Tyrrell £150
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, m.p. £1,500
Private Sec., Walter L. F. G. Langley £150
Asst. Under Secs., Hon. Francis Leveson Bertie, q.c. £1,500
 Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers, c.b. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Sir George Edward Dallas, Bart. £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser, Wm. Edward Davidson, c.b., q.c. £1,200

Senior Clerks, Sir Henry G. Berne, c.m.c.g. (£1,100); Hon. Eric Barrington, c.b.; Sir Clement L. Hill, k.c.m.g.; Everard W. Wyld, c.m.g.; Wm. Acland Cockereil; Francis Alexander Campbell each £900 to £1,000

Assistant Clerks, Brook F. Bridges Taylor; Arthur Larcom; Charles Augustus Hopwood, c.b.; Harry Farnall, c.m.g.; William Chauncy Cartwright, c.m.g.; Richard P. Maxwell £700 to £800

Junior Clerks (1st Class), Walter L. F. G. Langley; William A. Law; Edward A. W. Clarke; G. F. Fairholme; Charles Strachey; Eyre A. B. W. Crowe; Ph. Alphonso Somers-Cocks; H. St. G. Foley; L. du P. Mallet; William Geo. Tyrrell; Edw. R. E. Vicars; Robt. D. Norton; Beilby F. Alston; Lord Terence Blackwood; J. A. C. Tilley; H. B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine; G. S. Spicer; C. S. Somers-Cocks £200 to £500

Junior Clerks (2nd Class), Ronald J. Hamilton; Wm. Edmund O'Reilly; Francis O. Lindley £100 to £200
Assistant, Chief Clerk's Dept., E. B. Newman £750
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department, Hanson Werry Fraser; Frederick E. Ellis each £500
Staff Officer, Walter R. Wallis £300 to £450
Librarian, &c., Augustus Henry Oakes £700 to £1,000

Assist. Librarian's Dept., F. H. T. Streatfeild £550 to £650

Clerks in Librarian's Department, R. W. Brant; G. J. de Bernhardt; Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslot £100 to £500
Treaty Dept., Ch. Boyd Robertson £700 to £1,000
Assistant in do., W. R. D. Maycock £550 to £650
Clerks in do., R. Follett Synge, c.m.g.; E. G. Wetherall £100 to £500

Passport Clerk, Frederic de Bernhardt £350
Oriental Translator, Charles Wells £175
Second Division Clerks, E. J. Cooper; W. L. Berrow (*Higher Grade*); John Gritton; F. H. White; H. L. Sherwood; Hugh Ritchie; Frank Gritton; O. V. Blake; H. R. Parker; H. W. McQuown; G. Badrick; E. Parkes; H. A. Slade; J. H. Gray; W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; W. S. Best £70 to £250
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, C. F. C. Seymour; Capt. P. H. M. Wynter; Capt. John R. Lumley; Harry A. Taylor; John H. Graves; F. E. Raikes each £400
Do., Guy Ewen; Capt. H. K. Stewart; A. J. Mounteney-Jephson each £250

Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie; Reuben J. Maynard; Robert King Hall; William Boyle, each £200. *2nd Class*: Edward

W. Newberry; J. Wilson; James Smith; E. G. Pearson each £150

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.—£7,607
Chief Registrar, E. W. Brabrook, c.b., F.R.S. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, J. D. Stuart Sim £800
Actuary, William Sutton £800
Chief Clerk, W. Bingham £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, G. Brown; G. Cheney; W. H. Tozer £250 to £350
 and *Div. do.*, J. A. E. Child; G. T. Knecht; E. Bennett; T. Jordan; H. C. Souter; W. Macleod; H. C. P. Walkom £70 to £250

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.—£40,167.

Registrar-General, Sir Br. P. Henniker, Bt. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Edward Whitaker £900
Superint. of Statistics, J. F. W. Tatham, m.d. £880
Do. Accounts & Stores, Noel A. Humphreys £800
Do. of Records, James Lewis £740
Assist. Superintendents, R. Thompson, £620; F. Eckstein £550
Inspectors of Registration, J. Tizard, £600; G. Micklewood £440
Senior Clerks, G. W. Searle; T. H. Mayhew; J. C. B. Ellis; T. B. Dore; A. J. Mundy; A. C. Waters; H. B. H. Tytheridge; E. Bacon; J. H. Shoveller £350 to £500

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn St., £3,966

Dir. of Museum, Sir Arch. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S. £300
Curator, Registrar, and Lib., F. W. Rudler £500
Assistant Curator, A. Fringle, m.a., B.Sc. £250
Assistant Librarian, C. V. Crook, B.A. £140

SURVEY OF ENGLAND.—£7,979.

Director-Gen., Sir Arch. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S. £800
Director, Gt. Britain, H. H. Howell £700
District Surveyor, H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. £440
Geologists, English Survey, R. H. Tiddeman, m.a.; C. Fox-Strangways; J. J. H. Teall, m.a., F.R.S.; W. A. E. Ussher; A. C. G. Cameron; Clement Reid; Aubrey Strahan, m.a. £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, C. E. De Rance; F. J. Bennett; J. H. Blake; C. E. Hawkins; A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A.; J. B. Hill, R.N.; G. W. Lamplugh; W. Gibson; T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc. £2,205

Paleontologist, E. T. Newton, F.R.S. £350
Assistant ditto, H. A. Allen £150
General Assistant, H. J. Gray £183
Assistant Clerk, P. M. O'Connor £100 to £150
Fossil Collector, J. Rhodes £110

SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—£4,732.

District Surveyor, B. N. Peach, F.R.S. £500
Geologists, R. G. Symes, m.a.; S. B. Wilkinson; J. Horne, F.R.S.E.; W. Gunn; C. T. Clough, m.a. £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; G. Barrow; Lionel Hinxman, B.A.; Alfred Harker, m.a.; H. Kynaston, B.A.; E. H. Cunningham-Craig, B.A.; T. I. Pocock, m.a. £1,236
Curator of Survey Collect., J. G. Goodchild £150
Assist. in Fossil Dept., A. Macconochie £50
Resident Assistant, R. Lunn £183

SURVEY OF IRELAND.—£2,021.

Senior Geologist, J. Nolan £500
Geologists, F. W. Egan, B.A.; J. R. Kiros; Alexander McHenry £275 to £400
Assist. in Fossil Dept., R. Clark £140

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£35,337.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs,
 Rt. Hon. Sir M. White Ridley, Bt., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., J. A. Longley; Malcolm Delevigne each £200
Do., W. Bromley Davenport, M.P. unpr.
Asst. do., Hon. Ivor Guest; Matthew White Ridley unpr.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Nendel Edward Digby £2,000
Private Secretary, G. A. Aitken £150
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Robert F. Reynard £150
Legal Assist., Hy. Hardinge S. Cunynghame
 £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Permanent Sec. Chas. Stewart Murdoch, C.B.
 £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Carey John Knyvett, C.B.; Charles E. Troup, C.B.; Harry B. Simpson £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Charles Deffell; Wm. P. Byrne; F. J. Dryhurst £700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard; Malcolm Delevigne; G. A. Aitken; A. J. Eagleston; J. Pedder; C. Lubbock; W. Wheeler £200 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, Gabriel R. Moran £600
Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp £400 to £700
Assistant Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Grünwald £400
Clerk for Statist. Retns., W. J. Farrant £350 to £500
Clerk for Mineral Statistics, James B. Jordan £400
Asst. Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer £350
Official Analysts, Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and Arthur Pearson Luff, M.D.

Factory Department, Home Office.—£53,839.

H.M.'s Oh. Insp., Benj. Arth. Whitelegge, M.D. £1,200
H.M.'s Superintending Inspectors, W. D. Cramp, Birmingham; E. Gould, Whitehall; Lt.-Col. W. O. Meade-King, Whitehall; E. H. Osborn, Manchester; E. W. Cooke-Taylor, Glasgow; W. A. Beaumont, Leeds £550 to £700
H.M.'s Inspectors (1st Class), G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, Whitehall; J. Jones, Plymouth; J. A. Redgrave, Whitehall; H. J. Cameron, Whitehall; Capt. H. W. Kindersley, Edinburgh; H. S. Richmond, Liverpool; A. G. K. Woodgate, Northampton; C. C. W. Hoare, Norwich; J. S. Maitland, Bristol; Commander H. P. Smith, a.n., Sheffield; Capt. James F. Bevan, Southampton; S. H. Knyvett, Birmingham; Major Eugène M. Roe, Birmingham £410 to £500

2nd Class, Arthur Powis Vaughan, Whitehall; J. D. Prior, Huddersfield; J. A. Hine, Leeds; H. M. Robinson, Nottingham; Aug. Lewis, Swansea; R. P. Arnold, Worcester; A. Platt, Burnley; G. B. Snape, Belfast; J. Pearson, Brighton; J. T. Birtwistle, Blackburn; Rowland Tinker, Bolton; G. Sedgwick, Leicester; C. W. Shaw, Peterborough; Jas. Hen. Walmaley, Stoke-on-Trent; D. Walmaley, Stockport; J. E. Ashworth, Wolverhampton; R. Johnson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Law, Preston; R. E. Graves, Glasgow; E. T. Dawson, Salford; Jas. Hen. Rogers, Manchester; Gerald Bellhouse, Dublin; W. Williams, Blackburn; John Calder, Aberdeen; O. A. Shinner, Bradford; C. F. Wright, Rochdale; C. B. Pendock, Whitehall; J. Jackson, Walsall; H. J. Wilson, Dundee; K. H. Garvie, Ashton-under-Lyne £300 to £400
Junior Inspectors, W. H. Seal, Whitehall; J. M. Arbuckle, Whitehall; G. A. Taylor, Whitehall; F. J. Parkes, Sheffield; J. E. Harston, Southampton; J. J. Dodgson, Sheffield; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; J. H. Crabtree, Whitehall; J. Hilditch, Wrexham; T. C. Butler, Whitehall; S. Shuter, Bristol; A. Newlands, Glasgow; Eliot F. May, Birmingham; John Law, Leeds; Harry Verney, Accrington; W. S.

Smith, Manchester; S. Erant, Liverpool; J. H. Nicholl, Stourbridge; W. Buchan, Liverpool; W. F. Ireland, Glasgow; E. V. Clark, Newcastle-on-Tyne; James Kellest, Belfast; A. Wolfe, Birmingham; W. J. Bremner-Davis, Manchester; H. J. Peacock, Bradford; W. J. Neely, Dublin; H. C. D. Fearon, Halifax £200 to £300
H.M. Inspector under Clause 24 of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1891, T. Birtwistle, Accrington £400
Assistants, H. Taylor, Huddersfield; E. J. Holmes, Accrington; J. T. Ashton, Oldham £150 to £250
H.M.'s Lady Inspectors, Miss A. M. Anderson, Whitehall; Miss M. M. Paterson, Glasgow; Miss L. A. E. Deane, Whitehall; Miss R. E. Squire, Whitehall; Miss Anna Tracey, Whitehall £200 to £300

H.M.'s Inspectors' Assistants, C. E. Whitelaw, Southampton; J. J. Pender, Belfast; T. Davis, Whitehall; T. Brown, Glasgow; J. Burns, Edinburgh; T. C. Hayward, Norwich; S. Fallows, Whitehall; J. T. Mackie, Whitehall; H. E. Read, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; R. A. Goddard, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; A. M. Thomas, Whitehall; A. Ballantyne, Glasgow; J. Ryan, Cork; R. G. Broadhead, Whitehall; F. T. Beaumont, Leeds; C. H. Morris, Sheffield; J. Clark, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; F. W. Sedgwick, Liverpool; D. Timothy, Swansea; J. Dean, Blackburn; R. J. Foot, Plymouth; H. Evans, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; J. F. Cotty, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; A. G. H. Thatcher, Manchester (one vacancy) £100 to £150

Inspectors.

Of Explosives, Home Office.—£4,305.
Insp. (Chief), Col. Sir Vivian Dering Majendie, K.C.B. £1,200
Inspector, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ford, C.B., R.A. £800
Ditto, Capt. Jocelyn Home Thomson £500 to £700
Chemical Adviser, Dr. Dupré, F.R.S. £500

Inspectors of Mines.—£35,863.**Of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.**

Inspectors, Frank Newby Wardell, Wath, Rotherham, £900; Henry Hall, Rainhill, Prescot; W. B. Scott, Handsworth, Birmingham; J. M. Ronaldson, Athole Gardens, Glasgow; J. S. Martin, Durndham Park, Bristol, £850; J. T. Robson, Swansea; A. H. Stokes, Greenhill, Derby; J. B. Atkinson, 10 Foremount Terrace, Glasgow; W. N. Atkinson, Birston, Stoke-on-Trent; J. L. Hedley, 2 Devonshire Ter., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Gerrard, Worsley, Manchester; R. D. Bain, Durham £600 to £800
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Pickering, Wolverhampton; R. McLaren, Uddington, Glasgow; W. H. Heppelwhite, St. Anne's Hill, Nottingham; Jas. Mellors, Outwood, Wakefield; J. Plummer, Bishop Auckland; G. F. Bell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. A. Gray, Neath; Hugh Johnstone, 77 Montgomerie Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow; W. Saint, Manchester; W. Walker, Durham; Thos. H. Mottram, 6 Kelvinside Gdns., Glasgow; H. R. Makepeace, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Henry R. Hewitt, 23 Hartington Street, Derby; Edward E. V. Stokes, Truro; J. D. Lewis, 183 Richmond Road, Roath, Cardiff; A. Pearson, Rutherglen, Glasgow; D. H. F. Mathews, Hoole, Chester; J. R. B. Wilson, Newton Park, Leeds; George B. Harrison, Swinton, Manchester; George F. Adams, Aberdeen; Wm. Leck, Cleator Moor; Fredk. N. White, Mirador Crescent, Swansea; C. L. Robinson, Newport (Mon.); A. D. Nicolson, 25 Spencer Street, Carlisle £300 to £400

Of Metalliferous Mines.

Inspector, Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, Llan-dudno £800

Assistant Inspectors, G. J. Williams, Coed Menai; Owen R. Jones, 3 Spring Gdns., Hoole, Chester; Wm. Leck, Cleator Moor £300 to £400
Of Burial Grounds.—Habitual Inebriates.—£1,000
Medical Inspector, H. W. Hoffman, M.A., M.B. £650
Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£322.
Inspector, Geo. Vivian Poore, M.D., M.R.C.S. £315
Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D. £158
Of Anatomy, 30 Abingdon Street.—£1,027.
Metropolis, Wm. Henry Bennett, F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £100
Edinburgh, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, LL.D. £100
INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, S.W.
 £131,677.
Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Richmond T. W. Ritchie £300
Parliamentary Do., Gerald Loder, M.P. unpag.
Asst. Private Secretary and Précis Writer, F. T. C. Hastings £100
Political A.-de-C., Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey-Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E. £500
UNDER SECRETARIES.
Permanent, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Francis C. Drake £150
Parliamentary, The Earl of Onslow, G.O.M.G. £1,500
Private Sec., John Edward Ferard £150
Do., E. James unpaid
Asst. Under Sec., Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. £1,200
COUNCIL.
Vice-President, Sir Chas. H. Tod Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bt., G.C.B.; Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, G.C.I.E.; Sir Charles Arthur Turner, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bt., G.C.B.; Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I.; Francis Charles Le Marchant; Gen. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B.; Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, Sir Horace Geo. Walpole, K.C.B.
Reading Clerk to the Council, Hermann A. Haines £50
Res. Clks., F. A. Hirtzel & A. R. B. Vaux, each £50
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.
Financial, Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Stapleton C. Hogg £800 to £1,000
Military, Mj.-Gen. Sir O. E. Newmarch, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Fras. Whitmore Smith £800 to £1,000
Revenues and Statistics, Sir Charles Edward Bernard, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Asst., A. Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E. £800 to £1,000
Special Assistant and Visitor to the India Museum, Sir Geo. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., M.D., LL.D. £800
Political and Secret, Wm. Lee Warner, C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Colin G. Campbell £800 to £1,000
Public Works, Edmund Neel, C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant, Henry Hill £800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, W. Neville Sturt £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Chas. N. B. Franks; Francis B. Armstrong; Fredk. C. Thompson; Jas. H. Seabrooke; Patrick H. C. Herbert; Francis W. Newmarch; Richmond T. W. Ritchie; Hermann A. Haines; Edward Franks; Henry L. Secombe; Ashley F. Breerton £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, Francis C. Drake; B. Lionel Abrahams; John Edward Ferard; W. T. Bonson; W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel £200 to £500
Clerk specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. T. C. Hastings £350 to £600
Clerk for Army Non-Effective Accounts, Walter James Greene £300 to £500

Staff Clerk, S. Keith £350 to £500
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Accountant-General, Edward Raban Cave-Browne, C.S.I. £1,200
Deputy do., Arthur Guillum Scott £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. F. Bishop; A. M. Carter; J. Hewish; H. W. Badock; I. H. Humphrys; R. G. Jaquet; W. S. Durrant £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Owen, A. J. Pattie £350 to £500
FUNDS DEPARTMENT.
Director, Frederick G. B. Trevor £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, George F. Teague £500 to £700
Clerk, John Willis £200 to £450
STORE DEPARTMENT.
Director-General, Edwin Grant Buris £1,200
Deputy do., Robert George Crozier £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, William Lindsay; John M. Wigner; S. A. Taylor; William G. Butler; Frederick C. B. Wright; Henry J. W. Fry; George Herman Collier £500 to £700
Junior Clerk, Richard B. Howlett £150 to £500
Staff Clerk, F. T. Eades £350 to £500
BRANCH AT DÉPÔT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.
Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. D. O'Brien, R.E. £800
Assistant do., Major David C. Courtney, R.E. £700
Supervisors, 1st Grade, Gerald H. Talbot; W. Edgell; W. H. Hooker; J. Byatt £250 to £500
Inspector, Scientific Instruments, Thomas Cushing £600
Examiner, Surgical ditto, Surg.-Maj. Nottidge Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. £50
Medical Stores, F. N. Macnamara, M.D. £300
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr £600
REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.
Registrar and Superintendent of Records, Frederick C. Danvers £1,000
Assistants, Percy J. Rowlands; Chas. Morgan (Despatch Clerk); Geo. A. Field £350 to £650
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Col. Sir William S. S. Bisset, R.E., K.C.I.E. £1,000
Dep. Do., William James Maitland, C.I.E. £600
Assistant ditto, Henry Hill £100
Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, B. T. Finch, C.I.E. £1,100
Clerk, C. E. J. Twisaday £320 to £500
Librarian, Charles Henry Tawney, C.I.E. £600
Assistant ditto, Edward J. Wade £350
Member of Committee for Valuation of Military Equipment, Colonel G. A. Crawford, R.A. £500
MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers.
 (Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.)
President, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. William Roe Hooper, C.S.I. £600
Member, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. F. Drake-Brockman £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Arthur Wilson £1,200
Asst. to Solicitor, Wm. H. Treasure £400 to £550
Actuary, Willis Browne, F.I.A. £600 to £800
Surv. and Clerk of the Works, T. H. Winny £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. J. C. Stone, R.A. £500
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.
Stockbrokers, Willie A. W. Scott, 57 Old Broad Street, E.C.
Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office, Maj.-Gen. M. Protheroe, O.B., A.D.C. £275
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, F. G. B. Trevor.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.—£6,133.

Auditor, William Godsell £1,000
 Assistant to Auditor, F. C. Holiday £700 to £800
 Senior Clerks, Robert Shortrede; A. Bengier; W. A. St. Quintin; H. W. Harding; S. H. Everett £500 to £700
 Junior Clerks, H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper £150 to £500

[The business of the Overland Troopship Service is conducted by Capt. Bouverie Frasn. Clark, R.N.; Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE OFFICERS.—£1,901,272.

Somerset House, W. C.

Establishment Charges, England, £249,571.
 Chairman, G. H. Murray, C.B. £2,000
 Private Secretary, P. Duncan £100
 Deputy Chairman, Sir F. Lacy Robinson, K.C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, £50
 Commissioners, Edmond Henry Wodehouse, C.B.; Bernard Mallet. each £1,200

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

Special Commissioners, George Chew, £700; W. Gyles; H. W. Page-Phillips each £600

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, W. B. Heberden (*Excise*); T. N. Crafer (*Stamps & Taxes*) each £1,200

Assistant-Secretaries, Thos. Lowry; James B. Meers (*Excise*); E. E. N. Bower; H. Fogelstrom Bartlett (*Stamps & Taxes*) £825 to £900

Chief of the Income Tax Repayments Branch, E. E. Stoodley £825 to £900

Committee Clerks, M. S. Jackson; A. G. Stovell; J. Mayhew; J. E. Chapman £725 to £800

Principal Clerks, E. H. Love; J. A. Allanson; J. P. Byrne; H. G. L. Shand; F. Atterbury; A. H. Browne; C. Hallett £600 to £700

Upper Division Clerks, C. S. West; C. A. Barrett; C. S. Carter; A. Spiller; E. E. Turnley; J. P. Harding; P. Duncan; P. Williamson; J. L. S. Smith; A. Grasemann; W. H. Pascoe; P. Thompson; J. Jacob, at various personal salaries

Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, W. W. Atchley; F. H. Baker each £550

Inspector of Railway Accounts, A. B. Samson £550

Inspector of Foreign Dividends, T. W. Roberts £550

Minor Staff Officers, J. E. Bates; C. Herbert; W. T. Coggins; E. O. H. Fossey £400 to £500

Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), J. Burns; E. E. Darke; J. J. Edney; E. T. A. Kennedy; E. H. Lambert; H. V. Osmond; A. Saker; J. T. Sargent; J. Simpson; T. E. Swain; E. M. Tardif; G. Wells; W. H. Wright £300 to £400

Superintendent of Stamps on the Stock Exchange, W. Adams £700

Deputy Superintendent, W. Brown £300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Account. & Comt.-Gen., Chas. G. Turner, C.B. £1,200

Assistant do., James Tubb £900

Principal Accountant, Alfred Stair £750

Accountants & Cashier, T. Trenery; C. C. Atchison; James Butler; J. Sansom; G. A. Thompson; Geo. W. Maunder; T. Hunter (Cashier) £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants & Assistant Cashiers, Robert L. Blachford; George T. Messervy; Henry F. Clarke (Manchester); Edmund W. L. Ryves; Frederick Dutton; A. Millard; Julius E. Fitcher (Assistant Cashier); H. C. Strutt; Herbert C. King £440 to £550

Clerks (Old Establishment), R. A. Long; A. Baxter; Frederick A. Innell; George Marshall;

Henry Rice; Albert A. Serel; William H. Moore; W. C. Homersham

at various personal salaries.
 Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), E. Adams; E. S. Chapman; C. J. S. Gold; J. E. Howe; B. Kidd; J. Radforde; W. P. Reynolds; C. V. G. G. Yorke £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

Chief Inspector, J. Steele £1,000

Assistant Chief Inspector, J. Clark £900

Superintending Inspectors, C. E. Langley; F. L. Lambert; P. O'Hea; E. Hewlett £725 to £800

1st Class Inspectors, J. Anderson, £700; J. Halley; S. D. Leah; J. A. G. Sanders; J. Evans; J. Macdonald; W. Galbraith; T. Kelly; J. N. Hobbs; C. F. Cooke; J. Forrester; J. A. Tannahill £550 to £650

2nd Class Inspectors, E. Russell; J. Greer; H. Magowan; C. B. Warren; T. J. Buck; A. W. Haliburton; D. A. Wozley; W. R. New; F. Lawrenson; J. B. Mant; J. O'Halloran; W. Cumberland; J. N. Hartley £450

Detective Inspector, A. J. Llewellyn £450

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, John Fergusson £1,100

Superintending Inspectors, W. H. Last; W. W. Martin; G. Fawcett; J. G. Musgrave (Edinburgh) £725 to £800

Inspectors, T. Taylor; G. J. Rawes; J. C. Colquhoun; W. W. Holtham; G. W. Wicker; R. Compton; T. M. Jeans; W. L. Gough; W. N. Strangeways (Ireland); W. Gayler; W. Male; J. Russell (Edinburgh); A. Bain (Edinburgh) £620 to £700

Surveyors attached to Chief Office, J. E. Thrift; W. H. Price; J. Sheehy; E. Lambert; J. W. Sowrey; H. T. Bustard; W. Sharland; E. Clark; J. Jackson; C. F. Rawson; W. Webb; T. G. White.

Legacy and Succession Duties.

Controller, Sir Wm. W. Karlake, Q.C. £1,500

Assistant Controller, R. J. Wallace £1,100

Dep. Controller, Edinburgh, J. E. Hope £900

Deputy Controller, Dublin, Evelyn Freeth £900

Clerk Assistant and Chief Correspondent, R. G. Guy, £900

Chief Clerks, A. J. King; John A. Gosset; A. A. Aymard; W. Sutherland; Samuel P. Platt £725 to £800

Principal Clerks, T. P. Clark; W. H. Harrison; C. O. Minchin; T. A. Routh; S. Smale; J. A. Miall; W. Filmer Vaughan; Wm. Heaton Jacob; Alfred W. Soward; P. May; Reginald J. Shebbeare £600 to £700

1st Class Clerks, A. L. Gardner; A. W. Norman; E. N. Kilvert; L. S. Lloyd; G. E. Dreaper; Ellis Harris; E. J. Dale; Wm. M. Chute; Wm. A. Nathan; Wm. George; Thos. C. Collett; Edmund West; A. W. Smyth; Fredk. W. Rose; George E. Hurt; Aug. Ff. Powell; J. E. Pitcairn; F. H. Warner; G. H. Heath; E. Heard; F. H. Duffield; W. Winter; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird; E. Rosenfeld; T. Robinson; Hy. Catling; Alfred Craske; J. H. A. Reay £500 to £580

2nd Class Clerks, G. D. Fish; Henry A. Laurie; Frederic H. Mainwaring; Edwin C. Saunders; Herbert L. Bramall; Henry J. Wolfe; Harry F. Rising; Reginald D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll; H. H. Clare; W. J. Allen; Charles H. Lyon; J. F. D. Latham; J. M. Gunyon; C. E. Fletcher; J. C. Denmead; L. W. Browne; G. D. Callender; J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; A. Hewitt; J. Gaskill; J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; M. W.

- Watson; E. Mather; P. J. Roper; S. T. Mimpriess; T. W. McCormick; W. F. G. Roberts; J. H. P. Gilbertson; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; J. Barber; H. D. Scott; W. L. Gane £320 to £450
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- Dep. Controller, J. E. Hope, w.s. £900
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- 1st Class Clerks, W. E. Brand; G. Ford; W. A. Ross £500 to £580
- nd Class Clerks, A. W. Lomax; W. A. Wilson £320 to £450
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- Inspector, T. A. Colls £730 to £830
- Deputy Inspector, S. J. Bennett £475 to £600
- Chief Superintendents, William G. Page, £500; John Smith Sworder £450
- Superintendents, 1st Class, J. W. Young; William Rose; E. Barnes; C. Laker £260 to £350
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- Assist. Soliciitors, Nathaniel J. Highmore, £1,200; J. Mudie £1,000
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Old Great Queen Street, S.W.—£22,175.
And The Castle, Dublin.
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- Private Secretary, Laurence C. Dowdall.
- Under Secretary, Sir David Harrel, k.c.b. £2,000
- Private Secretary, W. P. J. Connolly.
- Assist. Und. Sec., J. B. Dougherty £1,000
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- 1st Class Clerks (1st Section), Thomas Alex. O'Dell; William Brent Neville; James Henry Davies; Laurence C. Dowdall £420 to £600
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- Registrar, George Gilchrist, LL.D. £350 to £500
- 2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), C. T. Beard; W. A. Boyle; C. W. Gibbs £250 to £350
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- Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, J. J. Taylor.
- Draftsman of Parl. Bills, R. Manders.
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Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
- Chan., Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford £2,000
- Private Sec., Herbert E. Mitchell.
- Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hall, q.c.
- Attorney-Gen., William Ambrose, q.c., m.p.
- Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Iaham Edwards, k.c.b., b.e.
- Auditor, Francis Alfred Hawker.
- Clerk of Council & Registrar, Sir G. Engleheart, c.b.
- Clerk in Court and Soliciitor, Francis Whitaker.
- Seal Keeper, Arthur Shuttleworth.
- Cursitor, Alfred T. Davies.
- Surveyor and Dep. Receiv.-Gen., J. Leonard Bolden.
- Coroner, Samuel Frederick Langham.
- Chief Clerk, Edward L. C. P. Hardy.
- 1st Class, do., H. Sydney Seymour.
- 2nd Class, do., H. E. Mitchell; P. J. Lynch.
- Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.
- Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.
- Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

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Do., J. Cator..... unpr.
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 Hon. R. A. Ward, M.P. unpr.
Parliamentary Sec., T. W. Russell, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec. (vacant)..... £150
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Do., Horace Cecil Munro £1,000
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 nedy each £1,000
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Supert. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Depart-
ment, A. J. Mason £400 to £500
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2nd Div. Assist., J. W. Davidson £300 to £400
3rd Div. Assist., A. A. Kent £300 to £400
4th Div. Assist., T. R. Johnson £300 to £400
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 O. Hobbs; W. E. Ivey; J. McGee; A. Newton;

L. A. Shubrook; W. J. Sutton; J. W. Trickey;
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Assistant Architects, B. T. Kitchin £300; H. J.
 Pearson £250
Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert
 E. Boyce £900
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 Bryan Martin Davis £400 to £600
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 Lilly; J. O'Neill; H. W. Oliver; E. B.
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 Roberts; T. H. K. Roberts; E. Stevens;
 R. C. Tucker; R. A. White; L. H. Wraith;
 H. H. Walrand; H. R. Williams,
 (and expenses £14,931) £350 to £800
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 loch, C.B., R.E. £1,200
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 Major-Gen. Henry D. Crozier, R.E.; Rienzi
 Walton, C.E.; F. H. Tulloch, C.E.; G. W.
 Willecocks; Col. J. T. Marsh, R.E.; Col. W.
 L. Coke £600 to £800
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Purposes, William Henry Power £1,100
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 Fletcher, M.B.; Herbert T. Bulstrode, M.D.;
 Arnold Royle, C.B.; Richard James Reece,
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 Wheaton, M.D.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.
 £500 to £800
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Assistant Director, T. Stott £300
Vaccinators, R. Cory, M.D.; Joseph Loane each £150
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Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer,
 P.H.D. £420 to £550
Resident Inspector, John Affleck £600
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 H. Porter £300 to £400
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.
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C. Croker; J. W. Drury; R. J. Newell; W. E.
Ellis; J. H. Calvert; D. B. Sheehan; C. D.
Barry..... £400 to £700
Legal Adviser, James Henry Monahan, Q.C.
Solicitors, T. Tighe Mecredy and Son.

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Chief Clerk, W. B. Paley..... £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams, £300

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G.C.S.I.

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Senior Clerk, Joseph S. Pullin..... £300 to £400
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Austen, C.B., F.R.S...... £900
Assistants, F. W. Bayly; T. K. Rose, D.Sc.
£350 to £450

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,

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Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. £1,200
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Assistant, 2nd Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A.
£120 to £240
2nd Div. Clerks, James Knowles (Staff); C. P.
Cooke; J. A. Witney..... £70 to £250
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LL.D...... £750
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E. Graves, B.A.; Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.
£500 to £600
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Gregory W. Eccles; W. R. Wilson; Richard H.
Caunter; Dorset Eccles, V.D.; Henry Jenner,
F.S.A.; Henry M. Mayhew; George F. Bar-

wick; Cyril J. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.; Alf. W.
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Baynes Jago; John P. Anderson; R. Nisbet
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John Abraham J. de Villiers; Lawrence H. E.
Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Street-
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Henry Symons, B.A...... £120 to £240
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Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan..... £500 to £600
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 Assistant Keeper, Arthur Smith Woodward £580
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 (Purchases, &c., £14,360; Services common to the several divisions, £92,083.)

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 Assistant Comptroller, W. Taylor £1,000
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 Principal Clerks, E. Dymham; W. G. Turpin; J. Blakey; F. M. Ashley £600 to £700
 Assistant do., T. Clark; J. F. C. Burgess; W. W. Luff; C. von Berg; H. Manwaring £400 to £500
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NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
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 Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite £250 to £350
 Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£5,709.
 Astronomer, David Gill, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £800
 Chief Assistant, W. H. Finlay, M.A. £500 to £600
 Assistant, Joseph Lunl, B.Sc. £300 to £450
 2nd Class do., B. T. Pett; W. H. Cox £200 to £300
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 Chairman of Committee, F. Galton, D.C.L., F.R.S. unpr.
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 Senior Assistants, E. G. Constable; W. Hugo; J. Foster; T. Gunter.

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 Librarian, E. Wyndham Hulme £500 to £600
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Insp., Appointment Branch, G. C. Fike £175 to £280
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Jenkins, R.N. £500
Officers in charge of Indian Mails, H. B. Osborne;
H. B. R. Harvey; J. G. Wilmot
..... £200 to £300, with allowances

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Chief Examiner, C. A. King £650 to £750
Cashier, C. W. Potter £650 to £750
Principal Bookkeeper, F. E. Smith £650 to £750
Accountants, F. T. Swayne; C. Prall; C. E.
Gershy; H. Davies; W. H. Miller; F. W.
Home; L. Inledon £550 to £640
Assistant do., A. Goodwin; A. J. Adams; E. B.
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Hartley; G. G. Knott; C. H. Finch; H. Dues-
bury; H. D. Lewis; A. G. Bowie; W. A. Col-
lard; H. W. Mathias; A. Farmer; J. C. Wilson;
C. T. M. Martin; J. C. B. Middleton; C. E.
Yates £360 to £430

Telegraph Branch.

Accountants, A. C. Woodward; E. W. Chetwynd;
Ernest G. Richardson £550 to £640
Assistant do., L. Barnes; A. M'Laren; E. H. J.
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Examiners, W. Scott; G. V. Walshe; G. Mason;
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Assist. Superin., Miss A. L. Powell £200 to £240

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Late Fir. Class Clerks of Old Establishment.

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Principal Clerks, Misses F. Parker; L. Macleod; N. Lankester; E. M. Ross; S. S. Allport; E. M. Semple; L. Tombleson; E. J. Wooden; E. I. Miles; R. Loch; S. A. M. Hawkins; E. J. Churchill.....£140 to £190

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Deputy Controller, Edward May£700 to £800

Assist. Controllers, Thomas Barlow; J. T. Hill, £525 to £650; Joseph W. Eames, £525 to £660; J. Russell; A. E. Eames£400 to £500

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1st Class Clerks, *L. Weaver; *R. Headland; J. Willshire; E. D. Binsted£310 to £400

* To rise to £450.

2nd Class Clerks, *R. J. Woodfield; F. P. Didden; V. M. Dunford; A. W. Edwards; F. Goodheart £210 to £300

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* To rise to £450.

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To rise to £250.

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Assist. Engineer-in-Chief, J. Hookey £700 to £900
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Do. (Dover),£400 to £550
Assistant do. (Woolwich), H. Marsh £210 to £450

Assistant do. (Dover), F. Pollard£350 to £350
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Vice-Controller, Robert Bruce£800 to £850

Assist. Controllers, Edward Smith; J. W. Crawford £625 to £750

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Superintendent, Travelling P.O.,£450 to £550
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£310 to £400

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£450 to £550

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Chief Clerk, A. H. Mann£315 to £450

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Chief Clerk, J. Powell£315 to £450

Clerks, W. Batterbury; A. E. Osler; J. Brennan; H. Wynne; P. W. Wright£80 to £300

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Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

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Clerk, F. W. D. Evelyn£80 to £300

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Postmaster, B. Pitt£460
Clerk, E. A. Martin£80 to £300

Northern, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, J. Laister.....£600
Chief Clerk, John H. Marriott£315 to £450

Clerks, L. T. Churley; C. A. Comber; W. F. Chessall; R. A. Moffatt£80 to £300

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 E. S. Fullagar; E. G. Edkins; M. M. J.
 Latham; J. E. Hume; E. Wyer; J. W. Hud-

dart; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; D. E. Michell;
 A. A. Michell; E. M. Stevens; H. G. Young;
 E. A. Sheppard; A. Fullagar; E. E. Wyndham;
 A. E. Sharrock; S. S. Roberts; F. E. Dale; J.
 A. Russell; E. A. Crowther; A. E. Sweet; E.
 C. Dean; M. F. L. Stuart; A. M. Foster; F.
 S. M. West; K. A. Bumpus; F. L. Day; E. M.
 Miller; H. Hunt; A. M. M. Kiteon; L. A.
 Sweet; H. A. Scott; E. E. Broad; H. B.
 Lang; E. Mashevs £140 to £190

Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter £1,500 to £2,000
Asst. do., E. Breton Osborn (solv.) £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistants (solicitors), Zachary Brooke;
 Edwin Winter £500 to £600 (additional allow-
 ance of £100 to one).

Professional Assistants (solicitors), Herbert Goss;
 Samuel Budd; Edward Arnold £200 to £500
Other Prof. Assists. (solicitors), Robert Noyes;
 H. Opie Smith; J. Okell £200 to £350
Other Assistants to Solicitor, E. J. Armstrong; W.
 McIntyre; O. Spencer; W. C. E. Brignall; P.
 W. McIntyre.

Stores Department (Postal).

Controller, S. C. Hooley £600
Assistant do., C. E. S. Poole £400 to £500
Superintendents, J. F. Aldridge; H. Ogden; G.
 W. F. Ford; A. C. Day £300 to £400
Clerk, F. C. Lupton £250 to £350
2nd Division Clerk, Higher Grade, A. F. P.
 Kirkby £250 to £350
Clerks, F. W. Fugeman; T. E. Rowland; W. S.
 Landray; R. J. Fewings £175 to £280
Storekeepers, E. G. Chart; W. Curtis £200 to £350
Asst. Storekeepers, H. W. King; W. Holloway
 £210 to £300

Stores Department (Telegraphs).

Controller, C. E. Stuart £900 to £900
Assistant Controller, A. F. Varley £500 to £650
Superintending Examiners, J. Day; H. J. Cox;
 J. H. Ingram £400 to £450
Asst. Superintending Examiners, W. J. Etheredge;
 G. Morgan; W. G. Hinton; John Bolton
 £350 to £400
1st Class Examiners, S. W. Percy; J. Lofthouse;
 R. W. Gudgeon; W. H. Allen; R. L. Daw-
 son; A. Brooker; A. Garner; W. B. Watkins;
 C. L. Barnes; H. A. Cheel £200 to £340
2nd Class Examiners, *J. B. Fulcher; *G.
 H. Ardy; H. Schramm; H. Sparke; E. T.
 Gillett; A. Dell; C. Ward; W. Nash; H. J.
 Langton; J. H. G. Taylor; W. J. Honnor; T.
 S. Filmer; S. Busker; E. Banwell; A.
 Clegg; E. Ward; E. G. Toby; F. Cody; F. G.
 Beak; F. Shackleton; F. H. Horner; E. W.
 Bruce; W. G. S. Garland; L. W. Wright; C.
 Gellat £100 to £200

* These rise to £320.

Factories.

Superintendents (Holloway), J. W. Willmot;
 (Mount Pleasant) Martin Roberts £520 to £600
Assistant do. (Holloway), R. Britton; (Mount
 Pleasant), W. Bosomworth £320 to £380

Surveyors' Department.

Surveyors, E. P. W. Redford; B. W. Seton; G.
 Anson Yeld; W. S. Kerswill; W. S. Rushton;
 W. J. Roe; P. P. V. Turner; W. W. R.
 Powell; P. M. Berkeley; R. J. H. Mahon;
 C. S. Court; R. O' C. N. Deane; W. A. D.
 Evanson; T. P. Barnard; D. W. O. Haukness
 £550 to £800
Asst. Surveyors, J. B. Hegarty; A. Mellersh;
 J. Muir; W. M. Gattie; W. G. Hamilton;

A. G. Babington; C. M. Hibberd; W. F. Webber; H. G. Hamilton; J. L. McDonald; J. F. Brown; M. J. Gardiner; G. A. White-man; W. Castell; F. Pullen £400 to £500
Surveyors' Clerks, E. T. R. Merewether; W. L. Harrison; J. G. Chichester; W. E. B. Norman; W. J. Goulding; E. S. Forrest; E. J. A. Doyle; W. Dickinson; H. R. Telford; W. Cooper; G. G. Kent; A. Dowling; E. C. Griffith; W. Brown; H. W. Austin; Daniel J. Moore; P. F. Richardson; R. L. Hammond; J. E. Wernham; E. F. A. Burkhardt; J. J. Thompson; J. G. Hamilton; T. R. Ling; J. S. Hervey; D. A. Macphee; G. P. B. Hallowes; T. Kelly; G. L. Harding; F. J. W. Oakley; J. F. Horn; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. Le Fèvre; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Aytton; C. Carwithen; W. Benson; E. W. Wedlake; C. White; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merfeld; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. M. Stephenson; W. Hallowes; R. M. Longland; J. G. Maddan; B. Ramsay; F. L. Freeting; F. Makepeace; F. W. Rhodes; R. F. Bradford £150 to £350

PRISON COMMISSION, Home Office, S.W.

—£600,851.

Chairman, Evelyn John Ruggles-Brise £1,800
Private Secretary, I. Turvey.
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Capt. W. J. Stopford, c.b., £1,100; R. S. Mitford, £1,100; Lt.-Col. M. Clare Garcia, £1,000
Sec. & Insp., Major E. G. Clayton £700 to £800
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. A. Beamish, r.e. £650 to £800
Clerk of Accounts, C. Crickmay £550 to £650
Comptroller of Prison Industries, James Duncan £700 to £800

Insp., Major Arthur Griffiths; Capt. J. M. Lennox; Capt. W. V. Harris; Herbert Smallley M.D. (*Medical Insp.*) £700 to £800
Assistant Surveyor, U. J. Wright £700 to £850
1st Class Clerks, C. S. Joseph; W. J. Penny; J. Wightman; T. R. Whiteley; H. H. Cribb, £350 to £500; G. N. Thomas; J. R. Bradshaw; I. Turvey £280 to £480
2nd Class Clerks, H. E. Williams; C. H. Arnold; H. R. Bennett; J. N. Cole; J. Dawe; J. R. Elliott; J. J. Griffith; W. Hoskins; J. Juleff; S. H. Roberts; G. R. Brown; F. J. Rhodes; E. Brine; W. B. Westland, £70 to £370; F. J. Price; C. Hall; A. T. Turpin £70 to £300
Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary, —£3,125.
Hon. Charles G. Legge; Capt. Francis Joseph Parry; Sir Herbert George Denman Croft, Bart. £750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Great Scotland Yard, S.W.—£8,953.

Inspector, J. G. Legge £800 to £1,000
Assist. Inspectors, T. D. M. T. Robertson; William Costaker; Hon. N. C. Walsh £1,418
Sub-Inspectors, A. G. S. Maule; (one vacancy) £250 to £400

General Prisons Board, Ireland.—£8,914.

Chairman, J. S. Gibbons £1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall £1,000
Medical Member, Dr. S. Woodhouse £800 to £900
Inspectors, P. J. Joyce; A. B. G. S. Hill each £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas £350 to £450
Clerk of Accounts, R. Lewis £350 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W.—£12,074.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, k.g. £2,000
Private Sec., Almeric Fitzroy £300
 " John Dunville unsp.
Clerk of the Council, Sir Chas. L. Peel, k.c.b. £1,700

Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. H. Harrison

£1,100 to £1,200

Senior Clerk, William Robert Walkes £600 to £800
Junior do., Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay £150 to £500
2nd Div. Clerk, Higher Grade, H. E. Moon £250 to £350
2nd Division Clerks, A. W. Whittaker; G. W. Palmer £70 to £250

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE,

3 St. James's Square, S.W.

Lord Privy Seal, Right Hon. Viscount Cross, g.o.b.*Private Secretary*, A. W. Williams-Wynn £100**PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION,**

3 Bank Buildings, E.C.—£7,091.

Secretary, R. Philpot £1,500*Chief Clerk*, B. Allen £600 to £800*Solicitor*, Herbert Barnes £1,500*Chief Clerk to do.*, Charles Henry Davis £600*Princ. Clerk*, R. F. Shattock £415 to £550**QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.***Secretary & Treasurer*, Joseph Keech Aston.*Chief Clerk*, William R. Le Fanu.*Senior Clerks*, George Fenn Aston; Wm. Vincent

Prior; Wm. Lipscomb; Chas. Fredk. Howell;

George Simpson.

Solicitors, The Secretary; The Chief Clerk; and

F. G. Hughes.

Architect, William Alfred Hughes.*Auditor*, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane.*Counsel*, E. P. Wolstenholme, 2 Stone Bldgs., W.C.**RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,**

Chancery Lane, W.C.—£22,464.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.*Deputy Keeper*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, k.c.b. £1,100*Secretary*, James Joel Cartwright £600*Assistant Keepers*, C. T. Martin; L. O. Pike; S. R.

Scargill-Bird; R. D. Trimmer; J. M. Thomp-

son; John E. E. Sharp £520 to £700

Clerks, G. F. Handcock; G. H. Overend; R. A.

Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; E. G.

Atkinson; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall;

H. Rodney; J. G. Black; A. Hughes; C. G.

Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C.

Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson;

A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam £150 to £500

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—£25,805.*Director*, W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, c.m.g., f.r.s. £1,200*Assistant do.*, Daniel Morris, c.m.g., f.r.s. £700*Keeper of Herb. & Library*, J. G. Baker, f.r.s. £500*Principal Assistants*, W. B. Hemsley, f.r.s.; G.

Masee £250 to £300

Assistant for India, O. Stapf, Ph.D. £200*Keeper of Museums*, J. R. Jackson £250 to £300*Curator of Gardens*, George Nicholson £300*Assistant Curator*, William Watson £200*Hon. Keeper*, Jodrell Laboratory, D. H. Scott,

Ph.D., f.r.s.

Assistants, John Aikman; W. N. Winn (*Office*);

N. E. Brown; R. A. Rolfe; C. H. Wright; J.

M. Hillier; S. A. Skan £90 to £200

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

—£102,000.

St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger,

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.g. nil.

Do. Supt. Ranger, Lt.-Gen. R. Bateson £191*Do. Works*, William Browne £280*Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c.*, Colonel Moreton John

Wheatley, R.E. £700

Assist. Bailiff, Major W. C. Hussey, r.e. £300 to £400*Richmond—Ranger*, Duke of Cambridge, k.g. £110*Do. Deputy do.*, Rear-Ad. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, £64*Do. Superintendent*, H. G. Sawyer £346*Greenwich—Superintendent*, A. D. Webster £125*Bushy—Keeper*, J. Halliday £175

Hampton Court Gardens—Supt., J. Gardiner £130
 Regent's Park, C. Jordan £200
 New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmer—
 Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
 Dean—Gaveller, Edward Stafford Howard.
 Do. Deputy do., Thomas Forster Brown.
 Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, Philip Baylis.
 Do. Assistant, Charles Edward Machen.
 Windsor—Ranger, H. R. H. Prince Christian, K.G.
 Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
 Do. Bailiff, John Peel.
 Do. Deputy Surveyor, Frederick Simmonds.
 New Forest—Official Verderer, Lord Montagu of
 Beaulieu.

SALFORD COURT OF RECORD, Town Hall, Manchester.

High Steward,
 Judge, Henry Gordon Shee, Q.C.
 Registrar, William Henry Talbot (Town Clerk).
 Deputy Registrar, John Mountain.
 Chief Clerk, B. R. Davis.
 Clerks, J. S. Adamson, P. Dale, J. W. Davis.
 Bailiff, James Simpson.
 Assistant Bailiffs, G. Mountain; J. G. Ireland;
 James Thornley (Bolton).

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

(Administration, South Kensington, S.W. £74,307).
 Sec., Maj.-Gen. Sir J. F. D. Donnelly, K.C.B. (late
 R.E.)..... £1,500
 Assist. Secretary, Arthur J. R. Trendell, C.M.G.
 £850 to £1,000

Chief Clerk, Edward Belshaw £550 to £650
 Private Sec. to Secretary, J. Bailey £100
 Clerk of Upper Division, A. F. E. Torrens £500
 Clerks of the Higher Division, A. E. Thomas, B.A.;
 E. Wilkinson; H. Graves, B.A.; A. E. Gar-
 rard; H. M. Conacher, B.A. £150 to £250
 Clerk of Accounts, T. A. Bowler £550 to £650
 Assistant to ditto, E. Harris £400 to £525
 Storekeeper, J. Saltmarsh £350 to £450
 Deputy do., J. W. Emler £300
 Superintendent of Registry, L. Finding £400
 Second Division Clerks, Higher Grade, W. Burt
 (Postal); F. J. Hodgkinson; A. Maslen; G. S.
 Stringer; H. Tipper; T. Wright £250 to £350
 Do., holding staff posts, F. H. Bate; A. Burch;
 A. E. Cooper; T. Davies; J. F. Hubert; H. A.
 Josland; C. McEnroe (Bookkeeper); A. J.
 Pitman; G. B. Stubbs £250 to £350

Science Division.

Director, Capt. W. de W. Abney, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 (late R.E.) £750 to £950
 Assistant Director, Frank R. Fowke £600 to £750
 Official Examiner, T. Healey £550 to £650
 Assist. do., J. Bailey; E. E. Freehill £250 to £550
 Science Exam. Clerk, H. W. Etheridge £350
 Royal College of Science, South Kensington.—
 £18,499.

Dean and Professor of Geology, John Wesley
 Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. (Secretary)..... £1,000
 Physics, A. W. Rücker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. £800
 Chemistry, W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. £800
 Biology, G. B. Howes, F.R.S., £600; J. B. Farmer,
 M.A., F.L.S. £400
 Adjoint Professors,
 Astronomical Physics, Sir J. Norman Lockyer,
 K.C.B., F.R.S. £800
 Mechanics & Mathematics, J. Perry, M.E., D.Sc.,
 F.R.S. £600
 Instructors in Mechanics and Mathematics, P. T.
 Wrigley, M.A.; J. Harrison, M.I.M.E. £300
 Metallurgy, W. C. Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S. £300
 Instructor in Assaying, H. C. Jenkins £300
 Mining, C. LeNeve Foster, D.Sc., F.R.S. £300

Instructor in Mine Surveying, L. H. Cooke..... £300
 Principles of Agriculture, J. Wrightson, F.C.S. £200
 Registrar & Supt. of Discipline, Francis Fladgate, £300
 Art Division.

Director, T. Armstrong £750 to £950
 Assist. do., T. Chesman, LL.B. £600 to £750
 Official Examiner, Alan S. Cole £550 to £650
 Assist., J. A. D. Campbell; H. A. Bowler £250 to £550
 Examination Clerk, M. Webb £400

Royal College of Art—£7,935.

Principal, J. C. L. Sparkes..... £850
 Registrar, J. A. Grant £300 to £350
 Inspection.

Chief Senior Insp., Gilbert B. Redgrave £600 to £800
 Senior Inspectors, C. A. Buckmaster, M.A.; T. B.
 Shaw £600 to £800
 Inspectors, E. J. Ball, Ph.D.; H. H. Hoffer, D.Sc.;
 T. Preston, M.A.; C. Geldard, M.A.; S. F. Dufton,
 M.A., D.Sc.; D. S. Macnair, Ph.D.; B. Blair, M.A.;
 D. E. Jones, B.Sc.; H. W. T. Wager; F. Pullinger,
 M.A.; Hugh Gordon, M.A.; W. B. D. Edwards;
 A. E. Tutton; G. Fletcher £400 to £600

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, DUBLIN.

Royal College of Science, Dublin.—£29,595.
 Director, Lt.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, R.E. £700 to £800
 Chief Clerk & Secretary, H. B. White, M.A. £350
 Professors:—Botany, T. Johnson, D.Sc., Dean,
 £300; Descriptive Geometry and Engineering,
 James Lyon, M.A.; Applied Math., W. McF.
 Orr, M.A.; Chemistry, W. N. Hartley, F.R.S.;
 Physics, W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.E., each £500;
 Mining & Mineralogy, J. P. O'Reilly, C.E.,
 M.B.I.A.; Zoology, A. C. Haddon, D.Sc.; Geology,
 Grenville A. J. Cole, F.G.S. each £200

Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A.

Keeper, Science & Art Museum, Thomas H. Long-
 field, F.S.A. £350 to £500
 Keeper, Natural History Collection, R. F. Scharff,
 Ph.D. £350 to £500
 Keeper, Botanical Collection, T. Johnson, D.Sc. £100
 Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W.
 Moore, M.B.I.A. £200 to £400

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

(See p. 329.)

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£12,111.

Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh £2,000
 Private Secretary, C. E. N. Leith-Hay £300
 Under Secretary, Permanent, Sir Colin Scott-
 Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.B.I. £1,500
 Private Sec., J. H. Gascoigne £100
 Asst. Und. Sec., W. Cospatrick Dunbar, C.B. £1,000
 Senior Clerk, James M. Dodds £600
 Clerk of Accounts & Statistics, E. D. Berkeley £600
 Assistant do., P. B. Moodie £345
 Junior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne; J. W. S. An-
 derson £200 to £400
 Staff Clerk, B. Penny £200
 2nd Div. Clerks, W. Hogg; T. C. Gilbert; C.
 Weatherill £70 to £250
 See also SCOTTISH SECTION, page 328.

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, Storey's
 Gate, S.W.—£590,830 (Salaries, £27,980).

Controller, Thomas Digby Pigott, C.B. £1,500
 Private Sec., Wm. George Newton £470
 Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman £650 to £750
 Accountant, J. M. Galer £500 to £600
 Regis. & Clerk of Demands, F. Hayward £450 to £550
 Storekeeper, William H. Harrison £450 to £550

<i>Clerk in charge in Dublin</i> , Herbert Taylor	£500	<i>Supt. of Registry</i> , Thomas Anderson	£500
<i>Clerk in charge of Govt. Publications</i> , J. J. Anderson	£500	<i>Librarian</i> , R. J. Lister	£350 to £400
<i>Clerks, Assistant Staff Officers</i> , E. Bryan; C. H. Dyason; C. Paull (Dublin); L. Pender	max. £450	<i>Do., in charge of Railway Plans</i> , R. S. Lendrum	£350
<i>Clerks</i> , R. Barton; W. F. Gorin; W. G. Newton (L470)	max. £420	<i>Asst. Clerks (1st Class)</i> , S. Bullock (L550); J. J. Dilley; F. W. Haine; F. C. Pike; Frank Hardy; Henry Jolliffe; Lewis Browne; E. Portch; J. M. Spencer; John Peake	£300 to £430
<i>Clerks</i> , J. T. Brooks; J. Loftis; T. A. Wilson	max. £400	<i>Asst. Clerks (2nd Class)</i> , T. Thorpe; P. H. Thomas; Arthur Hill; G. W. Sellar; Jas. Quick; G. E. Norman; A. Neeves; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig	£160 to £450
<i>2nd Div. Clerks</i> , C. H. Balmain; E. G. Beck; A. J. Ellis*; S. H. Francis; C. Green*; L. W. Hill; G. McIsaac; H. E. Pitman; H. Proctor; A. L. Screech; G. H. Thwaites*; I. A. H. Watson*; H. M. Welch; G. H. Wright	£70 to £250	<i>Supernumerary, Ditto</i> , R. Broom; R. J. Sheldon	£350
<i>Supt. of Printing</i> , Robt. W. Moffrey	£450 to £550	<i>Second Div. (Higher Grade)</i> , J. C. Toovey; E. Andrews; J. L. Bendall; O. Jones; W. P. Scogings; R. E. Martyr; L. Goldie	£250 to £350 and 49 second division clerks.
<i>Asst. do.</i> , J. T. Bullock	£350 to £400	COMMERCIAL, LABOUR & STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT. —£18,865.	
<i>Asst. Exam. of Printing and Binding in Dublin</i> , J. C. Rowden	£200 to £300	<i>Controller-General</i> , A. E. Bateman, C.M.G.	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Receiver of Job-work Printing</i> , E. J. H. Stallybrass	£125 to £275	<i>Deputy do. & Labour Commissioner</i> , H. Llewellyn Smith	£750 to £900
<i>Examiners of Printers' Accounts</i> , Thomas D. Dutton; C. W. Howard; W. G. Bishop	£260 to £400	<i>Principal for Statistics</i> , G. H. Simmonds	£800
<i>Clerks with knowledge of Printing</i> , E. C. Bateman; A. J. Biggs; D. G. Morrison; J. Paterson; G. W. Riley; J. H. Whitehead; J. E. H. Wilson	£100 to £250	<i>Chief Labour Correspondent</i> , J. Burnett	£500
<i>Exam. of Binding</i> , Thos. Henry Croysdill	£450	<i>Labour Correspondents</i> , Miss Clara E. Collett; C. J. Drummond; J. J. Dent	£300 to £400
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Fredk. J. Williamson	£200 to £300	<i>Translator</i> , Edmund Gosse	£400
<i>Ext. Asst. Exam. of Binding</i> , G. D. Rose	£100 to £200	<i>Olek in charge of "Board of Trade Journal"</i> , F. Barley	£350
<i>Exam. of Binders' Accts.</i> , J. B. Crane	£150 to £300	<i>Assistant Supt. of Statistics</i> , F. H. McLeod	£450
<i>Exam. of Paper</i> , W. G. Wightman	£400 to £500		
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , George F. Whiles	£200 to £350	LEGAL BRANCH. —£22,650.	
* Acting as Temporary Staff Officers, max. £350.		<i>Solicitor</i> , Walter Murton, C.B.	£1,800
		<i>Chief Law Clerk</i> , Felix Hargrave de Hamel	£800
		<i>Assistant Solicitor</i> , Edmund Potter	£600 to £800
		<i>Olek in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Department</i> , H. E. Burgess	
		<i>Principal Clerk</i> , K. E. K. Gough	
		<i>Clerks</i> , Edwin Gillett; G. C. Vaux; Hon. N. M. Farrer; J. Hutchins.	
		PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
		<i>Professional Member of Marine Dept.</i> (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers	£800 to £1,000
		<i>Harbour Department</i> , Capt. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker, R.N.	£1,000
		<i>Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus</i> , Commander William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N.	£300
		<i>Inspectors of Fisheries</i> , Henry N. Malan; Charles Edward Fryer	each £500
		Office of Inspector of Railways , 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.	
		<i>Senior Insp.</i> , Maj. Sir Francis Arthur Marindin, K.C.M.G., R.E.; <i>Inspectors</i> , Lt.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, a.R.E.; Lt.-Col. G. Addison, a.R.E.	£3,285
		<i>Electric Adviser</i> , Major Philip Cardew, R.E.	£950
		<i>Electrician</i> , J. Rennie	£300
		BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT , 4 Whitehall Yard, S.W.—£135,781.	
		<i>Inspect.-Gen. in Bankruptcy</i> , John Smith, C.B.	£1,800
		<i>Inspectors</i> , F. Wreford, E. Hough	each £900
		<i>Inspector of Official Receivers</i> , W. Evans	£1,000
		<i>Auditor</i> , G. W. Gavin	£650
		<i>Chief Bankruptcy Clerk</i> , F. L. Clark	£600 to £700
		<i>Examiners</i> , R. C. Klyne; C. Keeble; H. N. Oakeshott	£1,700
		<i>Junior Examiners</i> , W. C. Taylor; J. F. Bird; C. Wright; F. A. Clarke; A. Mills; H. C. Watson; W. G. Knight; J. R. J. Johnston	£310 to £400
		<i>Do.</i> , A. H. S. Miller	£300 to £350
		<i>Staff Officers</i> , A. A. Taylor; H. V. Bate; W. A. Clark; C. C. G. Stonhouse; R. F. Price; W. J. Walker; F. W. Pote; W. W. Coombs	£2,040
THAMES CONSERVANCY. Victoria Embankment, E.C.			
<i>Chairman</i> , Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P.			
<i>Secretary</i> , James H. Gough.			
<i>Engineer</i> , Charles James More, C.E.			
<i>Solicitor</i> , James Hughes.			
HARBOUR MASTERS. —			
<i>London</i> , Captain L. W. E. Bowen.			
<i>Woolwich</i> , Staff-Commander J. Fitzgerald, R.N.			
<i>Gravesend</i> , Captain R. Marsden.			
TRADE, BOARD OF , Whitehall Gardens, S.W.—£64,049.			
<i>President</i> , Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, M.P.	£2,000		
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Garnham Roper	£300		
" " Lees Knowles, M.P.	unp.		
<i>Parliamentary Sec.</i> , The Earl of Dudley	£1,200		
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. G. Willis	£100		
<i>Permanent Sec.</i> , Sir C. Boyle, K.C.S.	£1,500 to £1,800		
<i>Private Secs.</i> , E. G. Moggridge, £80; J. K. Grebby	£70		
<i>Five Assistant Secretaries.</i>			
<i>Fisheries Dept.</i> , Arthur D. Berrington	£1,000		
<i>Marine Dept.</i> , Ingram Bathurst Walker	£1,200		
<i>Railway Dept.</i> , F. J. S. Hopwood, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,200		
<i>Finance Dept.</i> , Cosmo Monkhouse	£1,200		
<i>Harbour Dept.</i> , Hon. T. H. W. Pelham	£1,100		
<i>Principals</i> , Hy. A. Dobson; W. D. W. Lyons; E. Roscoe; Walter J. Howell; Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.; J. M. Nicolle; Alexander E. Pearson	£650 to £800		
<i>1st Class Clerks</i> , R. P. P. Bingham; T. E. Price; J. W. Martyn; Henry R. Bence-Jones; R. C. Heron-Maxwell; John Taylor; Samuel Waddington; G. J. Stanley	£400 to £600		
<i>2nd Class do.</i> , Arthur H. Emberson; J. G. Willis; G. Roper; E. G. Moggridge; E. T. Griffith; E. C. Stoneham; W. F. Marwood; C. Hipwood; A. Barnes; M. F. Headlam	£150 to £400		
<i>Chief Bookkeeper</i> , G. S. Fry	£500 to £600		

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Official Receivers, E. Leadam Hough (*senior*), £1,200; Alfred Henry Wildy; Harold de Vaux Brougham £800 to £1,000
Assist. Receivers, George Walter Chapman (*senior*), £800; E. S. Grey; C. A. Pope; H. Ll. Howell £500 to £600

Official Receivers under Companies Winding-up Act, 1890.—Office, 33 Carey St., W.C.

Senior Off. Rec., G. S. Barnes £1,200
Official Receiver, S. Wheeler £1,000
Assistant ditto, W. J. Warley; A. S. Cully; H. M. Winearls each £400 to £600

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c., Luke J. Sharp £1,075
 Bristol, E. G. Clarke £1,000
 Carmarthen and Swansea, Thomas Thomas £800
 Hull, &c., Arthur Stewart Maples £1,000
 Liverpool, F. Gittins £1,200
 London and Northern Suburban, C. Mercer £1,000
 London & Southern Suburban, A. Mackintosh £1,000
 Manchester, Christopher Jenkins Dibb £1,200
 Assistant, A. B. Potter £500
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. Grant Gibson £500
 Nottingham, Henry Roby Thorpe £800
 Newcastle-under-Lyme and Shrewsbury, &c., Thomas Bullock £700

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, Custom House, E.C.—£13,303.

Registrar-General, John Clark Hall £900
Assist. Registrar-General, F. W. Gardner £650
Staff Clerks, W. E. Whitehead; C. H. Jones £900

Supernumerary, J. S. Home £400
Clerks, G. Cruickshank; R. Denniford; R. Hurrell; W. H. Norton; P. C. H. Jay; J. M. Curtis; R. A. Mountjoy; A. Clatworthy; R. Hughes; J. B. Gaunt; J. E. Cockerell; S. Kett; H. Nicole; G. A. Hooke £5,056

OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER METROPOLITAN GAS ACTS.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; William Pole, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys.
Chief Gas Examiner, Dr. Alexander William Williamson, F.R.S.

STANDARDS DEPARTMENT, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.—£2,795.

Superintendent, Henry J. Chaney £600

MARINE CONSULTATIVE BRANCH,

17-19 Bedford Street, W.C.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, P. Samson, M.I.N.A. £600 to £800

Assistants to do., G. E. Brown; D. G. Watson; W. T. Seaton; J. Shanks.

Clerks, G. T. Monson; A. Beecroft; W. Taborn; C. E. C. Stead.

Prin. Surv. for Iron Ships, J. Wimshurst £700
 " " for Wooden Ships, W. H. Turner £600

" " for Tonnage, W. H. Laslett £500 to £600

Assistants to do., E. W. Colvill; H. Wimshurst.
Clerks, W. Kent; F. O. E. Steuart; W. S. Abbott; E. J. Roddis.

Prinpl. Examiner of Engineers, Jno. A. Rowe £500
 " " in Navigation, Capt. G. Beall £600

Assistant Examiner, Capt. J. Massey Harvey £

Asst. to Prinpl. Examiner, Comm. F. Hay Chapman, R.N.

Clerks, G. H. Keene; C. Dunn.

* Office: 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Survey for Passenger Certificates, Admeasurement of Tonnage, Emigration Office, Detention of Unseaworthy Vessels, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Principal Officer, C. P. Wilson £700

BOARD OF TRADE, DUBLIN.

Princ. Off., Captain G. Colquhoun Sconce, I.N.; *Engineer Surveyor*, J. J. Rose; *Shipwright Surveyor*, Walter Jubb; *Clerk*, W. H. T. P. St. Austin; *Tapeholder*, Henry J. Bratton.

BELFAST.—*Shipwright Surveyors*, Jas. Magowan; W. H. Chantler; *Engineer Surveyors*, W. Fair; J. Mackellar; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas; *Tapeholders*, R. Kane; Thomas Perry.

LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, J. M. Black.

CORK.—*Engineer Surveyor*, C. O. Weeks; *Shipwright Surveyor*, A. F. Weir; *Tapeholder*, J. Woolfe.

QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. H. J. Edwards, I.N.; *Sanitary Surveyor*, F. W. Exham, M.B.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.—£62,299.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
 The Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., F. S. Parry £300

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
 Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Lawrence N. Guillemard £300

Assist. do., W. C. Bridgeman £100
 " " W. A. Mount unp.
 " " A. Griffith Boscawen, M.P. unp.

JUNIOR LORDS—

Henry Torrens Anstruther, M.P. £1,000
 William Hayes Fisher, M.P. £1,000
 Lord Stanley, M.P. £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—

Financial, Rt. Hon. Robert William Hanbury, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., Frederick S. Parry £150
 Do. (P. O. business) Henry Higgs £150

Patronage, Sir Wm. H. Walrod, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Priv. Secs., Reginald Lucas, £200; John Westerman Cawston £150

PERMANENT SECRETARY—

Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Charles Ll. Davies £150

Assistant Sec., Sir Edw. W. Hamilton, K.C.B. £1,500
Auditor of the Civil List, G. Lisle Ryder, C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, F. A'Court Bergne; Stephen E. Spring-Rice, C.B.; George E. Yorke Gleadowe, C.M.G. each £1,000 to £1,200

1st Class Clerks, Ronald N. E. Ferguson; Wm. A. Dalrymple Hay; Robert Chalmers; Thomas L. Heath; J. P. Crowley £700 to £900

and Class Clerks, F. S. Parry; L. N. Guillemard; Charles Ll. Davies; J. W. Cawston; E. G. Harman; W. Blain; T. Ll. Davies; R. F. Wilkins; L. J. Hewby; C. A. Phillimore; J. S. Bradbury; M. G. Ramsay £200 to £500

Parliamentary Clerk, R. N. R. Ferguson.

Treasury Officers of Accounts, Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Percy Woods £850 to £1,000

Accountant, G. Pearson £600 to £900
Assistant do., George H. Hunt £400 to £550

Clerk for Wreck Inquiry Business, W. E. S. Thomson £600

Assist. Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts and Civil List Clerk, Charles H. Woodley £350

Superintendent of Registry, Thos. Durrant £550
Clerk in Charge of Paper Room, F. C. Stephenson, £500

Assistant to Parly. Clerk, E. Tigar £300 to £400
Clerks, J. Davies, £38; C. Waters £425

and Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, F. G. Clarke; J. Fry; A. J. Hiscock; E. J. Luff; T. Sibley; E. Usher £250 to £350

and Div. Clerks, A. H. Bradley; W. T. Chard; H. T. Holmes; S. H. C. Pearce; L. Cuthbertson £70 to £250
Parliamentary Counsel, 3 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
Counsel, Sir Henry Jenkyns, K.C.B. £3,000
Assist. do., Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, K.C.B. £2,000
Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner £100 to £400
Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and Queen's Proctor, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—£23,247.
Solicitor, and Director of Public Prosecutions, Hon. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, C.B. £2,000 to £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, J. Francis Chance, £1,500; Bernard Thomas, £1,200; John Paget Mellor £1,000
Assistants, Wm. Brown; Thomas F. Wakefield; Frederick William Hayden £600 to £900
1st Class Clerks, Hy. E. F. Comyn; H. M. Warne; A. S. Lewis; W. de G. Lamotte; F. J. Sims; F. G. Fraying £350 to £500
2nd Class Clerks, C. H. E. Fletcher; H. Hall £150 to £320
Clerk in charge of Accounts, W. C. B. Ravor £320
Supplementary Clerk, W. F. Addey £320
Personal Clerks to Solr., F. Burnay; E. H. Gardner; C. E. Stredwick; F. J. Williamson; S. Pearce; W. Lewis; A. G. Colbeck; A. F. Rowe; H. A. Weeks; A. E. Wade; C. H. Hunt; A. E. Lamb; H. S. Freestone; T. C. Stebbing; and W. G. Hawkins £310 to £400
Queen's Proctor's Department—
Queen's Proctor, Hon. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, C.B.
Assistant Queen's Proctor, Wm. Brown £900
Law Courts Branch—£3,530.
Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Personal Clerks to Solr. to Treasury, J. Rye; R. M. Greenwood; W. J. Rider; A. Browning; W. C. Rudge; T. H. Lents; R. J. Wilson £63 to £500
County Court Department.—£28,071.
Rating of Government Property—Office £2,187
Treasury Valuer & Insp., V. Griffiths, C.B. £1,200
Clerk, Arthur Paxon £500 to £600
and Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £290
(Rates on Government Property, £414,700.)
Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.
Receiver, Thomas Edward Keibel, M.A.
TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.
Master, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., elect. 1894.
Deputy do., Capt. Sir J. Sydney Webb, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, Charles A. Kent.
Principals, James Mayo (Accountant); E. P. Edwards; Arthur Owen.
Senior Clerks, Horace Smith; H. G. Willett; H. A. Meazor; E. G. Weller.
Engineer-in-Chief, Thomas Matthews, M.INST. C.E.
Scientific Adviser, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, S.W.—£248,650.
Secretary of State for War, Most Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. £5,000
Private Sec., Charles George Earle-Welby £300
Assistant do., H. P. Harvey £150
Financial Sec., J. Powell Williams, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. W. W. McAnally £150
Assistant do., Rowland Williams £
UNDER SECRETARIES.
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., £150
Parl. do., Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P. unsp.
Permanent, Sir Ralph Henry Knox, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., H. H. Fawcett £150
Assistant, Sir George Lawson, K.C.B. £1,200

Accountant-Gen. and Assistant Financial Secretary, Henry Thomas De la Bère, C.B. £1,800
Deputy do., Thomas Cave-Browne-Cave £1,200
Assist. do., Frank T. Marzials; W. Seed; A. Higgins each £1,000
Director of Army Contracts, Alfred Major £1,200
Assistant do., William J. Stacey £900
Director of Clothing, G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., H. D. de la Bère £700 to £900
Chaplain-Gen., Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D. £1,000
Director-Gen. Ordnance Factories, Sir William Anderson, K.C.B., G.E., D.C.L. £2,500
(See also MILITARY DEPARTMENT, page 188.)
Judge Advocate-General's Department, 7 Victoria Street, S.W.—£3,000.
Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. Sir Francis Henry Jeune, K.C.B. unsp.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, James Cornelius O'Dowd, C.B. £1,000
Dep. do., Lt.-Col. James L. C. St. Clair £700
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, 1 and 2 Whitehall Place, S.W.—£20,904.
Commissioners, Edward Stafford Howard; John Francis Fortescue Horner each £1,200
Principal Clerk, Frederick Hellard £600 to £900
Do., Charles E. Howlett £600 to £800
Senior Clerks, Charles B. Stableforth; Stuart Fletcher £420 to £580
Assistant Clerks, Algernon M. Hart; J. R. Maple; £300 to £430; Morton Evans; W. Dawson Ainger; F. J. Wardale; D. R. C. Smith £300 to £400
Receiver-General, J. Murray Duncan £900
Chief Mineral Insp., Thomas Forster Brown £700
Bookkeeper, Edward Burrough £400 to £600
OFFICE IN DUBLIN.
Senior Clerk, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. £420 to £580
Assistant do., W. Fidler £300 to £400
SOLICITORS' BRANCH.
Solicitor, Thomas William Gorst £1,500
Clerks, D. Westmacott; F. J. Kent; E. S. Grant; W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley £1,560
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do., Ireland, Hallows & Hamilton, Dublin.
Land Revenue Records and Enrolments, 6 Whitehall, S.W.—£1,377.
Keeper of Records, Maurice H. Hewlett £700
Assistant, W. J. Green £250 to £350
WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 12 Whitehall Place, S.W.—£52,287.
First Commissioner, Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretaries, H. J. Haggood; R. D. Ford each £200
Secretary, Hon. Reginald Baliol Brett, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. Willis; H. R. Potter each £900
Clerk of Accounts, F. Woodfall £600
Senior Clerks, J. Fitzgerald; M. Hooper; W. J. Downer each £550
1st Class Clerks, R. C. Thompson; H. M. Paull; H. Wordley; W. R. Kerr; J. R. Bradford; W. Torpy; T. G. Elliott; H. M. McBlain; H. J. Haggood; W. H. David; F. O. Drew, each £400
1st Class Survs., Sir J. Taylor, K.C.B., £1,200; R. H. Boyce; W. W. Robertson (Edin.); H. Tanner each £1,000
2nd Class Surveyors, E. G. Rivers; J. Wager; W. Cowan (acting) £500 to £700
Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Gen. Augustus Henry Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
Superintendent of Furniture, R. Bailey £650
Do. Deputy, J. H. Hillier £400
Do. of Contracts for Coals, &c., E. Price £350
Receiver of Rents, C. F. Reeks.

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. Hardinge Stanley, Lord Halsbury £10,000
Private Secretary, Edmund Hall Alderson £500
Attorney-General, Sir Richard E. Webster, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. £8,217 and fees (in 1894-95 £5,089)
Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Q.C., M.P. £8,638 and fees (in 1894-95 £530)

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C. £2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne £8,000
Private Secretary, M. L. O'Connor Morris £500
Attorney-General, Right Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, William Kenny, Q.C., M.P. £2,000

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 Macnaghten £6,000
 The Right Hon. Lord Morris £6,000
 The Right Hon. Lord Davey £6,000

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Downing Street, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 91; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; and 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Watson, Macnaghten, Morris, Davey); Lord Herschell, G.C.B.; Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I.; Lord Ashbourne; Lord Shand; Lord James of Hereford; Sir Richard Couch; and (under 58 & 59 Vict. c. 44) Sir Samuel Strong; Sir John H. de Villiers; Samuel James Way.

Registrar, Thomas Raleigh £1,000
Chief Clerk (Judicial), G. Wheeler, B.A. £600
Record Clerk, Thomas Preston, F.S.A. £400
3rd Clerk, James C. Ledlie, M.A. £400
Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, J. G. Smith, 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.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley £6,000

LORDS JUSTICES.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John Rigby £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams £5,000

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
Secretary, Walter B. Lindley £500
Principal Clerk, N. Butcher.
Junior Clerk, W. Vere.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord High Chancellor.
Justice, Hon. Sir Ford North £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir James Stirling £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Robert Romer £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Edmund W. Byrne £5,000

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G. £8,000
Secretary, Hon. Arthur Russell £500
Chief Clerk, Robert John Block £400

Justices—
 The Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins £5,000
 The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew £5,000
 The Hon. Sir John Charles Day £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Alfred Wills £5,000
 The Hon. Sir William Grantham £5,000
 The Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Robert Samuel Wright £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce £5,000
 The Hon. Sir William Rann Kennedy £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Edward Ridley £5,000
 The Hon. Sir John Charles Bigham £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Charles John Darling £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Moseley Channell £5,000

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. H. Jeune, K.C.B. £5,000
Justice, The Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes £5,000

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, The Right Hon. Lord Penzance £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

CROWN OFFICE, House of Lords.—£1,133.
Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell £600

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, House of Lords.—£3,296.

Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, Kenneth A. Muir-Mackenzie, Q.C., G.B. £1,800
Assist. Sec. and Priv. Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George Charles Liddell £100
Private Sec. and Ser. of Commissions of the Peace, Edward Hall Anderson £500
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot, K.C.B. £1,596
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Hand £250
Clerk of the Chamber, Edward Preston £400
Clerks, Henry Robert White, £400; S. Hadgraft £245
Messenger of the Great Seal, Richard Davis £350

CHANCERY COURTS.—£39,467.

Justice, The Hon. Sir Ford North.
Principal Clerk, John Seymour.....£400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, H. R. T. Alexander; G to N, Edmd. W. Walker; O to Z, J. C. Fox.....each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir James Stirling.
Principal Clerk, C. F. Williams.....£400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, Wm. Binns-Smith; G to N, Henry Francis Church; O to Z, T. A. Romer.....each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.
Principal Clerk, Charles G. Weller.....£400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, W. O. Hewlett, £1,200; G to N, Edw. Lionel Clarke; O to Z, Richard John Villiers.....each £1,500

Justice, The Hon. Sir Robert Romer.
Principal Clerk, Alfred B. Bignall.....£400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, Charles Burney; G to N, John Wm. Hawkins; O to Z, George Augustus Crowder.....each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Edmund W. Byrne.
Principal Clerk, Edmund Carter.....£400

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£28,262.
Registrars, Nelson Ward, £2,000; Loftus L. Pemberton; Herbert Innes Jackson; Charles Carrington; G. Lavie; Warren Pugh; Charles Beal; Richard H. W. Leach; Robert S. Godfrey; Daniel W. Rolt; C. E. Farmer; W. Tindal King.....£1,250 to £1,800
Principal Clerks, W. E. Church; R. F. K. Greenwell; W. F. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt; Charles Merivale; A. H. Borrer; Frederick T. Bloxam; Francis J. Synge; H. G. Sapte.....£300 to £800

TAXING-MASTERS, Chancery Division, Royal Courts of Justice.—£16,877.
Markham Spofforth; Henry Skipper Ryland; Wm. Frederick Baker; Edwd. Shearme; T. H. Bolton; A. Rawlinson; H. R. T. Alexander.....each £1,500
Principal Clerks, Robert G. Laybourn; Charles William Scott; Geo. Whitaker; James R. Howes; E. G. Box; W. J. Bannehr £500 to £600
Clerks, C. Baylis; C. Hunt; W. C. Brett; H. F. Blake; C. Atherton; H. D. Burke £100 to £400

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—£6,060.
Referrees, Henry Wm. Verey; George Wyrman Hemming, q.c.; Edward Pollock.....each £1,500
Official Solr., Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.—£22,739.
Asst. Paym.-Gen., Thomas Lewis.....£1,200
Deputy do., William Hugh Rowe.....£900
Principal Clerks, W. Oliver; C. J. A. Meijer; T. H. Sharp; J. Headland; H. N. Colville.....£800
Stockbroker, William Mortimer.....£700

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—£42,980.
Senior Master and Queen's Remembrancer, George Frederick Pollock.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Marcus Hy. Johnson (a); Charles Manley Smith; Joseph Kaye; Chas. Henry Walton; Hon. Robert Butler; James Robert Mellor; John Macdonell, LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald.....each £1,500
 (a) Mr. Johnson is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton Baring Lawford.....each £800 to £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT,*
Head Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75).....£400
Deputy Head Clerk, N. A. Aldridge.....£300
Clerks, A to K, J. G. B. Brewer; G. A. Stonehouse; B. E. Hodgson; P. Richards; W. T. Cooke; J. Johnston; R. E. Ross; R. Macgregor; L to Z, W. G. Chapman; E. V. Methold; S. P. Ilbert; H. P. Cottam; F. C. S. S. Booty; A. Brocklesby; H. J. Matthews; P. Clark...£400

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†
Head Clerk, P. E. Vizard.....£400
Clerks, G. H. Parkinson; E. H. Hallett; J. F. Townesend; W. H. Waugh; G. G. Lacey; J. C. Watson; P. A. Quinn.....£400

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*
(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Head Clerk, C. H. Murray.....£400
Clerks, R. H. Rose; E. J. Oram; A. T. Pask; J. H. Bradley; W. Higgs; W. Harrison; C. Timms; T. D. Salter; A. J. Penny; H. Scott; Book Shewer, H. F. Taylor.

TAXING DEPARTMENT.*
Head Clerk, Alfred Vincent.....£400
Clerks, Edward M. Le Riche; R. E. Mackinnon; George A. N. Kitson.....£400
Election Petitions, E. C. Cooke.

INROLMENT DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, Edwin Morgan; Fred. G. Woodall.....£400

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S, JUDGMENTS, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*
Queen's Remembrancer, Master Geo. F. Pollock £300
Registrar of Married Women's Acknowledgments, Master Joseph Kaye.....£200
Clerks, Richard Hankins; Herbert Radcliffe; J. J. Harris; Herbert A. Hance; Hugh M. Drake ;

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.*
Head Clerk, Edward L. Hill.....£400
Deputy Head Clerk, W. J. Weller.
Clerks, A. S. Fraying; S. Hall; C. H. Barnes...
Book Shewer, E. T. Welch.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.*—£925.
Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, James Robert Mellor.....£100
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Clerks, Frederick H. Short; E. H. D. Image; John L. B. Short; F. Hullab.....£400
Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.*

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Clerks, John B. Davis; Joseph Davis; John Baines; Thomas W. Reed; J. E. Bentley; L. Bolton; James Kenyon; A. H. Gips; Adolphus St. J. W. Writford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; Alma Roper; A. O. Thomas.....£400

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Distributor and Auditor, F. Wortham.
Bookkeeper, Benj. Heasman.
Assistant, C. W. Peachey.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.
President, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hy. Jeune, K.C.B.
Secretary, Robert Woodfall.....£300
Clerk, Philip Dyke.....£400
Judge, Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes.....£5,000
Clerk, George Tait.....£400

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, 10 to 2.
 † Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.
 ‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £400 to £500; 3rd class, £300 to £400.

Admiralty Advocate, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.

Queen's Proctor, Hn. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, C.B. £3,000
Admiralty Proctor, Frederick Stokes.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRAR, Somerset House.—£37,485.

Registrars, David H. Owen (Senior), £1,600; Robt. Albion Pritchard, D.C.L.; James Chitty Hannen; Alfred Musgrave £1,200 to £1,500

Record Keeper, G. H. Rodman £600
Sealer, Amyatt Edmund Ray £300

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,397.

Registrar, J. G. Smith, M.A. £1,500
Assistant Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,200

Marshal and Chief Clerk, Alfred T. Rackham £800
Clerks, C. M. Callow; G. M. Cockell; W. T. Rolfe; J. Pope; J. H. Johnson; E. Inledon (also in charge of Slave Trade matters); E. S. Davison; F. A. Wright; H. W. Lovell. £100 to £700

Messengers, T. Ellis; H. Crease.

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,732.
Judge, Hon. Sir Robert Samuel Wright .. £5,000

* Clerk of the Court, G. Falkner £500
Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham £1,500

Registrars, Harry Stanley Giffard; John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood. £1,200 to £1,500

* Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Samuel R. Stockton .. £600

Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200

* Affidavits may be sworn before these officers.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judge, Hon. Sir Robert Samuel Wright.

Registrar, Henry John Hood £1,200
Principal Clerk, Thomas Barnes.*

Second Class Clerks, Frank E. W. Nichols*; W. T. Roberts.

Third do., Alfred Paget; Audley R. G. Willoughby; C. Samuels; J. R. Bull.

* Commissioners for Oaths.

CROWN CASES RESERVED COURT.

Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.
Clerk, John B. Davis £100

ECCLIASTICAL 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 Street.
Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.

Apparitor (vacant).
Clerk and Record Keeper, Edwin Pitt.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c.), 23 Knight rider Street,
Doctors' Commons, E.C. Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Master, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, William Price Moore.

Deputy do., Edmund Charles Currey.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Henry Taylor.

Assistant, B. B. Bull.
Seal Keeper, Cyrus Waddilove.

Sealer, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PROBATES, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2.

Vicar-General, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.

Registrar, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Thomas G. Ryder.

Assistant, Arthur Ryder.

DRAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissionary, Arthur Milman.

Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, G. J. Murray.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.

Apparitor-General, W. A. Ryder.
Record Keeper, H. E. Taylor.

Assistant, A. C. Cross.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

19 Whitehall Place, S.W.—£14,225.
Chairman, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.

Commissioners, Sir John Edward Dorington, Bt., M.P.; John Davies Cleaton, M.R.C.S. unpf.

Commissioners (paid): Legal, Charles Samuel Bagot; William Edward Freere; George Harold Urmsun; Medical, Reginald Southey, M.D.; Fredk. Needham, M.D.; John Augustus Wallis, M.D. each £1,500

Secretary, Hardinge Frank Giffard £800
Chief Clerk, Charles Deans £450 to £600

SECRETARY, HARDINGE FRANK GIFFARD.

CHIEF CLERK, CHARLES DEANS.

MASTERS IN LUNACY AND VISITORS OF LUNATICS.

Royal Courts of Justice.—£15,985.
Masters, James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.; Thomas Halhed Fischer, Q.C. each £3,000

Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Keely £800

Visitors of Lunatics, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, M.D.; Ralph Charlton Palmer (Legal) each £1,500

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £300

RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION,

Rooms 106 and 108 Royal Courts.—£6,970.
Ex-officio Commissioners, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins (England); Lord Trayner (Scotland); Mr. Justice Murphy (Ireland) unpf.

Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.; Viscount Cobham £3,000

Registrar, Walter Henry Macnamara £500
Clerk, Thomas Whittall £300

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,

34 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—£7,271.
Registrar, Robert Hallett Holt £1,800

Assist. do., Charles Fortescue Brickdale £900
Examiners of Title, Arthur Burrows Fees

Chief Clerk, George Abbott £400
Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt £400

Clerks, H. Spink, £250; G. W. Falkner £200
Map Dept., Col. J. Farquharson, R.E., C.E. ... £

Surveyor, J. R. Burnage £
Assist. dos., J. H. Egan and W. S. Tratman £

LAND CHARGES REGISTRATION AND SEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Clerk, Ernest W. Eaton £400

MIDDLESEX DREDS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell £400
Second Clerks, E. Buckland; E. H. Foord £300

Senior Examiner, G. T. Hills £300
Clerks, G. Golding; T. H. Seddon; G. A. H. Robson; J. D. Dart; E. Sheffield; E. W. Brain,
 £200 each

YORKSHIRE REGISTRARS.

East Riding, Beverley—G. A. Thompson.
West „ Wakefield—William Pickard.
North „ Northalerton—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, &c., County of London.

High Sheriff, Henry James Lubbock.
Under Sheriffs, George Gilbert Treherne and Frederick Kynaston Metcalfe.
Deputy Sheriffs, Tufnell Burchell.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE,
 Guildhall, E. C.

Secondary and Under Sheriff of the City of London,
 Thomas Roderick.

Officers to Sheriffs of London [“*Sergeants at Mace.*”]
 —Samuel Heywood; Edgar T. Odell; David Hibbard; W. Holland.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.

London Agents, Gepp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers,
 Temple Avenue, E. C.

SHERIFF OF HERTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
 W. C.

Agents, Patersons, Snow, Bloxam, and Kinder.

SHERIFF OF KENT'S OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.

London Agents, Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE,

29 Essex Street, Strand, W. C.

Under Sheriff, William Ruston.
Officer to Sheriff, S. G. Pring, 33 Chancery Lane,
 W. C.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE, DURHAM, GLAMORGANSHIRE, & HAMPSHIRE, 48 Chancery Lane, W. C.

London Agents, Cunliffes and Davenport.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK'S OFFICE, 35 John Street,
 Bedford Row, W. C.

London Agents, Belfrage and Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE, 31 Lincoln's Inn
 Fields, W. C.

Under Sheriff, Charles Wigan.

SHERIFF OF SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row, W. C.
Acting Under-Sheriffs, Palmer & Bull.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, q.c., m.p. £4,000
Common Serjeant, Sir Forrest Fulton, q.c. £3,000
Assistant Judge, Francis Roxburgh, LL.M. £1,500
Registrar, Frank Stather Jackson £1,000
Assistant Registrar, David Harrison £500
Sergeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £500
Deputy do., John Fitch £375
Chief Clerk, Alfred Henry White £400

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judge, Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D. £2,400
Assistant do., Julian Robins.
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall £600
High Bailiff, J. Edward Sly £600

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department—£25,000.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman £650 to £8

Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £400

Deputy do., F. W. Brook £350 to £400

Examiners of Accounts, J. J. Bond; W. G. Heppel;
W. A. Slade; W. Biles; H. B. Moore; G. H. Bowkett; H. Cautherley; J. Andrew; W. Morgan; G. J. Whitehouse; E. B. Gould;
H. Baber; T. Stinton. A. 1808. W. Massey;
J. F. Jones; A. F. F. Wright; G. T. Thompson;
F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. J. Kemp.
 £200 to £400

Abstractor, T. H. Essex £80 to £180

Registry of Judgments, &c.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3
 for searches.

Registrar, F. A'Court Bergne, mnp.

Chief Clerk, Henry Allen £215

Abstractor, (vacant) £80 to £180

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Francis Henry Bacon £1,500

Bloomsbury.—Registrar, John Wright.

" *Deputy do., Edward Huelin.*

" *High Bailiff, Robert Wright.*

Whitechapel.—Registrar, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.

" *High Bailiff, Frederic White.*

BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge, His Honour Alfred Emden £1,500

Bromley.—Registrar, A. E. Willett.

Dartford.—Registrar, W. B. Pritchard.

Gravesend.—Registrars and High Bailiffs, George

Edward Sharland and Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—Joint Registrars, H. D. Pritchard; F.

" *W. Englefield.*

Maidstone.—Registrar, G. D. Warner.

Sevenoaks.—Registrar, W. W. Knocker.

Tonbridge.—Registrar, C. E. Warner.

Tunbridge Wells.—Registrar, F. W. Stone.

CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judge, His Hon. F. Meadows White, q.c. £1,500

Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.

High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

WANDSWORTH, South Street.

Judge, His Honour Vernon Lushington, q.c. £1,500

Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, James Bell.

Wandsworth.—Registrar and High Bailiff, W. A.

Willoughby.

EDMONTON; WALTHAM ABBEY; ROMFORD.

Judge, His Honour Wm. Paterson £1,500

Edmonton.—Registrar, William Pulley.

" *High Bailiff, William Pulley.*

Waltham Abbey, Essex.—Registrar, W. J. Bruty.

" *High Bailiff, W. J. Bruty (act.)*

Romford, Essex.—Registrar, Henry S. Haynes.

" *High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.*

LAMBETH, Camberwell New Road.

Judge, His Honour Alfred Emden £1,500

MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.

BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

BENTFORD, Town Hall, W.

Judge, His Honour Henry James Stonor £1,500

Marylebone.—Registrar, James Curtis.

" *High Bailiff, Lambton Young.*

Brompton.—Registrar, Richard Wright.

" *High Bailiff, Reginald S. Boddington.*

*Brentford.—*Regist. and High Bailiff*, Wm. Ruston.
Bow, Bow Rd., E.; Shoreditch, 221 Old St., E.C.
Judge, His Honour D. O' C. French, q.c.£1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
" *High Bailiff*, Robert J. Hackshaw.
Bow.—*Registrar*, F. W. R. Hore.
" *Bailiff*, Charles J. B. Tijon.

SOUTHWARK, SWAN STREET.
GREENWICH, Burney St.; WOOLWICH, Brewer St.
Judge, His Honour John Addison, q.c.£1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. Pitt Taylor.

UXBRIDGE; BARNET; WATFORD.
Judge, His Honour Sir Alfred Marten, q.c., £1,500
Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riches Woodbridge.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn Boyes.
Watford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Henry Morten Turner.

WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Judge, His Honour Lumley Smith, q.c.£1,800
Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest Cuff.
High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley.

PROVINCIAL COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1500).

[All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour": thus, His Honour Judge Bagshawe, Judge Collier, &c.]
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c. Bagshawe, Wm. H. G., q.c. (35), Cambridgeshire. Bedwell, Francis A. (16), Hull, Malton, &c. Beresford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon & Somerset. Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c. Bompas, Henry Mason, q.o. (11), Bradford, &c. Cadman, John Heaton (12), Halifax, &c. Collier, John Francis (6), Liverpool, &c. Coventry, Millis (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c. Edge, James Broughton (58), Exeter, &c. Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c. Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c. Evans, William (28), Mid Wales. Foulkes, William Wynne (7), Birkenhead, &c. Gardiner, Wm. Dundas (52), Bath, Devizes, &c. Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c. Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield. Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland. Griffith, William Downes (25), Wolverhampton. Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c. Harrington, Sir Richard, Bart. (21-3), Worcester, &c. Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c. Jones, Edwin (5), Bolton, Bury, &c. Jordan, Thos. Hudson (26), North Staffordshire. Lea, Geo. Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c. Lee, Lawford Yate- (9), Macclesfield, &c. Lloyd, Sir Horatio (29), Chester and North Wales. Martineau, Alfred (50), Brighton, Sussex, &c. Masterman, W. (18), Notts and Yorkshire. Meynell, Edgar John (2), Durham, &c. Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c. Parry, Edward (8), Manchester. Philbrick, F. A., q.c. (55), Wilts and Dorset. Selfe, Sir William Lucius (49), E. Kent, Dover, &c. Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c. Shortt, John (17), Lincolnshire, &c. Smyly, William Cecil, q.c. (19), Derbyshire, &c.

*Additional Judge at Brentford, His Honour Wm. H. G. Bagshawe, q.c.

Snagge, Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c. Steavenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland & Westmorland. Turner, Edmund R. (15), York, Ripon, &c. Waddy, Samuel Danks, q.o. (13), Sheffield, &c. Whitehorne, James Chas., q.c. (21), Birmingham. Williams, Gwilym (30), Glamorganshire. Willis, William, q.c., (32) Cambs. & Norfolk. Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk & Suffolk. Wood, Wm. Wightman (20), Leicestershire.
* * The figures within parentheses show the number of the Circuit.

CORONERS.

Of Her Majesty's Household, Arthur Walter Mills.
County of London: Western District, Clifford Luxmore Drew.
Deputy, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 49 Leinster Square, W.
Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D.
Deputy, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 87 Euston Road, N.W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster Savoy District, John Troutbeck.
Deputy, Harold Oxley Chamberlain Smith.
Coroner's Office, 11 Victoria Street, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Deputy, George Eugène Yarrow.
Coroner's Office, 396 Camden Road, N.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Deputy, Edmund King Houchin.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
City of London and Borough of Southwark, Samuel Frederick Langham.
Deputy, Arthur Cuthbert Langham.
Coroner's Office, City Mortuary, Golden Lane, E.C.
South-Western District, A. Braxton Hicks.
Deputy, Walter Schröder.
Coroner's Office, 20 Lupus Street, S.W.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 28 Parliament Street, S.W.
South-Eastern District, E. A. CARTER.
Deputy, Edward Negus Wood.
Coroner's Office, 31 Blackheath Road, S.E.
Penge District, W. F. Morrison.
Deputy, F. C. Morrison.
Coroner's Office, Redhill, Surrey.

Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. L.C.C., Alfred Spencer..... £800

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,100
Private Secretary, Walter Ernest Boulbee.
Assistant Commissioners, Alexander Carmichael Bruce; Robt. Anderson, LL.D., C.B.; Sir Andrew Charles Howard, C.B. each £1,250
Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £750
Surgeon-in-Chief, Alex. O. Mackellar, M.D. £600
Clerk of Accounts, Lewis J. Fry £600
Clerks, 1st Class, C. M. L. Hallward; A. W. Hallward; W. H. Kendall £400 to £550
Clerks, 2nd Class (1st Sect.), W. E. Boulbee; G. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood; C. B. Hopkins £300 to £360
Clerks, 2nd Class (2nd Sect.), W. C. Grenside; D. H. North; George H. Edwards; B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; E. Napier; G. H. Atkinson; C. Macartney-Filgate;

F. C. Barchard ; M. B. Frere ; Hon. Eric R. Theisger ; C. E. Ruck ; J. E. Simpson

£90 to £300

Assistant Clerks, W. Raw ; E. L. S. Power ; H. Staples ; W. G. Galley.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

Chief Constables, Lt.-Col. Bolton J. A. Monsell ; Major Walter Edward Gilbert ; Capt. George Henry Dean ; Melville Leslie Macnaghten

£600 to £800

Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branch, William Davis.

Superintendents of the Crim. Investigation Dept., James Butcher ; Percy Neame ; Donald Swanson.

Supt. Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, William Beavis.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Frederick Beard ; Charles Fraser, in attendance upon H.M. the Queen.

B CHELSEA.—Denis Neylan.

C ST. JAMES'S.—George E. Smith.

D ST. MARYLEBONE.—John Warner.

E HOLBORN.—Thomas Cole.

F PADDINGTON.—Henry Ferrett.

G FINSBURY.—William Hammond.

H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.

J BETHNAL GREEN.—Frederick Weston.

K BOW.—Cresswell Wells.

L LAMBETH.—Walter T. Wren.

M SOUTHWARK.—Henry Wyborn.

N ISLINGTON.—John McFadden.

P CAMBERWELL.—George Carr.

R GREENWICH.—Christopher H. McHugo.

S HAMPTHEAD.—Charles Dodd.

T HAMMERSMITH.—Charles Hunt.

V WANDSWORTH.—David Saines.

W CLAPHAM.—Stephen T. Lucas.

X KILBURN.—James Cuthbert.

Y HIGHGATE.—Louis Vedy.

THAMES.—Colin Chisholm.

WOOLWICH.—Josiah Hobbins.

PORTSMOUTH.—James W. Carter.

DEVONPORT.—Edwin Smith.

CHATHAM.—George Hornaby.

PENBROKE DOCK.—James Last (*Chief Insp.*)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennefather, C.B. ... £1,200

Chief Clerk, Charles J. B. Comyn .. £650 to £750

Accountant, H. A. Everest .. £600

1st Class Clerks, M. H. Festing ; John P. Mann ;

F. J. Rose .. £400 to £550

2nd Class Clerks (1st Section), W. J. Wilby ; G.

H. Pryce .. £300 to £360

Do. (2nd Section), C. E. Gipps ; A. E. Hall, A.B. ;

E. Erant ; G. H. Lufkin ; A. Flower ; F. B.

Delavoye ; H. de L. Anderson .. £90 to £300

Assistant Clerks, O. Bower ; G. A. Bracey ; E. H.

Hinson ; W. T. Brattle ; F. G. Morley ; J. B.

Reynolds ; C. Palmer ; B. J. Hayward ; D.

Connell .. £70 to £190

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 5 Delahay St., S.W.

Chief Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler .. £600

2nd Class do., F. Kins .. £360 to £500

Assistant do., J. Eden ; S. A. Braam, £210 to £330

Draughtsmen, A. Howell ; A. Hodges ; J. Tharp ;

A. Ferris .. £150 to £210

Clerks of the Works, 1st Class, G. Erant ; T.

Greengrass .. £250 to £300

Do., 2nd Class, N. Baker ; T. Longstreth ; J. B.

McIntosh .. £150 to £220

Storekeeper, D. M. Guthrie .. £250 to £300

Insp. Clothing and Equipments, G. Burton .. £275

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Smith, K.C.B. £1,500
 Assist. Commissioner, Major E. F. Wodehouse £750
 Superintendent & Chief Clerk, John Whitley .. £313
 Receiver, John W. Carlyon-Hughes .. £500
 Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Brown, M.B.C.S. .. £500

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSHION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrates, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.

Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas .. £1,050

Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter .. £500

Cashier, Robert Arthur Warren .. £300

Marshal, Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart. .. £350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).

Chief Clerk, Herbert George Savill .. £850

Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards .. £450

Cashier, John Herbert Major .. £150

Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton .. £400

Assistant Do., Charles Fitch .. £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir John Bridge .. £1,800

Sir James Vaughan .. £1,500

Franklin Lushington .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish .. £500

CLEERENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros .. £1,500

Horace Smith .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler .. £500

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, F. G. N. Bower .. £500

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, George Lewis Denman .. £1,500

Arthur Antwis Hopkins .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin.

GRANT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, James L. Hannay .. £1,500

Albert de Ruten .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Lyell.

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Henry Curtis Bennett .. £1,500

Alfred Chicohele Plowden .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate .. £500

SOUTHWARK, Borough High Street.

Magistrates, Wyndham Slade .. £1,500

Edward N. Fenwick-Fenwick .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn .. (and fees) £500

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead .. £1,500

John Dickinson .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill .. (and fees) £500

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Robert H. Bullock-Marham .. £1,500

James Sheil .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford .. £500

WORKSOP STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, Haden Corser .. £1,500

Albert Rowland Chuer .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton .. £500

WEST LONDON, Vernon Street, West Kennington.

Magistrates, John Rose .. £1,500

Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, Q.C. .. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B. .. £500

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.
Magistrate, Gilbert George Kennedy £1,500
George Paul Taylor £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. F. Newton £500

SOUTH WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Magistrate, Charles King Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, George A. Bird.

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.
Magistrate, Ernest Baggally £1,000
Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler £900

INNS OF COURT.
THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. Canon Ainger, D.D., 1894.
Reader, Rev. S. A. Alexander, M.A.
Organist, Dr. Edward J. Hopkins.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, F. A. Inderwick, q.c.
Master of Library, F. H. Baylis, q.c.
Sub-Treasurer, Henry Waldemar Lawrence.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Sub-Librarian, Walter T. Rogers.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, E. Macrory, q.c.
Under Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
Librarian, John Hutchinson.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, G. Wigram Hemming, q.c.
Master of the Library, Lord Davey.
Preacher (vacant).
Chaplain, Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. Charles Suter.

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, J. C. Lewis Coward.
Master of Library, John A. Russell, q.c.
Preacher, Rev. Joseph Hirst Lupton, D.D.
Reader, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, M.A.
Steward, Frederick Wm. Muggrave.
Chief Clerk, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Librarian, W. Ralph Douthwaite.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—OLD BAILEY.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1897-98:—

1897.	22 November.	1898.	25th April.
"	13 December.	"	16th May.
1898.	10th January.	"	20th June.
"	7th February.	"	25th July.
"	7th March.	"	13th September.
"	28th March.	"	24th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avory, Sessions House, Old Bailey £1,500
Deputy, Henry A. Read £800
Judges, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., *Recorder*; Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., *Common Serjeant*; Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., *Commissioner*.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		Southwark.	
5th Jan.	6th Apr.	7th Jan.	7th April.
29th June.	19th Oct.	1st July.	21st Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(North side of the Thames.)

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.
Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Chairman, William Robert M'Connell, q.c. £2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do., Henry L. Buck.
Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions, George Allen.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

(South side of the Thames.)

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Chairman, William Robert M'Connell.
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland.

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Chairman, George Cave.
Deputy Chairmen, J. F. Eastwood; H. C. Leigh Bennett, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir R. H. Wyatt, J.P., D.L.,
County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Thos. W. Weeding.
County Treasurer, Francis H. Beaumont.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard H. Wyatt.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Hastings, Guildford.
County Surveyor, F. G. Howell, County Hall.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Strafford, 5 St. James's Square, S.W.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Ralph Makinson Little, C.B., q.c.
Deputy do., Montagu Sharpe.

Clerk of the Peace,
Clerk of the County Council,
Clerk to the Lieutenancy,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council

Sir Rd. Nicholson,
 Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.
 W. G. Austin,
 Guildhall, Westminster.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks 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. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are held in the first ten days of the month of March for Middlesex and Surrey, and for all other counties between Aug. 20 and Sept. 14.

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

HOLLOWAY, for Prisoners awaiting trial, Female convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex. Also **THE QUEEN'S PRISON**.
Governor, Lt.-Col. Everard Stepany Milman £700
Dep. Governor, Major W. A. Campbell £300
Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Merrick, M.A. £600
Assist. Chaplain, Rev. A. K. Ramsay £170
Rom. Oath Priest, Rev. Thos. Carey £100
Jewish Minister, Rev. Julius A. Gouldsten hon.
Medical Officer, J. Scott, M.B. £410
Deputy Medical Officer, J. J. Pitcairn, L.R.C.P. £285
Do., W. E. K. Watson, M.B. £250
Storekeeper, J. H. Bentley £270

NEWGATE.

(Staff same as Holloway.)

PENTONVILLE.	
Governor, J. B. Manning	£700
Deputy, Major Charles Dormer Cottrell	£250
Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Stocken, M.A.	£450
Assist. Chap., Rev. H. R. Barber	£195
Medical Officer, J. H. Farker Wilson, F.R.C.S.	£400
Deputy do., John Baker, M.B.	£295
Storekeeper, John Mabbott	£300

WANDSWORTH.	
Governor, Major James Knox	£700
Deputy, Capt. C. V. Gunning	£260
Chaplain, Rev. O. F. Pigot	£400
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. Henry Waters	£200
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. John Cooney	£100
Medical Officer, J. Beamish, L.R.C.P.	£500
Deputy do., Sidney R. Dyer, M.D.	£300
Storekeeper, W. H. Chandler	£300

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Gov. and Medical Off., G. E. Walker, L.R.C.P.	£515
Assist. Superint., Miss H. B. Collingwood	£222
Chaplain, Rev. J. K. Newton	£310
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. M. Laurensen	£339
Deputy Medical Off., W. H. Winder, L.R.C.P.	£300
Storekeeper, F. C. Marks	£216

BORSTAL.—Governor, W. H. O. Russell		£410
Deputy Governor, H. B. H. Lethbridge	£250	
Chaplain, Rev. H. M. C. Shelton, B.A.	£300	
Medical Officer, R. N. Paton, M.R.C.S.	£300	
Storekeeper, J. Collins	£210	

DARTMOOR.—Gov., Capt. Frank Johnson		£624
Deputy, B. H. Thomson	£300	
Chaplain, Rev. Clifford Rickards	£400	
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. D. A. Coleman	£250	
Medical Officer, Wm. Simpson Frew	£480	
Deputy do., P. R. Mander	£260	
Storekeeper, E. E. White	£300	

PARKHURST.—Gov., Lt.-Col. H. Plummer		£458
Deputy, Capt. C. W. Farrant	£250	
Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Crellin	£350	
Medical Officer, R. F. Quinton, M.D.	£510	

Deputy do., J. B. Cooke	£300
Storekeeper, J. Wedlock	£300

PORTLAND.—Gov., Lt.-Col. S. R. B. Partridge		£624
Deputy Gov., N. G. Mitchell Innes	£250	
Chaplain, Rev. J. T. Phipps	£450	
Roman Cath. Priest, Rev. Thomas Matthews	£300	
Medical Officer, O. F. W. Treadwell, M.D.	£400	
Deputy do., A. R. Douglas	250	
Storekeeper, John T. Hyde	£300	
Clerk of Works, Sidney J. Bird, A.M.I.C.E.	£250	

WORMWOOD SCRUBS.—Governor, Captain H. T. Price, R.N.		£700
Deputy, George E. Northey	£260	
Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Baldwin	£370	
Assistant, Rev. H. C. Pigot	£175	
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. F. Smith	£290	
Jewish Minister, Rev. Michael Adler, B.A.	hon.	
Med. Officer, Tennyson D. Patmore, L.R.C.P.	£500	
Deputy do., G. B. Griffiths	£260	
Storekeeper, H. W. Roberts	£270	

[All the above officers are entitled to free quarters, or, where no residence is provided, to an allowance in lieu.]

FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham, Middlesex (under London County Council).

Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.	
Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Laycock, B.A.	
Medical Officer, Perceval Kingsford, M.R.C.S.	
Clerk, E. T. Duell	

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks.—£32,903.

Med. Superintendent, Richard Brayn, L.R.C.P.	£900
Deputy do., John Baldwin Isaacs, M.D.	£500
Sen. Asst. Med. Off., R. H. Noot, M.B.	£225
Junior do., E. J. Lawless, M.D.	£195
Chaplain, Rev. Hugh Wood, M.A.	£395
Steward, Charles T. Phelps	£400

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE THE REFORM BILL OF 1832.

Year.	Ministry. ¹	Opposition.	Majority.
1833	480 Whigs.	173 Cons.	307 Whigs
1835	390 "	273 "	107 "
1837	352 "	201 "	51 "
1841	367 Cons.	286 Whigs.	81 Cons.
1847	327 Whigs.	325 Cons.	1 Whig.
1852	333 Lib.	320 "	13 Lib.
1857	366 "	287 "	79 "
1859	348 "	305 "	43 "
1865	361 "	294 "	67 "
1868	393 "	265 "	128 "
1874	349 Cons.	303 { 247 Lib. 56 Nat.	45 Cons.
1880	357 Lib.	295 { 233 Cons. 62 Nat.	186 Lib.
1885	413 { 331 Lib. 82 Nat.	247 Cons.	84 "
1886	395 { 314 Cons. 81 L. U.	272 { 188 Lib. 84 Nat.	123 Cons.
1892	354 { 273 Lib. 72 A.-P. 9 P.	315 { 268 Cons. 47 L. U.	39 Lib.
1895	411 { 340 Cons. 71 U.	259 { 177 Lib. 70 A.-P. 12 P.	152 Un.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.	
1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1680. W. Williams.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1685. +Sir John Trevor.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1688. H. Pople.
1673. *Edw. Seymour.	1694. Paul Foley.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	1700. Robert Harley.
	1702. John Smith.
PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.	
1708. Sir Richd. Onslow.	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton.	1789. Hn. W. Grenville.
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. †Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.	
1801. Sir John Mitford (created Lord Teddesdale).	
1802. Charles Abbot (created Lord Colchester).	
1817. Charles M. Sutton (cr. Visct. Canterbury).	
1835. James Abercromby (cr. Lord Dunfermlin).	
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (cr. Visct. Eversley).	
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (cr. Visct. Ossington).	
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (cr. Visct. Ilampden).	
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (created Visct. Peel).	
1895. William Court Gully.	

* Re-elected 1678, but King Charles II. refused to sanction election. † Re-elected 1689, but expelled for accepting a bribe, 1694. ‡ Created Viscount Sidmouth.

Circuits of Judges.

There are now three assizes a year in every county, the dates being about the middle of February, July, and November. Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assizes are for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN, OR HOME.

Herts (Hertford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Essex (Chelmsford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Sussex (Lewes)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Kent (Maidstone)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Surrey (Guildford)—Summer and Winter.

Clerk of Assize for Home Division, Arthur Denman,
1 Hare Court, Temple.....£300
Clerk of Indictments for the whole Circuit, Henry
Avory Read, Old Bailey.....£400
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—Summer and
Winter.

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—Summer, Autumn.
(Chesterton) Winter (for Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds)—Sum-
mer, Autumn and Winter.

Norfolk (Norwich)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize for Norfolk division, Charles Platt,
1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.£900
Associate for the whole Circuit, William Collisson,
27 Bedford Row.....£400

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Derbyshire (Derby)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—Summer, Autumn (for
Assize County No. 2), and Winter.

Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.
Northants (Northampton)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.

Notts (Nottingham)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—Summer and Winter.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—Summer, Autumn
and Winter.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2 Hare
Court, Temple.....£850
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, R.
J. Lowe.....£400
Associate, Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton.....£400
Clerk of Arraignment, George A. Cockburn.....£400

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter (for Assize County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Sum-
mer, Autumn and Winter.

Salford Division (Manchester)—Spring, Summer,
Autumn and Winter.

Liverpool—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., 4
Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.£1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston.....£400
Clerk of Indictments and Tazing Officer, John
Gifford, Preston.....£300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Durham (Durham)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)
—Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)
—Summer, Autumn and Winter.

West Riding Div. (Leeds)—Spring, Summer,
Autumn and Winter.

Clerk of Assize, Edward Bromley, 1 Paper Build-
ings, Temple, E.C.£900
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraignment,
Robert Holtby, York.....£400
Associate, Claude F. Wade, 3 Pump Court...£400

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading,
Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Here-
ford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.

Clerk of Assize, James L. Mathews.....£800
Associate and deputy do., Archer C. Hemp...£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones.....£300
Clerk & Bailiff, H. J. Curtis.
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

GENERAL ASSIZES.—*Hants* (Winchester) S., A.
and W.; *Wilts* (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S. (De-
vizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1898, *Fatis-
bury*; *Dorset* (Dorchester) S., A. and W.; *Devon*
(Exeter) S., A. and W.; *City of Exeter* (The
Guildhall) S., A. and W.; *Cornwall* (Bodmin)
S., A. and W.; *Somerset* (Taunton) W., (Wells)
S. (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1898,
Taunton, *Bristol* (The Guildhall) S., A. and W.
Clerk of Assize, James Read; *Office*, 39 Temple
Associate, A. Read.....£800
Clerk of Arraignment, C. J. Tennant Dunlop...£200

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Summer and Winter.
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter; (Newtown)
—Summer.

Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and
Autumn.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.

Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.

Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.

Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Summer, Autumn and
Winter.

Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, 42 Mecklen-
burgh Square, W.C.£500
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton.....£150
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize,
Henry Lister Reade, Congleton.....£300
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen
Victoria St., E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Winter and
Summer.

Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—Winter and Summer.

Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Winter, Summer,
and Autumn (for Assize County No. 6).

Glamorganshire (Cardiff)—Winter and Autumn
alternately with Swansea; (Swansea) Summer.

Brecknockshire (Brecon)—Winter, Summer, and
Autumn (for Assize County No. 7).

Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.

Clerk of the Crown, *Clerk of Assize*, and *Associate*,
Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 474,
Royal Courts of Justice.....£500
Princ. Assist., T. M. Williams, 353 Camden Rd., N.
.....£300

Second Assist. and Clerk of Indictments, G. J. W.
Rigley, Room 474, Royal Courts of Justice, £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen
and Brecon, Criminal business only is taken; but
at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal
business are taken.

National Income and Expenditure, 1896-97, 1897-98. 181

IN the Budget for the Financial Year 1897-98 (1 April to 31 March) the Revenue was estimated at £103,360,000, and the Expenditure at £101,791,000 (Original Estimate £100,925,000, additional for Postal Service £140,000, Voluntary Schools £616,000, and Necessitous Board Schools £110,000); leaving an estimated Surplus of £1,569,000. Of this sum £500,000 was given to the Navy, £200,000 to increasing the South African Garrison, and £366,000 for Post Office Reform, leaving £503,000 to be devoted to Scottish Education, Irish Technical Education, and Entertainments in connection with the Commemoration of the Queen's Reign.

The following tables show the total amounts of the Exchequer Receipts and Issues in the Financial Year 1896-97 :-

RECEIPTS.	£	ISSUES.	£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1896	8,975,201	Total Expenditure (as detailed below) To meet other Expenditure—	101,476,669
Total Revenue (as detailed below) ...	103,949,885	(1) Barracks Act (1890)	320,000
Repayment of Advances—		(2) Telegraphs Acts (1892 & 1896) ...	138,000
(1) By Mint	665,000	(3) Uganda Railway Act (1895)	355,000
(2) By Italian Government for Sardinian Loan	65,824	(4) Public Offices Act (1895)	95,000
(3) Under Naval Works Act (1896) ..	483,000	Advance for Purchase of Bullion for Coinage	810,000
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.—		Bills and Bonds paid off—	
For Supply Purposes	8,133,000	For Supply Purposes	8,133,600
Raised by the Creation of Debt—		Temporary Advances Repaid	3,500,000
(1) Under Telegraph Act (1892)	547,114	Surplus Revenue 1895-96 applied under Naval Works Act (1896)	1,765,090
(2) Under Uganda Railway Act (1896) ..	147,000	Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1897	9,867,134
Amounts temporarily borrowed	3,500,000		
Casual Receipts (Suez Canal shares paid off)	3,468		
Total Receipts	£126,471,492	Total Issues	£126,471,492

THE NATIONAL INCOME

is mainly derived from the following sources :- (I.) EXCISE, (II.) CUSTOMS, (III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, (IV.) ESTATE DUTY, (V.) THE POST OFFICE, and (VI.) STAMPS, and of these the two first-named account for nearly half the total amount received; considering this, and the additional fact that the contribution from the Post Office swells this amount to almost three-fifths of the whole, it will be readily seen that the majority of the National Income is derived from Voluntary Contributions and Indirect Taxation.

NATIONAL INCOME FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Excise	£26,800,000	£27,450,000
Customs	20,756,000	21,254,000
Property & Income Tax	16,100,000	16,650,000
Estate Duty	11,600,000	11,830,000
Post Office	11,380,000	11,850,000
Telegraph Service	2,840,000	2,910,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	7,350,000	7,350,000
Land Tax	1,015,000	920,000
House Duty	1,495,000	1,510,000
Crown Lands (net)	415,000	415,000
Interest on Suez Shares	689,524	694,076
Miscellaneous	1,533,305	2,096,809
Total National Income	£101,973,829	£103,949,885

Of the sources of Income mentioned in the above Table -

(I.) EXCISE is derived mainly from Intoxicants, which account for £26,914,506 (Spirits £16,013,412, and Beer £10,901,094), the remainder accruing from Licences (£240,868) exclusive of the amounts derived therefrom which are payable to the Local Taxation accounts; and Railway Duty (£272,183).

(II.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are

Beer (£16,487), Chicory (£56,277), Cocoa (£144,478) Coffee (£172,436), Currants (£117,265), Dried Fruits (£18,710), Figs (£43,879), Prunes (£7,300), Raisins (£214,089), Spirits (£4,527,037), Tea (£3,805,935), Tobacco and Snuff (£11,036,878), Wine (£1,298,380), and all other articles (£7,582).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this PROPERTY contributes £4,998,000, which is made up of £4,843,000 from Lands and Tenements, and £155,000 from the Occupation of Land; the share from INCOME TAX (at 8d. in the £) is £11,903,341, being £1,281,000 from Annuities and Dividends; £9,384,341 from Trades and Professions, and £1,238,000 from Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: This total is made up of £7,159,581 from the estates of persons dying after August 1, 1894; and £63,922 from those who died before that date; £2,546,497 from Legacy, £823,683 from Succession, and £40,189 from Corporation Duty.

(V.) THE POST OFFICE contribution is made up of £12,600,681 from the Sale of Postage Stamps, £191,734 collected in cash for Postage of Letters, &c., and £422,275 poundage on Money and Postal Orders, while £3,287,611 was received for transmission of Telegrams, of which £365,162 was refunded to Cable Companies.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included Deeds £3,905,787, Bills of Exchange £668,436, and Receipts, Drafts, and other *id.* stamps £1,305,324.

The remaining items are comparatively small, but one of them, the interest on SUEZ CANAL SHARES (£684,913, interest and dividend on 173,502 ordinary shares, and £9,162 on 3,100 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention; it is not until 1898 that the full rate of interest will be paid, but the estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) on March 31, 1897, was £22,299,000.

THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED.

The following table shows the amount contributed to the Exchequer and Local Taxation Accounts by each of the three kingdoms in the financial year 1896-97. Excise, Death Duties, Stamps, Property and Income Tax, and Inhabited House Duty, and Land Tax alone are given, Customs being omitted, since the importation of goods takes place at Scottish or Irish ports for transfer to England and Wales, and *vice versa* :—

NET RECEIPT OF DUTY UNDER EACH HEAD OF INLAND REVENUE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, IN 1896-97, AND THE AMOUNT PER HEAD CALCULATED ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THE MIDDLE OF 1897.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
Excise	£19,822,347*	£7,101,647*	£5,362,187	£32,286,181
Death Duties	11,799,046	1,361,977	717,251	13,878,274
Stamps	6,538,907	504,463	268,076	7,311,446
Income and Property Tax	14,715,755	1,519,636	665,950	16,901,341
House Duty and Land Tax	2,298,144	133,735	nil.	2,429,879
	£55,172,199	£10,621,458	£7,013,464	£72,807,121
Estimated Pop. (J ^{ne} , '97)	31,055,355	4,218,279	4,553,172	39,826,806
Amount per Head	£1 15s. 6½d.	£2 10s. 4¼d.	£1 10s. 9¼d.	£1 16s. 6¾d.

* Excluding £6,721 in England and Wales, and £220 in Scotland, fines and penalties recovered in connection with Licences assigned to the Local Taxation Account.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The main headings under which the Expenditure is accounted for are as follow :—

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES :

	1895-96.	1896-97.
A The National Debt (see pp. 182-83)	£25,000,000	£25,000,000
B Civil List	408,022	407,579
Annuities to the Royal Family (p. 184)	173,000	173,000
Annuities and Pensions, various	132,312	123,261
Salaries and Allowances	81,277	73,941
Courts of Justice	515,713	512,650
Miscellaneous Services	291,033	346,436

II.—*SUPPLY SERVICES :

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Navy	£19,724,000	£22,170,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories)	18,460,000	18,270,000
Misc. Civil Services	19,800,000	20,045,000
Customs and Inland Rev.	2,702,000	2,716,000
Post Office	7,018,000	7,152,000
Telegraph Service	2,744,000	2,961,000
Post Office Packet Service	715,000	723,000
Egyptian Government, Grant-in-Aid (1897) .....	...	798,802

£71,163,000 £74,833,802

£26,601,357 £26,642,867

Total Expenditure... £97,764,337 £101,476,669

* Full particulars of the way in which the sums accounted for above are to be expended by the various departments in the financial year 1897-8 will be found under the Navy Estimates, pp. 234-236; the Army Estimates, pp. 215-217; and those of the Civil Service and Revenue Departments on pp. 185-187; the National Debt being fully treated on pp. 182-183.

LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

The following table shows the Payments to the Local Taxation Accounts which consist of sums, in reality part of the National Income, but never actually reaching the Exchequer. The amounts mentioned are collected for local authorities by the Imperial officers in accordance with certain Acts of Parliament, and are as follow : (1) Duties on Local Taxation Licences, and Penalties in connection therewith, the proceeds of which are distributed to the different counties of Great Britain in accordance with the amount certified to have been collected in each. (2) One-half of the Estate (Probate) Duties, which is shared by England and Wales (½ths), Scotland (½ths), and Ireland (½ths); and (3) Certain Additional Beer and Spirit Duties, the amount derived therefrom being paid to the three accounts in the same proportion as the Estate Duties.

PAYMENTS TO THE LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1897.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
LOCAL TAXATION (Customs and Excise) DUTIES :	£	£	£	£
Additional Beer Duty (CUSTOMS)	400	53	47	500
Additional Spirit Duty	166,453	22,887	18,726	208,071
Additional Beer Duty (EXCISE)	335,703	47,335	3,492	420,535
Additional Spirit Duty	6,6164	92,410	72,831	81,455
LICENCES (including Penalties)	3,317,727	347,153	...	3,684,880
SHARE OF ESTATE DUTY, &c.	2,514,483	346,866	271,871	3,134,220
	6,990,940	8,56,705	491,016	8,218,661

NATIONAL Debts are of comparatively recent origin. In the unsettled state of the Middle Ages they were impossible; but as nations settled down and showed something like a feeling of responsibility, patriotism, or more frequently speculation, prevailed, and every country now has a National Debt. The example of England, which has always paid its way and promptly met the demand for interest, has exercised an influence upon the borrowing power of other nations.

The British Debt took many years to reach the gigantic proportions it assumed under the Regency of George IV., and any serious reduction was regarded as almost hopeless; but it has been so vigorously and so successfully attacked during the past twenty-five years that it bids fair to be all but extinguished within a reasonable limit of time. Even so lately as 1883 the Funded Debt stood at 713 millions; it is now under £590,000,000, and within the next twenty years, at the present rate of shrinkage, will be nearly 200 millions less.

In January, 1816, after the great Continental wars, our indebtedness was over nine hundred millions sterling. Within a few years this was reduced by one hundred millions, and after that by a comparatively small sum nearly every year. Additions were made when slavery was abolished in 1833, and at the time of the Crimean War. In 1816 the debt amounted to £45 a head of the population; it at present amounts to between £14 and £15 a head.

The nominal amount of debt in January, 1816, 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 actual state of the Debt on that date. 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 sum (£664,263) due when the "glorious revolution" of 1688 brought over the Dutch King William to save the country from Popery, arbitrary government, and other evils, but in carrying out these projects 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 in 33 years 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 of this sum disappearing in one year—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 price 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. In 1815 a loan of £36,000,000 was negotiated, every subscriber receiving £174 three per cent. Stock, and £10 four per cent. 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...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
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 1817-37:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,628	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the gross amount of the debt was £761,422,570, and in the 61 years since that date this amount has decreased by £116,512,723.

The gross Liabilities of the State on March 31, 1897, were as follows:—

I. THE FUNDED DEBT:—	
(A) Permanent	£537,6 P. 733
(B) Annuities	44,941,447
II. The Unfunded Debt	8,133,000
III. Other Capital Liabilities	4,136,160

Total Debt..... £644,909,847
 From this total must be deducted the following assets:—
 Value of Suez Canal Shares £22,269,000
 Unrepaid Loans..... 850,528
 Present value of Annuity from Australasian Colonies..... 120,377
 Total Assets £23,269,905
 leaving the net Liabilities at £621,639,942.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (A) Permanent, (B) Terminable; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities.

I. FUNDED DEBT.—A. PERMANENT.

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on March 31, 1897:—

2½ per cent. Consols	£524,101,052
2½ per cent. 1905	4,647,222
2½ per cent.	31,837,288
Exchequer Bonds 2½ per cent. ...	417,300
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769
Book Debt 2½ per cent.	13,000,000
	<u>£587,698,732</u>

B. TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off every year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished. It may be shortly explained that 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 2½ per cent. stock on which he is receiving £27 10s. a year; the Treasury in return undertakes to pay A £55 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.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with the dates when they expire:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of years	£11,826,894
(2) Red Sea and India Telegraph Companies (1908)	331,984
(3) Converted Annuities (1904)	4,024,282
(4) Chancery Funds (1904)	18,282,752
(5) Savings Banks (1901-2)	9,481,843
(6) Trustee Savings Banks (1908) ...	782,056
(7) Annuity of 1884 (1903)	209,135
	<u>£44,911,947</u>

II. UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government

is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On March 31, 1897, these consisted of three-five-and twelve-months Treasury Bills (for supply purposes) to the amount of £8,133,000.

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the Capital on which Interest is arranged for in the Permanent charge.

On March 31, 1897, these sums stood as follows:—

Imperial Defence Act (1888) Annuities	£365,000
Russian Dutch Loan Annuity	379,672
Under Barracks Act, 1890	2,267,054
„ Telegraph Act, 1892	975,132
„ Uganda Railway Act, 1896 ...	149,310
	<u>Total.....£4,136,168</u>

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On March 31, 1897, these amounted to the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£2,334,502
„ „ Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,277
„ „ Suitors (Ireland)	259,150
Fee and other Funds „	163,285
Court of Bankruptcy „	35,042
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England) ..	213,184
„ South Sea Annuities, &c. „ ..	39,788
„ Dividends (Bank of Ireland) ...	1,459
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office) ..	20,000
Uncl. Dividend acct. „ „ ..	133,692
	<u>Total.....£4,324,379</u>

The Permanent Charge of the Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

DEBT:	1895-6.	1896-7.
Funded Debt (Interest)	£16,110,274	£16,108,037
Terminable Annuities ...	6,422,138	7,149,743
Unfunded (Interest) ...	118,367	112,534
Cost of management ...	176,447	175,692
New Sinking Fund	2,152,774	1,453,994
	<u>Total Charge for Debt £25,000,000</u>	<u>£25,000,000</u>

GROSS AMOUNT AND FIXED ANNUAL CHARGE OF THE DEBT (1885-1897).

Year.	GROSS AMOUNT OF THE DEBT.				COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT.			
	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt.	Other Liabilities.	Gross total.	Funded Debt.		Unfunded and cost of Management, &c.
	Permanent.	Annuities.				Permanent.	Annuities.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	528,849,694	85,829,917	17,602,800	2,757,433	745,039,844	18,793,179	3,502,134	476,046
1887	537,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900	2,500,488	738,779,176	18,771,838	8,131,218	462,311
1888	509,740,743	78,449,230	17,385,100	1,152,508	706,727,581	18,187,386	6,614,704	1,197,910
1889	507,057,811	75,279,438	16,093,322	870,198	699,300,769	18,361,288	5,907,495	1,731,217
1890	585,959,852	71,731,869	32,252,305	619,812	690,663,838	16,836,000	6,555,596	1,607,938
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	35,140,079	1,884,059	685,954,018	15,998,486	6,549,871	2,451,643
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994	2,862,196	680,541,767	15,893,049	6,557,637	2,549,314
1893	589,533,082	60,761,490	20,748,270	2,594,722	673,647,564	16,052,835	6,350,401	2,796,764
1894	587,631,096	57,076,898	20,696,300	2,949,730	669,104,024	16,132,688	6,393,504	2,473,808
1895	586,015,919	53,582,722	17,400,300	3,161,666	660,160,607	16,069,866	6,422,410	2,507,721
1896	589,146,878	49,351,495	9,975,800	4,065,962	652,540,105	16,110,274	6,422,138	2,437,588
1897	587,698,732	44,941,947	8,133,000	4,136,168	644,909,847	16,103,037	7,149,743	1,742,220

Income Tax Rates

FROM 1853 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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From and to April 5th.	Free under	On £100 to £150.	On £150 and upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
	£	Rate in the £			
1853 to 1854	100	5d.	7d.	William E. Gladstone.	Earl of Aberdeen.
1854 " 1855	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	Do.	Do.
1855 " 1857	Do.	11½d.	1s. 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 " 1886	Do.		8d.	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.	Marquess of Salisbury.
1886 " 1887	Do.		7d.	Sir William Harcourt.	William E. Gladstone.
1887 " 1888	Do.		7d.	George J. Goschen.	Marquess of Salisbury.
1888 " 1892	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1892 " 1893	Do.		6d.	Sir William Harcourt.	William E. Gladstone.
1893 " 1894	Do.		7d.	Do.	Do.
1894 " 1895	†160		8d.	Do.	Lord Rosebery.
1895 " 1898	Do.		8d.	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.	Marquess of Salisbury.

* Differential rate upon sea o 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; £190 upon £130; but £200 paid on £200. † £80 allowed if under £200.

‡ Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £200.

† Under £160 exempt; not exceeding £400 the tax is not chargeable on first £160; not exceeding £500 the tax is not chargeable on first £200.

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	
For the children of Their Royal Highnesses	*36,000	
Dowager German Empress	8,000	
Duke of Edinburgh (Saxe-Coburg)	†10,000	
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 Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	
Duke of Cambridge	12,000	
The late Duchess of Teck	‡5,000	
Duchess of Albany	6,000	
Civil List Pensions, only £1,200 granted annually, as opposite	22,579	

* For the proper disposal of this money, which will continue to be paid till six months after Her Majesty's decease, certain trustees have been appointed.

† Has surrendered £15,000.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1896-97.

ARLIDGE, Dr. Jno. Thomas, hygienist	£150
BROOME, Lady, widow of Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor of W. Australia	100
BRUCE, Archibald Hamilton, D.C.L.	50
DICKENS, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Charles Dickens, junior	100
GARRETT, Mrs. M., widow of the composer ..	50
HATCH, Miss Beatrice } daughters of the late	30
HATCH, Miss Ethel ... } Rev. Edwin Hatch,	30
HATCH, Miss Evelyn ... } ecclesiastical his-	30
torian	30
HUNTER, Wm. Alexander, jurispudent	200
KEANE, Aug. Hy., F.R.G.S., ethnologist	50
*MASON, Miss May Martha	30
STEINGASS, Dr. Francis, oriental scholar ..	50
THURSTON, Lady, widow of the late Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji	150
TROLLOPE, Mrs. Rose, widow of the late Anthony Trollope	100
WALLACE, Mrs. Jane, widow of Professor Wallace	50
*WOOD, Mrs. Mary Caroline Florence	30

* Daughters of the late George Mason, the painter.

CIVIL SERVICE, GROSS, £21,590,686; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, £14,543,166. TOTAL, £36,133,852.

THE Estimates for the Civil Service as submitted annually to Parliament are in two sections—one, divided into seven classes, shows the amounts required for the Civil Departments of the Government; the other, under the head of Revenue Departments, deals with the Customs, Inland Revenue, and the Post Office. This latter section

does not include the cost of buildings, that being shown under Class I. of the first section; neither does it include rents payable, except in the case of the Post Office.

The following table exhibits the cost of the two sections for three years, and brings out the growth of the expenditure:—

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Supplementary Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Revenue Departments.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895-96	20,647,410	86,000	1,142,016	1,349,666	19,297,744	18,155,728	13,761,322
1896-97	21,214,703	551,266	1,120,312	1,419,563	19,795,040	20,045,000	14,152,246
1897-98	21,590,686		1,313,572	1,422,718	20,167,968		14,543,166

The gross total of the several classes is exhibited below:—

1. Public Works and Buildings	£1,861,818
2. Salaries and Expenses	2,185,933
3. Law and Justice	3,755,460
4. Education, Science, and Art	10,777,537
5. Foreign and Colonial Services ...	817,329
6. Non-effective & Charitable Services	707,697
7. Miscellaneous	62,202
Total.....	£20,167,968

The following are the leading details, together with the principal variations between 1897-98 and the preceding year (the items for which in many cases underwent alteration):—

CLASS I.—*Public Works and Buildings*.—The sum-total required is £1,861,810, a decrease from the preceding year of £35,972. The heads are: Royal Palaces and Marlborough House £34,000; Royal Parks £102,000; Public Buildings, Great Britain, £228,000; Houses of Parliament £35,000; Admiralty Extension £40,000—making £302,300 towards an estimated cost, as amended, of £304,000; miscellaneous Legal Buildings (Great Britain) £63,000; Science and Art Department £26,000; Diplomatic and Consular Buildings £24,000; Inland Revenue Buildings £358,000; Surveys £12,291; Harbours under Board of Trade £19,087; Peterhead Harbour £24,000; Rates on Government property (Great Britain and Ireland) £399,367. *Ireland*: Public Works and Buildings £207,137; Railways £89,928.

CLASS II.—*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments*.—Total £2,185,933, an increase of £39,527. The following are the items of expenditure: House of Lords Offices £14,485; House of Commons £28,576; Treasury and subordinate departments £60,672; Home Office and subordinate departments £123,566; Foreign Office £71,705; Colonial Office £42,900; Privy Council £12,074; Board of Trade and subordinate departments £169,859; ditto, Bankruptcy Department £11 (actual cost £141,446, which, except £11, is met by a payment from the Bankruptcy Fees Account); Board of Agriculture £109,291; Charity Commission £42,090; Civil Service Commission £40,373; Exchequer and Audit Department £60,810; Friendly Societies Registry £7,607; Local Government Board £181,659; Lunacy Commission £14,225; Mercantile Marine Fund (grant) £44,215; Mint (including coinage) £52 (gross total £74,852, of which £74,800 is met by seigniorage on silver coinage, profit on bronze coinage, &c.); National Debt Office £14,139; Public Record Office £22,464; Public Works Loan Commission

£7,091; Registrar-General's Office £40,167; Stationery and Printing £590,830; Woods and Forests £20,904; Works and Public Buildings £55,200; Secret Service £30,000. *Scotland*: Secretary for Scotland £12,111; Fishery Board £35,323; Lunacy Commission £5,412; Registrar-General's Office £5,129; Local Government Board £11,951. *Ireland*: Household of the Lord Lieutenant £4,771; Chief Secretary's Offices, London and Dublin £42,246; Charitable Donations Office £1,943; Local Government Board £139,389; Public Record Office £5,880; Public Works Office £38,247; Registrar-General's Office £15,907; Valuation and Boundary Survey £12,649.

CLASS III.—*Law and Justice*.—Total £3,755,460, an increase of £19,237. The items are:—Law Charges £98,182; Miscellaneous Expenses (including Sheriffs' expenses, County of London Sessions, compensation to Clerks of the Peace, Extradition expenses, Railway and Canal Commission, Wreck Commission, and Revising Barristers) £40,300; Supreme Court of Judicature £324,451; Land Registry £7,877; County Courts £28,071; London and Sherrness Police Courts £4,900; Police, England and Wales £55,107; Prisons (England and Colonies) £600,851; Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) £266,130; Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum £31,954. *Scotland*: Lord Advocate and Law Charges (gross £65,479) with Courts of Law and Justice (gross £62,091), net £92,630; Register House £41,961; Crofters' Commission £5,350; Prisons £82,277. *Ireland*: Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions £64,229; Supreme Court of Judicature and other legal departments £112,758; Land Commission £107,431; County Court Officers £116,866; Dublin Police and Police Courts £93,491 (gross amount £145,107, reduced by various items formerly paid into the Exchequer); Constabulary £1,365,017 (gross total £1,396,576, appropriations in aid £31,559); Prisons £114,066; Reformatory and Industrial Schools £110,087; Criminal Lunatics (Dundrum) £6,446.

CLASS IV.—*Education, Science, and Art*.—Total, £10,777,537, an increase of £274,788. The details of some of the following heads will be found in other portions of the Almanack:—Public Education £7,306,910; Science and Art Department £809,992; British Museum and Natural History Museum £162,439; National Gallery £13,434; National Portrait Gallery £5,613; Scientific Investigation (grants to Learned Societies) £27,984; Universities and Colleges (Great Britain) £104,059; London University £10 (gross total £17,080, of which all but £10 is covered by fees).

Scotland: Public Education £1,154,933; National Gallery £3,400. Ireland: Public Education £1,180,291—increase £33,895; Endowed Schools Commission £1,025; National Gallery £2,497; Queen's Colleges £4,950 (gross total £11,190, reduced by £6,240, students' fees).

CLASS V.—*Foreign and Colonial Services.*—Total £817,329—increase £53,473. The items are:—Diplomatic and Consular Services £438,212 (gross for Diplomatic £245,038, General Consular £217,812); Services in China £54,835; in Japan and Siam £24,438; Slave Trade Services £2,629; Colonial Services including South Africa and St. Helena £85,936 (£70,000 of which is a grant in aid to Bechuanaland); Grant in aid to Cyprus £40,000; Subsidies to Telegraph Companies £67,100.

CLASS VI.—*Non-effective and Charitable Services.*—Total £707,697, a decrease of £22,488. The following are the items:—Superannuation and Retired Allowances £543,781; Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions £6,350; Miscellaneous Allowances £1,813. Ireland: Pauper Lunatics £138,113; Hospitals and Charities £17,640. The chief items for superannuation allowances to 3,505 pensioners are:—Bankruptcy Department £2,955; British Museum £10,164; Charity Commission, £3,386; Colonial Offices £6,340; Colonial Governors £11,910; Consular Services £44,895; Diplomatic Services £32,265; Education Department (Eng. & W.) £22,924; Exchequer and Audit Department £14,110; Foreign Office £11,158; Home Office £7,794; House of Commons £4,562; Public Offices in Ireland £81,104; Local Government Board £16,264; Mint £5,499; National Debt Office £5,258; Paymaster General's Office £6,702; Police Courts (London and Sheerness) £7,033; Prisons (England and Colonies) £60,401; Record Office £3,158; Registrar-General's Office £6,120; Royal Parks £3,092; Science and Art Department £11,782; Public Offices in Scotland £13,050; Stationery Office £2,924; Supreme Court of Judicature £46,448; Surveys £15,142; Board of Trade £15,355; Treasury £10,364; Woods and Forests £5,298; Office of Works £4,123. There is a further provision of £1,676,270 for pensions or compensation allowances included in the Consolidated Fund and in the Estimates of the several departments.

CLASS VII.—*Miscellaneous.*—The total in this class is £62,202 against £66,491, a decrease of £4,289. The heads are—Temporary Commissions £31,923. Miscellaneous Expenses £4,779. Highlands and Islands of Scotland Public Works £25,500. The Commissions chargeable in 1897-98 are those on Historical MSS. Scottish Universities, Colonization Board, Congested Districts Board (Ireland), Administration of the Expenditure of India £327, Liquor Licensing Laws, Tuberculosis, Local Taxation, West Indian, Horse Breeding (Ireland), Old Age Pensions, Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary Schools (Ireland), and others not specifically provided for, but for which £7,500 is charged. The payments to the Historical Manuscripts Commission include remuneration to inspectors employed in visiting collections at Hatfield and other noble houses, calendaring House of Lords papers, &c.—total £1,450. The Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Commission takes £5,828; the Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws; and that on Irish Primary Schools £2,500.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, POST OFFICE, PACKET SERVICE, AND TELEGRAPHS.—The total under this head is £14,128,004, against £13,712,756, the amended estimate for last year, an increase of £415,248. The following table shows the cost of each department, with the net variations from the previous year:—

SERVICE.	1897-98.	Increase	Decr.
	£	£	£
Customs	861,100	—	2,712
Inland Revenue	1,501,272	30,235	—
Post Office	7,466,460	224,340	—
Packet Service	750,147	23,510	23,540
Telegraphs	3,149,115	139,844	—
Total	14,128,004	417,960	2,712

In the *Customs* the cost of the Superintending Establishment is £64,670. Port Establishments £638,476; Purchase and Maintenance of Vessels and Boats £6,250; Instruments and Materials for Revenue Purposes £2,200; Law Charges, &c. £9,128; Fine Fund £100; Superannuations £185,092; Commutation Annuities £584. Appropriations in aid reduce these gross items by £45,500.

Inland Revenue.—In this department the Salaries amount to £1,219,737—increase £25,840; Travelling Allowances £96,250; Salaries and Poundage to Distributors of Stamps £14,400; Commuted Allowances to Clerks to Local Commissioners of Taxes £90,300. Commuted Allowances to Collectors and Assessors of Taxes £207,604; Charges on Remittances £650; Police, £2,110; Gauging and other Instruments £2,600; New Machinery £3,100; Postage, &c. £5,860; Laboratory Expenses £1,790; Paper for Stamps and Licences £7,185; Copies of Poor Rates £2,500; Solicitors' Offices £23,175; Expenses of Prosecutions £11,500; Rewards for Detections £9,500; Losses by Fraud £200; Incidental Expenses £550; Superannuations £216,765; and for Annuity for Commutation of Pensions £1,499. Appropriations in aid, £16,000.

Post Office.—The total expenses of the Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are £2,138,670—increase £72,090. In the Surveyors' Department the total is £67,170; for Provincial Establishments £3,413,880; Establishments in the Colonies £5,125; for Savings Banks £467,906 (£467,891 of the sum required will be met by the Post Office Savings Bank Fund, leaving a balance of £15 to be paid by the vote); Government Annuities £3,157 (of which £2,877 will be paid out of the Fund for Deferred Annuities and the Fund for Payments on Death)—leaving £280 as the net total. The cost for Conveyance of mails in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad is £1,512,390; Purchase of Sites and Buildings £47,500; Superannuations £217,810; and Manufacture of Postage Stamps £177,500. The cost of Railway Conveyance in England and Wales is £661,770; in Ireland £169,060 and in Scotland £208,710. Road Carriage in England is £317,500, in Ireland £38,900, and in Scotland £19,750.

Post Office Packet Service.—The chief items are: Contracts in the United Kingdom £170,440—increase £17,510; that between Holyhead and Kingstown being £98,000; between England and the Continent £25,000; to America £222,250; Africa (West Coast) £16,500; Zanzibar £9,000; Asia

and Australia £435,000; while the charge for Foreign and Colonial Parcels is £8,000.

Post Office Telegraphs.—The disbursements under this head are:—Secretary's Offices £51,375; Account Departments £92,185; Maintenance of Telegraphs £399,440; Railway Companies for work £61,000; Central Station, London £414,370; other London Offices £243,530; Provincial £1,349,890; Manufacture of Stamps £2,600; Clothing £46,420; Stores £6,810; Superannuations £52,800; Purchase of Sites £40,500; Telegraph Works £224,875. Appropriations in aid, £39,070.

In the Account departments a number of women are employed, one superintendent receiving £308, another £239, seven principal clerks £140 to £190, twenty-seven others from £105 to £130, and 162 from £65 to £100.

In the Telegraph department of the Central Station a matron receives £300, three supervisors £160 to £250, and six ditto £160 to £200, eighteen assistants £120 to £160, and forty others £100 to £120; while of the general body of telegraphists, 246 receive from 30s. to 38s. per week, and 555 from 10s. to 30s.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of this Duchy, brought up to 31st December, 1896, give the following results for the year:—Balance from last year, £4,521; rents and profits of courts accruing to the Prince of Wales, £66,004; tithe rent-charges, recoverable, £2,179; royalties of coal-mines in Somerset, £1,199; royalties and reservations of dues, &c. £991; annuity from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage dues, £16,217; dividends on stock, £5,767; giving (with smaller items) total income of £98,517; the arrears have again increased, and now amount to £31,985. The payments were—£55,671 to the Prince; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £13,149; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £12,842; superannuations, &c. £1,766; expenses of management, £8,420; leaving a balance in favour of 1897 of £6,005. The capital account stood in December, 1896, at £7,698 in cash, and £250,225 in various securities.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The accounts of this Duchy are brought up to 21st December, 1896. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £13,059. The net rents and profits accruing to Her Majesty were £49,809; royalties, rents, &c. £20,331; dividends of stocks, £600; escheats and forfeitures, £2,453; repayment on account of sums advanced £6,503, producing with various items of minor importance, a total gross income of £95,489, but of this only £89,976 was paid: the arrears on the 21st December amounted to £6,513. On the disbursement side £60,000 was paid to Her Majesty; in various payments, £35,489, including a payment of £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £13,267. The capital account stood in December, 1896, at £2,928 in cash, and £21,819 in securities. The revenues of the Duchy have increased from £29,000 in 1847 to £82,302 net in 1894.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The accounts of this department for the year ending March 31st, 1896, are divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." Under the

head "Capital," commencing with a balance in cash of £46,001, and of stock of £184,533, there was received £84,324 from sales of estates, and of detached and outlying properties, from enfranchisements of copyholds, proceeds from mines, repayments of advances, dividends on stocks, &c. A total sum of £2,180 was expended in the purchase of estates; £861 in redemption of land tax; £13,724 in permanent improvements; miscellaneous, £87; leaving a balance of £55,718 in cash and of £227,164 in stock. The expenditure from income included expenses of collection, surveys, repairs, rates, taxes, donations, &c., £62,479; Windsor Park, £21,220; Royal forests and woodlands, £18,477. The gross income was £529,134.

Queen Anne's Bounty.

A PERPETUAL fund, established in 1703 to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. It consists of the *first fruits*, that is, the whole of the first year's profits of all spiritual preferments, and the *tithes*, being one-tenth of their annual profit, after the first year, which formed originally part of the revenue paid by the clergy to the Pope, and annexed to the Crown in 1535 by Henry VIII. The Governors consist of the archbishops and bishops and chief Government officers.

The Annual Report brought up to the 31st December, 1896, gives the following results for the year, divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." The chief items are:—Balance from last year, £113,223; Benefactions (exclusive of the value of Houses, Land, Tithe Rent Charges, Securities, &c., transferred to the Governors for the Augmentation of Livings), £32,143; Bounty Lands sold, £9,093; Dilapidations, £60,160; Endowments (exclusive of the value of Securities transferred to the Governors), £16,636; Glebe Houses, &c., sold, £17,228; Instalments on Mortgages—under Dilapidation Acts, £2,305; under Gilbert's Acts, £48,809; Loans on Mortgages, £16,103; Miscellaneous Fund, £1,946; Securities realised, £202,000; Tithe Redemptions, £36,085; making, with smaller items, a total of £451,862.

Under the head of "Income" the chief amounts are:—First Fruits and Tithes and Fees, £16,637; Ground Rents, £22,118; Interest and Dividends received, £119,027; Interest on Mortgages—On Freeholds, £13,638; under Gilbert's Acts, £21,956; making, with smaller items, a total of £197,591. The total of both Capital and Income amounts to £762,676.

The Expenditure from "Capital" includes Augmented Livings—purchase, building and improving residences, &c., redemption of Tithe Rent Charge and Land Tax, and Enfranchisement of Copyholds, £28,650; Bounty Lands sold, £2,469; Building Fund for Parsonages, £3,260; Dilapidations, £65,040; Glebe Houses, &c., sold, for the purchase and improvement of Residence Houses, &c., £20,194; Ground Rents, £367,082; Loans, on Mortgages, £16,564; Miscellaneous Fund, £4,300; Purchase of Securities, £57,000, making, with smaller items, a total of £568,737.

The chief items of expenditure from "Income" are:—Charges of Management, £10,691; Interest and Dividends paid to the Clergy, £156,439, making, with smaller sums expended, a total of £170,207. The total expenditure stands at £738,943, leaving a balance in hand of £23,733.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross.
2. Holt & Co., 17 Whitehall Place.

3. Hopkinson (Charles) & Sons, 3 Regent Street.
4. M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25 Charles Street, St. James's Square.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

THE REGULAR ARMY consists of 31 regiments of Cavalry, with 18,894 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 12,833 horses and mules; 119 batteries of Artillery with 718 field guns, and 93 companies of Garrison Artillery, the whole containing 37,624 officers and men with 11,947 horses and mules; 62 companies of Royal Engineers with 7,932 officers and men and 426 horses and mules; 149 battalions of infantry with 147,417 officers and men, and 718 horses and mules. Total 211,687 officers and men, 25,924 horses and mules, and 718 field guns. The Colonial Corps consist of 5,764 officers and men. The Departmental Corps (Army Service, Medical Staff, Ordnance, and Pay) consist of 69 companies with 8,426 officers and men, and 1,311 horses and mules.

AUXILIARY FORCES. The Honourable Artillery Company (horse and field artillery and infantry) consists of 899 officers and men, with 182 horses and 8 field guns.

The Militia consists of 32 regiments of Artillery, 14 companies of Engineers, 126 battalions of Infantry, and 6 companies Medical Staff with 129,752 officers and men. The Channel Islands provide 3 batteries of Artillery and 7 battalions of Infantry with 3,996 officers and men. The Royal Malta Militia consists of 1,695 officers and men.

The Yeomanry Cavalry consists of 11,891 officers and men.

The Volunteers consist of 2 regiments of Light Horse (304 officers and men), 62 batteries of Artillery (47,724 officers and men), 22 battalions of Engineers (15,043 officers and men), 213 battalions of Rifles (197,999 officers and men), and 14 companies of Medical Staff (1,488 officers and men), and the Bermuda Rifles (319 officers and men).

RECAPITULATION, 607,335 officers, non-commissioned officers and men; 27,517 horses and mules, and 726 field guns.

(For further particulars see APPENDIX.)

The Military Administration.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY.—Salaries, &c., £257,600.

Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.O.M.G. £4,500
Private Sec., Col. Hon. Geo. Hugh Gough, C.B. £600

Military Secretary, Major-Gen. Coleridge Grove, C.B. £1,500

Assist. Military Secs., Col. Ronald Bertram Lane, £300; Major-Gen. Montague Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I. (for Indian affairs), paid by India.

Confidential Clerk, E. M. Macpherson.

Director of Military Intelligence, Major-Gen. Sir John Charles Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B. £1,500

Assist.-Adjts.-Gen., Col. Wm. Everett, C.M.G.; Col. Hon. Fredk. Wm. Stopford (Mobilisation) £800

Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Major Wm. Ernest Fairholme, R.A.; Major John Stewart S. Barker, R.A.; each £700; Major Henry Ponting Northcott;

Capt. Wm. Alleyne Macbean, R.A.; Major Samuel C. Norton Grant, R.E.; Major Henry David Laffan, R.E.; Maj. F. E. Cooper, R.A. £650

Staff Captains, Capt. Hon. Henry Dundas Napier; Capt. Count Gleichen (Equerry); Major Francis Edward Cooper, R.A.; Major E. A. Altham;

Capt. Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence; Lieut. Charles Wm. Gwynn, D.S.O., R.E.

Librarian, Lieut. R. H. Cromie, R.E. £300 to £450

Map Curator, A. Knox. £300 to £450

Adjutant-General, General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.O.M.G., V.C. £2,700

Inspector-Gen. of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, Major-Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, C.B. £1,500

Dep. Adjts.-Gen., Major-Gen. Cornelius Francis Clery, C.B.; Major-Gen. Wm. Francis Moore Hutchinson (Roy. Art.); Major-General William Salmond, C.B. (Royal Eng.) each £1,500

Assistant Adjts.-Gen., Col. Ralph Edward Allen; Col. Alfred Edward Turner, C.B. (Roy. Art.); Col. Douglas Alex. Scott, C.B., D.S.O. (Roy. Eng.); Col. Herbert Chas. Borrett (Recruiting) each £800

Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Major Frank Robert Crofton Carleton; Major Francis Gladstone Stone (Royal Art.); Lt.-Col. Charles Crutchley

(Recruit.) each £700; Maj. Frederick Hammersley; Capt. Fredk. Spencer Robb. £650

Quartermaster-General, Gen. Sir Richd. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E. (temp.), pending arrival of Gen. Sir G. S. White, V.C. (from India) £2,100

Assist. Q.-M.-G., Col. James Tierney Skinner, C.B., D.S.O., £1,472; Col. Allan Graeme Raper. £800

Dep. Assists. Q.-M.-G., Maj. Henry Merrick Lawson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. John Alex. Boyd, C.B., each £700; Maj. Fredk. Braid Buist. £650

Inspector-General of Remounts, Major-General Edward Arthur Gore. £1,500

Assistant Inspectors, Col. Barrett Lennard Tollner, R.A. (Woolwich); Col. Wm. Robinson Truman (London); Col. John Compton Hanford, C.B. (Dublin). £

Staff-Paymaster, Lt.-Col. James Edw. Kitson £700

Inspector-General of Fortifications, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Grant, K.C.B., R.E. £2,100

Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications, Col. Arthur Hill; Col. Charles Moore Watson, C.M.G.; Colonel Godfrey Hildebrand. each £1,200

Assistants, Lt.-Col. Robert Maxwell Hyslop, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. George Barker, R.E.; Col. Henry Hamilton Settle, D.S.O., R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Noel Montagu Lake, R.E.; Major Henry Whistler Smith-Revase, R.E. each £850

Artillery Adviser, Maj. Arthur C. Hansard, R.A. £500

Inspector of Submarine Defences, Major Cooper Penrose, R.E. £500

Assistant, Major Paul Robert Burn-Murdoch, R.E. £450

Inspector of Iron Structures, Capt. James Henry L'Estrange Johnstone, R.E. £500

Inspector-General of Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., R.A. £2,100

Deputy-Inspector-General of Ordnance, Col. Robert Arthur Montgomery, R.A. £900

Assist.-Inspectors-Gen., Col. Henry Hallam Parr, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; Col. J. Steevens, C.B. each £800

Deputy-Assist.-Inspectors-Gen., Lt.-Col. Chas. Wm. H. Tate; Maj. Hy. Crichton Sclater, R.A.; Maj. Reginald Pemberton Leach, R.A. each £650

Direct.-Gen. of Military Education, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Wm. Wilson, K.C.B., R.E. £1,500
Assist. Director, Col. Alex. Marin Delavoie.....£800
Director of Army Schools, Col. Douglas Forde Jones.....£800
Superintending Officer, Lieut. James O'Toole.....£300 to £450

Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Luck, K.C.B......£
A.-de-C., Captain Hon. Reginald Hastings Marsham.....£
Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Hugh Butlej Gough, C.M.G......£

Chaplain-General, Rev. J. Cox Edghill, D.D......£1,000

Director-Gen. Medical Dept., Surg.-Maj.-Gen. James Jameson, C.B., M.D., LL.D. £1,500
Assist., Surg.-Mj.-Gen. Wm. Taylor, M.D. £1,300
Director-General Veterinary Department, Colonel Francis Duck, C.B. £850

CLERICAL STAFF (arranged alphabetically).
Principals, Albert A'Beckett; F. A. Bayly; G. W. Bevan; J. P. Clinton; E. Freeth; A. J. C. Gielgud; J. Gray; H. Hainworth; R. H. Hobart, C.B.; E. T. Johnson; D. R. C. Robinson; F. J. Sewell; G. W. Stevens; F. R. Thomas.

£700 to £900
Seniors, G. E. Allen; J. G. Ashley; E. R. Blackett; W. A. Bland; R. H. Brade; A. B. Briant; J. M. Bull; B. B. Cubitt; G. M. Farquharson; J. A. Flynn; H. J. Gibson; H. C. Hampshire; J. H. Hastie; F. Jackson; J. H. Jackson; F. Leach; J. F. Major; C. J. Maxwell; C. Morton; W. P. Perry; H. G. Piggott; F. G. Sills; W. J. T. Sheenan; A. C. Strange; E. C. Syms; F. E. Vandeleur; G. P. Wight; T. H. Wyatt. £450 to £650
Clerks, A. H. B. Allen; W. T. I. Barnwell;

G. A. Breading; C. C. Chapman; J. A. Corcoran; S. Dannreuther; H. H. Fawcett; E. V. Fleming; H. G. Goligher; P. H. Hanson; C. Harris; H. P. Harvey; G. Hawkins; H. Hockley; L. D. Holland; E. H. T. Houlton; C. S. Kenny; P. F. Law; A. T. Liddell; H. W. W. McAnally; W. L. McArthur; E. J. Norman; N. F. B. Osborn; H. Strong; C. Vere; W. L. Wilkinson; H. Wood.

Special Assist. to Inspect.-Gen. of Ordnance, G. R. Hunter.

Confidential Clerk, Office of Com.-in-Chief, E. M. Macpherson.

Staff-Clerks, F. J. Arnold; F. W. Askham; D. M. Boardman; W. Bussell; A. D. L. Cary; C. W. Cooper; H. G. Dunher; H. J. Edwards; W. T. Evans; F. T. Freeman; E. Greenways; W. T. H. Harris; R. S. Harrison; J. W. Hickey; D. Hurley; A. Martinelli; A. C. Pedley; G. Piper; E. J. Riley; M. Roche; R. de M. Rudolf; G. Smith; W. H. Thomas; W. Trathan; H. A. Venables; F. H. Warren; H. O. Williams.

Supplementary Clerks, F. Baker; J. Barry; H. Bower; W. W. Browning; A. Carter; E. M. Cavenaugh; G. H. Copping; J. J. Farrant; T. Larcombe; J. P. McClelland; J. J. Macken; E. C. Minter; R. Q. Moody; T. Oldis; W. Y. P. Pyne; F. G. Russell; J. Sharpe; A. G. Thorn; W. J. Turnbull; B. Ward.

Higher Grade Clerks, 2nd Div., H. Boulton; W. H. Glasson; J. S. Pettitt; J. Phillips; J. A. Rochford; O. H. Taylor.

There are also 189 clerks of the 2nd Division, 57 abstractors and assistant clerks, and about 100 boy clerks and copyists.

WORKS BRANCH, Horse Guards.

Chief Surveyor, N. B. McDermott.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Sir William Anderson, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E.

CENTRAL STAFF, WOOLWICH.

1st Milit. Assist., Comm. B. H. Chevallier, R.N.
2nd do. Capt. Hilaro W. V. Barlow, R.A.

Civil Assistant, George M. Tapp.
Experimental Officer, Lt. Philip N. Wright, R.N.
Staff Officers, Justin T. La Brooy; A. B. Williams; S. A. Sketchley; J. Hunt; F. C. Green; F. C. Davison; and J. Huggett.

Second Division Clerks, E. E. Harvey, E. W. Phillips.
Superintendent, Roy. Carriage Factory, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E.

Staff Officer, W. T. Hailes, 2nd Div. Clerk, J. Guilly.
Supt. Gun Factory, Rear-Adm. John Ingles.
Prin. Clk., C. D. Davies, and Div. Clk., W. H. Pink.

Supt. Roy. Laboratory, Col. Edmd. Bainbridge, C.B.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Major J. S. Douglas, R.A.; Capt. H. C. W. Eteson, R.A.; Capt. H. A. Pratt, R.A.

Staff Officer, J. A. Kettle, 2nd Div. Clk., C. E. Norton.
Supt. Building Works Dept., Col. M. T. Sale, C.M.G.
Assistants, Capt. Hugh Huleatt, R.E., and Capt. Edward Rowland Bennett Stokes-Roberts, R.E.

Traffic Manager, Railway (Royal Arsenal), Lieut. Edward Humphrey Manisty Leggett, R.E.
Surveyors, J. T. Marrable; E. J. Bridges.

Medical Officers, Royal Arsenal: Surgeon-Major John Richard Dodd, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Surg.-Maj. Allan Perry; Surg.-Maj. Sydney Glenn Allen.
Chaplain Roy. Arsenal, Rev. C. A. Berry.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD LOCK.
Superintendent (vacant).

Senior Clerk, J. Black.

Clerk, C. Raftt. Acting Surgeon, N. Evans, M.D.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM.
Superintendent, Col. Francis Wm. J. Barker.
Staff Officer, C. Sendey. Clerk, W. H. Bushill.
Medical Officer, Frank Edwin Caulfeild Houghton.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.

Superintendent, Colonel John Becher Ormsby.

Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Major F. L. Nathan, R.A.; Lieut. A. S. Buckle, R.A.

Staff Officer, F. A. Renshawe.

Second Division Clerk & Cashier, W. H. Brattle.

Acting Surgeon, James Damer Priest.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Woolwich.—£10,800.

President, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury,

K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. £1,500

Vice-Pres., Rear-Adm. A. L. Douglas, R.N. £1,150

Secretary, Major Wm. Edwd. Blewitt, R.A. £750

Assist. Sec., Commr. R. B. Farquhar, R.E. £650

ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE.—£600.

President, J. J. Frederick.

ROYAL ENGINEER COMMITTEE.—£350.

President, Major-Gen. Thos. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary, Major Edward Druitt, R.E.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE, ALDERSHOT.

President, Col. Herbert Scott Gould Miles, M.V.O.

Secretary, Major Arthur Gillespie Churchill.

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Commissioner, James Cornelius O'Dowd, C.B.
(Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen.).

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ALDERSHOT.—General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.C.B. £2,007
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GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.—Lieut.-Governor, Lieut.-General Nathaniel Stevenson ... £1,700
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HOME (Horse Guards, London).—Major-Gen. Henry Trotter £1,095
JERSEY.—Lt.-Gov. Mj.-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B. £1,600
Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen., Maj. E. H. Griffith £383
SCOTTISH (Edinburgh).—Gen. Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., Royal Artillery £1,095
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N. E. (York).—Maj.-Gen. R. T. Thynne, C.B. £1,095
S. E. (Dover).—Maj.-Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.B. £1,095
S. (Portsmouth).—Gen. John Davis, C.B. £2,007
THAMES (Oatham).—Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.O.M.G., K.C.B., Roy. Engrs. £1,095
WESTERN (Devonport).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. Edwd. F. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B. £1,095
WOOLWICH.—Major-Gen. John Frederick Maurice, C.B., Royal Artillery £1,095

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Commanding the Forces.—Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Roberts, VC, K.P., G.C.B., B.A. £2,920
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Lord Settrington (Hon.); Lt. Hon. Fredk. H. S. Roberts, K. R. R. C.; Lt. Reginald Spencer Chaplin, 10th Huss. £383
Asst. Mil. Sec., Maj. Henry Streetfield £383
Dep. Adj.-Gen., Col. Wm. Freeman Kelly, C.B. £730
Assist. Adj.-Gen., Col. Ed. Jas. Courtenay £383
Dep. Assists. do., Capt. Edward Honwood Hughes; Lt.-Col. Samuel Job Lea £383
Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Roy. Art., Major Frederic John Arthur Trench, B.A. £383
Chief Engineer, Col. R. Hamilton Vetch, C.B., £913
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Roy. Eng., Maj. George Fras. Leveson, B.E. £383
Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major-General Alexander Francis Preston, M.B. £1,004
Chief Ord. Officer, Col. E. Grey Skinner, C.B. £767
Chief Paymaster, Col. Henry M. Compagné £550
BELFAST.—Major-Gen. Henry Le Guay Geary, C.B., Royal Artillery £913
DUBLIN.—Major-Gen. Mathew Wm. Edward Gosset, C.B. £1,095
CURRAGH.—Maj.-Gen. Boyce Albt. Combé, C.B. £913
COBK.—Major-General John Fryer, C.B. £1,095

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.E., G.C.V.O., Gren. Gds., 17 Linc., R.A., R.E., K.R.R.C., Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Forces, Chief Pers. A.D.C.
 H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.O.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel in Hussars, and Colonel-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.
 Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.O.B., G.O.M.G., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.
 Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Ind. Staff Corps, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
 Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolsley, K.P., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Commander-in-Chief.
 Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, VC, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Col. Comdt. B.A., Commanding the Forces in Ireland.
 H.H. Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., Colonel 1 Life Guards

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.
 Biddulph, Sir R. G.O.M.G., K.C.B., Col. Comdt. B.A. (Gov. Gibraltar)
 Connaught & Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G., Scots Gds., 6 Dragns., Rifle Brig., A.D.C. (Comdq. at Aldershot).
 Dunne, John Hart.
 Halliday, Francis Edward, Royal Marine Artillery.
 Gordon, John James Hood, G.O.B., Indian S. C. (India Council).
 Gippes, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
 Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn, G.O.B., G.O.M.G., VC (Adjnt.-Gen.).
 Harrison, Sir Richard, K.C.B., B.E. (Q.M.G. temp.).
 Chapman, Edward Francis, G.O.B., B.A. (Scottish District).
 Lyon-Fremantle, Sir Arthur J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Gov. of Malta).
 Davis, John, C.B. (Portsmouth).
 Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, G.C.B., VC, Col. K.R.C.
 Montgomery-Moore, Alexander George, 18 Hussars (Canada).
 Lockhart, Sir W. Step. Alx., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Ind. Arm. (to be U-in-Ch., India).
 Anderson, Horace S., C.B., I.S.C.
 Mairis, Geoffrey, Royal Marines.
 Hamilton, Arthur Frank, R.E.
 Beville, George Fras., C.B., I.S.C.
 Jones, Sir Howard Sutton, K.C.B., Royal Marines.
 White, Sir George Stewart, G.O.B., G.C.I.E., VC, Gord. Highrs. (to be Q.M.G., Hdqrs.).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Brackenbury, Sir Henry, K.C.B., B.A. (Pres. Ordnance Committee).
 Le Grand, Frederick Gaspar, B.M.
 Goodenough, Sir Wm. Howley, K.C.B., B.A. (Comdq. at Cape).
 Clive, Edward Henry.
 Stevenson, Nathaniel (Guernsey).
 Cumberland & Teviotdale, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G. (Gmünden).
 Stirling, Sir William, K.C.B., B.A.
 Massy, Wm. G. D., C.B., 5 Linc.
 Lyttelton-Annesley, A.L., 12 Lan. Divs., Henry Fanshawe.
 Newdigate, Sir H. B. Legge, K.C.B.
 Clerk, Godfrey, C.B. (Lieut. Tower).
 Tuson, Sir Hy. Brasnell, K.C.B., B.M.A., D.-A.-G., Royal Marines.
 Suther, Cuthbert Collingwood, B.M.A.
 Dawson-Scott, Robt. Nicholl, B.E.
 Wilkinson, Sir H. C., K.C.B., 4 D.G.
 Hall, Julian Hamilton.
 Barker, G. Digby, C.B. (Bermuda).
 Stewart, Sir Richard Campbell, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry.
 Markham, Sir Edwin, K.C.B., B.A. (Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance).
 Moncrieff, George Hay.
 Forster, Bowes Lennox, B.A.
 Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Devonport).
 McQueen, Sir John Withers, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Nairne, Sir Chas. Edward, K.C.B., B.A. (Comdq. Forces, Bombay).
 Mackesy, Wm. Henry, Ind. S.C.
 Clarke, Sir Charles Mansfield, K.C.B. (Comdq. Forces, Madras).
 East, Sir Cecil Jas., K.C.B. (Gov. and Comdt. R. M. Coll.).
 Seymour, Lord William F. E.
 Channer, Geo. Nicholas, C.B., VC, Indian Staff Corps.
 Low, Sir R. Cunliffe, G.C.B., I. Army
 Russell, Sir Baker Creed, K.C.B., 13 Hussars (Bengal Command).
 Little, Henry Alex., C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Tomkins, Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
 Palmer, Sir Arth. Power, K.C.B., Indian St. Corps (Panjab Front).
 Graham, Samuel James, C.B., B.M.
 Grant, Sir Robert, K.C.B., B.E. (Insp.-Gen. of Fortifications).
 May, James, C.B., Indian Army.
 Duncan, John (Poona, Bombay).
 Sanford, George Edwd. Langham
 Somerset, C.B., C.S.I., Royal Engineers (Meerut, Panjab).
 Wolsley, Sir G.B., K.C.B. (Lahore).

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

- Barnes, Ardley Henry Falwasser, Royal Marines.
 Munro, Gustavus Francis, R.M. Glyn, John Plumtree Carr.
 Grenfell, Sir Francis Wallace, G.O.M.G., K.C.B. (*Comdg. in Egypt*)
 Walsh, Arthur Huntley Hill, R.M. Cairncross, John, Royal Marines.
 Kerr, Lord Ralph Drury, C.B.
 Methuen, Lord, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (*with Tirah Fd. Force*).
 Fryer, John, C.B. (*Cork*).
 Utterson, Archibald Hammond, C.B.
 Geary, Henry Le Guay, C.B., R.A. (*Comdg. at Belfast*).
 Hopton, Edward, C.B. (*Jersey*).
 Gore, Edward Arthur (*Remounts*).
 Butler, Sir Wm. Francis, K.C.B. (*Comdg. at Dover*).
 Black, Wilson, C.B. (*Hong Kong*).
 Warren, Sir Charles, G.O.M.G., K.C.B., Royal Engrs. (*Ohatham*).
 Luck, Sir George, K.C.B. (*Insp.-General of Cavalry*).
 Stevenson, Thomas Rennie, C.B.
 Moorsom, Chas. J. (*Rawal Pindi*).
 Congleton, Lord, C.B. (*Inf. Malta*).
 Teck, H. H. the Duke of, G.C.B.
 Thynne, Reg. Thos., C.B. (*York*).
 French, Arthur, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.
 Tucker, C. C.B. (*Secunderabad*).
 Faunce, Edmund, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Galbraith, Sir William, K.C.B. (*Quetta*).
 Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, Dav. Ross, Alex. George, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Owen, J. Fletcher (*R.A., Malta*).
 Bengough, Harot. Mortimer, C.B.
 Wilson, Sir Chas. W., K.C.B., R.E. (*Military Education*).
 Stracey, Henry Hardinge Denne.
 Prinsep, Arthur Haldinand, C.B., Indian Army.
 Galloway, John Mawbey Clossy, Indian Army.
 Carrington, Sir Fredk., K.C.B., K.O.M.G. (*Infantry, Gibraltar*).
 Wood, Edward Alexander, C.B. (*Shorncliffe*).
 Leach, Edmund, C.B.
 La Touche, Wm. Puget, Ind. S.O. Hatchell, George.
 Nicolson, Malcolm Hassels, C.B. (*Mhow, Bombay District*).
 Robinson, Charles Walker, C.B. (*Lt.-Gov. & Sec. Chelsea Hospital*).
 Walker, Alexander, C.S.I., R.A.
 Clerj, Cornelius Francis, C.B. (*Deputy Adjt.-Gen., Headqrs.*).
 Lance, Fred., C.B., Indian S.O.
 Walker, Albert Lancelot.
 Biscoe, William Walters, C.B., Indian Army.
 Montgomery, William Edward.
 Eardley-Wilnot, Revell, C.B., Indian Army.
 Smith, Jos. Bernard, Indian S.O.
 Russell, John Cecil (*Equerry to Prince of Wales*).
- Nicholson, Stuart James, C.B., Royal Artillery.
 Dalrymple, Wm. Liston, C.B. (*Nerbudda*).
 Elliott, Edward Draper, R. Arty.
 Trotter, Henry (*London Comd.*).
 Moore, Chas. Alf. Indian Army.
 Hazlerigg, Thomas Maynard, R.A.
 Bird, George Corrie, C.B., Indian Staff Corps (*Oudh, Bengal*).
 Maitland, Sir Jas. Makgill Heriot, K.C.B., Roy. Engrs.
 Ward, Francis William, C.B., Royal Artillery.
 Jennings, Robert Melvill, C.B., Indian Army (*Assam*).
 Gascoigne, Wm. Julius (*Comdg. Militia, Dominion of Canada*).
 Bushman, Henry Augustus, C.B.
 Morris, Robert, Indian Army.
 Burnett, Charles John, C.B. (*Chester*).
 Clifford, Robert Cecil Richard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Henderson, Kennett Gregg, C.B. (*Alexandria*).
 Stewart, Jas. Calder, C.B., Ind. S.O.
 Alleyne, Sir James, K.C.B., R.A.
 Maurice, John F., C.B. (*Woolwich*).
 Pennington, Charles Richard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Evans, Horace Moule, C.B., Ind. S.O. (*Rohilkhand, Bengal*).
 Combe, Boyce A., C.B. (*Curragh*).
 Prior, George Upton.
 Gosset, Matt. Wm. Edwd., C.B. (*Dubin Comd.*).
 Richardson, John Booth, R.A. (*Comdg. Arty., Gibraltar*).
 Browne, James.
 Bernard, Wm. Osborne (*Comdg. Inf. Brig., Aldershot*).
 Seward, Michael Henry, R.A.
 McCalmont, Hugh, C.B., M.P.
 Grove, Coleridge, C.B. (*Mil. Sec., Com.-in-Ch., Headqrs.*).
 Lewes, Henry Colebrooke, R.A.
 Swaine, Leopold Victor, C.B., C.M.G. (*Chester*).
 Sterling, John Barton.
 Kitchener, Sir Horatio Herbert (*Pasha*), K.C.B., K.O.M.G., R.E. (*Sirdar, Egyptian Army*).
 Sym, John Munro, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Handcock, Arthur Gore, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
 Halliday, George Thomas, Indian Army.
 Hunter, Archbd., D.S.O. (*Dongola*).
 Rundle, Henry M. Leslie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery (*Egypt*).
 Strahan, Charles, R.E. (*Surv.-Gen., India*).
 Russell, Frank Shirley, C.M.G., M.P.
 Kelly-Kenny, Thomas, C.B. (*Insp.-Gen. Aux. Forces & Recruiting*).
 Badcock, Alexander Robert, C.B., C.S.I. (*Q.-M.-G., India*).
 Gerard, Sir Montagu Gilbert, K.C.S.I., C.B. (*Hyderabad Contgt.*).
 Stedman, Sir Edwd., K.C.I.E., C.B. (*Burma*).
- Marshall, George Fredk. Leycester, C.I.E., R.E. (*P. W. Dept., India*).
 Byam, William, C.B.
 Prothero, Montague, C.B., C.S.I., Ind. S.C. (*Assist. Mil. Sec., Hdqrs.*).
 Toker, Alliston Champion, C.B., Ind. S.C.
 Parker, Neville Fraser, Ind. Army.
 Colwell, Geo. Harrie Thorn, C.B., R.M.
 Moysey, Charles John, C.M.G., R.E.
 Pretymann, Geo. Tindal, C.B., R.A.
 Sallis-Schwabe, Geo. (*Mauritius*).
 Yeatman-Biggs, Arthur G., C.B., R.A. (*N. W. Frontier, India*).
 Stewart R. MacGregor, C.B., R.A. (*Comdg. Arty., Portsmouk*).
 Tregear, Vincent W., C.B., Indian Army (*Station Comd., Punjab*).
 Berkeley, Fredk. George.
 Walker, J. Grant D., Ind. Army.
 Hogg, Geo. Crawford, C.B., Ind. Army (*District Staff, Bombay*).
 Hobson, Fredk. Taylor (*Ceylon*).
 Vanderzee, Francis Hy., Ind. S.C.
- Local and Temporary Rank.*
 Colleen, Sir Edwin Henry Hayter, K.C.I.E., C.B. (*Indian Council*).
 Grant, Henry Fane, C.B. (*Insp.-Gen. Cavalry, India*).
 Jones-Vaughan, Hugh Thomas, C.B. (*Straits Settlements*).
 Smith, Sir Charles Helled, K.C.M.G. (*Comdg. Forces., Victoria*).
 Hallowes, Hy. Jardine (*Jamaica*).
 Morton, Gerald de Courcy, C.B. (*Adjt.-Gen., India*).
 Butler, Robert Fowler (*Barbados*).
 Cox, George (*Staff, Natal*).
 Ardham, Fredk. (*Pr. Ord. Officer*).
 Pridgh, Sir John Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B. (*Intelligence Dept.*).
 Fraser, Thomas, C.B., C.M.G. (*Comdt. Schl. of Engineering*).
 Talbot, Hon. Reginald Arthur James, C.B. (*Cavalry, Aldershot*).
 Salmond, William, C.B. (*Deputy Adjt.-Gen., Roy. Eng., Hdqrs.*).
 French, George Arthur, C.M.G. (*Comdt., New South Wales*).
 Hobday, Thos. Francis, C.B. (*Commy.-Gen.-in-Chief, India*).
 Maitland, Pelham James, C.B. (*Sec. Govt. India, Mil. Dept.*).
 Arnott, Napoleon, R.E. (*Mil. Works, India*).
 Wace, Richard, C.B., R.A. (*Dir.-Gen. Ord., India*).
 Tyler, Trevor Bruce (*I.G. of Arty., India*).
 Lloyd, Francis Thomas, C.B. (*Roy. Mil. Acad., Woolwich*).
 Hutchinson, Wm. Francis Moore (*D.-A.-G., R. A., Headqrs.*).
 Gatacre, Wm. Forbes, C.B., D.S.O. (*Inf. Brigade, Aldershot*).
 Marshall, Geo. Henry (*Comdg. R.A., Aldershot*).
 Hart, Arthur FitzRoy, C.B. (*Inf. Brig., Aldershot*).

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Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., R.F.

Hon. Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., R.F.

Personal Aides-de-Camp (General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., R.F.)
(Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Wales, K.G., K.T., R.F.)
(General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.)

Aides-de-Camp.

Bell, Col. William, c.n.
Derby, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.G., G.C.B.
Wemyss, Col. Earl of
Westminster, Col. Duke of, K.G.
Parr, Col. Henry Hallam, c.n.
Bell, Col. Mark S., V.C., c.n.
Thomas, Col. William Jones.
Cork and Orrery, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.F.
Brabazon, Col. J. P., c.n.
Slade, Col. J. Ramsay, c.n.

Hammond, Colonel Arthur George, V.C., c.n., d.s.o.
Garnett, Col. Reginald, c.n.
Barnard, Col. John H., c.n.
Rivett-Carnac, Col. J. H., c.i.e.
Gavendish, Col. James Chas.
Suffield, Col. Rt. Hon. Lt., c.n.
Percy, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl.
Hutton, Col. E. T. H., c.n.
Gaselee, Col. Alfred, c.n.
Campbell, Col. Wm., R.M.A.
Ogilvy, Col. Sir R. H. A., Bt.
Haddington, Col. Earl of.
Belper, Col. Rt. Hon. Lord.

Blythwood, Col. Lord.
Cooke, Col. Bryan G. Davies.
MONEY, Col. G. L. C., d.s.o.
Howard, Col. Francis, c.n.
Crosbie, Col. Adolphus B., R.M.
Kelly, Col. Jas. Graves, c.n.
Davis, Col. John.
March, Col. Earl of.
Stevenson, Col. James.
Kempster, Col. Fras. James, d.s.o.
Egerton, Col. Chas. Comyn, c.n., d.s.o.
Wood-Martin, Col. Wm. G.

Clements, Col. Ralph Arthur Peurhyn, d.s.o.
Bashford, Col. Chas. Brome.
Montrose, Col. Duke of, K.T.
Clarendon, Col. Earl of.
Harewood, Col. Earl of.
Galway, Col. Viscount.
Londonderry, Col. Marq. of, K.G.
Browlow, Col. Earl of.
Le Cornu, Col. Chas. Philip, c.n. (Jersey).
Aitken, Col. William, C.B., R.A.
Gzowski, Col. Sir C.B., c.n., G.C.M.G.

Cavalry (HOUSEHOLD, £61,100; LINE, £401,500).

[Where two Stations are given, as "Madras—Oatham," the second is the dépôt. The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 188.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1) *Regent's Park.*

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. Prin. of Wales Col., H. H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.F., G.C.B., f.m.
Lt.-Col., Sir Simon Macdonald-Lockhart, Bart., M.V.O.
Majors, Charles Napier Miles (2nd); Thomas Chas. Pleydell Calley; Gordon Carter.
Adj't., Edwin Berkeley Cook, capt.

2ND L. G. Hyde Park. (1)

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. P. of Wales Col., Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B., G.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O., c.
Majors, Audley Dallas Neeld (2nd); John Anstruther Smith-Cunningham; Chas. Fredk. St. C. Anstruther-Thomson.
Adj't., Algern. Richd. Trotter, lt.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (1) Windsor.

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. Prin. of Wales Col., Visct. Wolseley, K.F., f.m. (Commander-in-Chief.)
Lt.-Col., John F. Brocklehurst, M.V.O.
Majors, Lord Binning (2nd), Henry Thomas Fenwick, Wm. Anstruther-Thomson.
Adj't., Viscount Crichton, lt.

1ST (KING'S) DRAGON GUARDS. Colchester. (1)

Col.-in-Chief, H. I. M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G. ('96).
Col., Jas. R. S. Bayer, c.n., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Richd. C. B. Lawrence.
Majors, Alfred Hamilton Mackenzie Edwards, Geo. Wentworth Forbes, Henry Lee Pennell, Wm. Henry Birkbeck.
Adj't., Edmund Deacon, lt.

2ND D. GUARDS. (Queen's Bays.) Leeds. (1)

Col., Wm. Henry Seymour, c.n., g.
Lt.-Col., Joseph Alex. Lambert.
Majors, Earl of Airlie (2nd), Geo. Prescott Douglas, Jas. Edward Dewar, John Chas. Arthington Walker.

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). York. (2)

Colonel, Conyers Tower, c.n., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Ulick Geo. Campbell de Burch.
Majors, Charles Herbert Farquharson, Arthur P. Douglas Lushington, Herbert Meroer.
Adj't., Francis John Ryder, capt.

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish). Jamrud Col., Punjab—Cantebury. (2)

Colonel, Sir Henry Clement Wilkinson, K.C.B., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Geo. D. Filmer Sullivan.
Majors, Herbert Chas. T. Little-dale, Arthur Abney Sandys, Francis Blayne Lucas Woodwright, Hon. Rupert Leigh.
Paym., Cecil Robert Gaunt, lt.
Adjutant, William Belk, capt.

5TH D. G. (Fross. Charlotte of Wales's). Meerut, Bengal—Cantebury. (1)

Colonel, Hon. Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Robert S. Smyth Baden-Powell, c.
Majors, Edward Hegan, St. John Corbet Gore, James Henry Aspinwall.
Paym., Henry Hodge Lamb, lt.
Adj't., Henry G. H. Kennard, lt.

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabinieri). Aldershot.

Colonel, Sir Alexander James Hardy Elliot, K.C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., Thomas Cole Porter.
Majors, Alex. Spott, Percy Hugh H. Massey, Henry Mostyn Owen, Francis Sudlow Garratt.
Adj't., Wm. John C. Butler, capt.

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). Norwich. (1)

Colonel, Andrew Nugent, l.g.
Lt.-Col., William E. M. Rough.
Majors, Wm. Henry Muir Lowe, Charles William Thompson, William Edwin Danby.
Adj't., Henry A. Lempiere, lt.

1 DRAGOONS (Ryl). Hounslow. (1)

Col.-in-Chief, H. M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia.
Col., Sir Fred. Marshall, K.C.M.G., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry McLaren.
Majors, John Fras. Burn-Murdoch, l.c.; Charles Rosewd Burn, John Edward Lindley, Colquhoun Grant Morrison.
Adj't., John W. J. Hardman, capt.

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). Edinburgh. (1)

Col.-in-Chief, H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia ('94).
Col., Geo. Calvert Clarke, c.n., g.
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. P. Alexander.
Majors, Wm. Henry Hippisley, Wm. Crawford Middleton, Henry Jenner Scobell, Francis Henry Toovey Hawley.
Adj't., Alfd. Douglas Miller, capt.

3 HUSSARS (King's Own). Shorncliffe. (1)

Col., Edwd. Howard-Vyse, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Charles Edwd. Beckett, c.
Majors, Frank Wm. N. Wogan-Browne, Arthur J. B. Van Cortlandt, St. Clair Oswald, Herbt. B. Patton-Bathune.
Adj't., Alfd. Alex. Kennedy, capt.

4 HUSSARS (Queen's Own). Bangalore—Cantebury. (1)

Colonel, Alexander Low, c.n., g.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Alexander Ramsay.
Majors, Ronald Kincaid-Smith, Lewis Edward Starkey, Charles Allyn Agnew, Fredk. David Eastie.
Adj't., Reginald W. R. Barnes, lt.

5 LANCERS (Royal Irish). Natal—Cantebury. (1)

Colonel, Wm. Godfrey Dunham Massy, c.n., l.g. (Redan Massy).
Lt.-Col., John J. Scott Chisholme.
Majors, James Farish Malcolm Fawcett (2nd), Hubert James M'Laughlin, Augustus Carter King, Robert John Spurrell.
Paym., John Barclay Scriven, lt.
Adj't., Harold Hatton Hulse, lt.

6 DRAGOONS (Inniskilling).
Dunda'k. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, k.g.g.
Colonel, Sir Charles Cameron
Shute, k.c.n., g.
Lt.-Col., Andrew G. Thompson.
Majors, Henry Cookcroft Page-
Henderson, George O'Connor,
Michael Frederic Rimington,
Edmund H. Hynman Allenby.
Adj., George K. Ansell, lt.

7 HUSSARS (Queen's Own).
South Africa—Canterbury. (1)
Colonel, Robert Hale, m.g.
Lieut.-Colonel, Harold Paget, c.b.
Majors, Henry Matthew Ridley,
Hon. Richard Thompson Law-
ley, Richard Lionel Walter.
Adj., C. E. Graham Norton, capt.

8 HUSSARS (King's Royal
Irish). *Cahir, Iceland*. (1)
Col., William Mussenden, m.g.
Lieut.-Col., Peter Leigh Clowes.
Majors, David Edward Wood,
Charles Edward Duff, Philip
Walter Jules Le Gallais, Bryan
Thomas Mahon, d.s.o.
Adj., Isaac W. Burns-Lindow, lt.

9 LANCERS (Queen's Royal).
Punjab—Canterbury (1)
Col., Sir Wm. Drysdale, k.c.b., l.g.
Lieut.-Col., Bloomfield Gough.
Majors, Malcolm Orme Little,
Spencer Walpole Follett,
Charles Bishop.
Adj., D. J. E. Beale-Browne, lt.

10 HUSSARS (P. of Wales's
Own Coy.). *Canterbury*. (1)
Colonel, H.R.H. Prince of
Wales, k.g., k.t., k.p., &c., f.m.
Lt.-Col., Ralph Bromfield Wil-
lington Fisher.
Majors, Philip Francis Durham,
Hon. George Leopold Bryan,
Harvey Alexander, Charles
Bateson Harvey.
Adj., Hon. T. Walter Brand, lt.

11 HUSSARS (Prince Albert's
Own). *Peshawar, Punjab—
Canterbury*. (1)
Col., Wm. Chas. Forrest, c.b., g.
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Regd. Courtenay.
Majors, Hon. Henry Arthur
Ormsby-Gore, Lord Edmund
Bernard Talbot, m.p., Hon.

Osbert Victor G. A. Lumley,
Wm. Henry Rycroft.
Paym., Sidney V. Oocleston, lt.
Adj., Thomas Tait Pitman, capt.

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's
Royal). *Aldershot*. (1)
Colonel, Arthur L. Lyttelton-
Annesley, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Thos. Alexander Hill.
Majors, Arthur Gillespie Churchill,
Thos. James Atherton, Antonio
Stephen Ralli, Robert George
Broadwood, t.c.
Adjutant, Eustace Loder, capt.

13 HUSSARS. *Dublin*. (1)
Colonel, Sir Baker Creed
Russell, k.c.b., r.c.m.g., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Henry John Blagrove.
Majors, Maxwell Archibald Close,
Walter Chas. Smithson, Fredk.
James Murphy, Coventry Wil-
liams.
Adj., J. Hearle Tremayne, capt.

14 HUSSARS (King's).
Newbridge, Ireland. (1)
Colonel, Hon. Charles Wemyss
Thesiger, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Augustus John English.
Majors, Gilbert H. Claude Hamil-
ton, Edmund Donough J.
O'Brien, Lionel Jas. Richard-
son, Robt. Mervyn Richardson.
Adj., Robert C. Stephen, capt.

15 HUSSARS (King's).
Aldershot. (1)
Col., Sir Fredk. Wellington J.
Fitz Wygram, Bart., m.p., l.g.
Lieut.-Col., Jas. Redmond Patrick
Gordon.
Majors, Tyrell Other W. Cham-
pion-de-Crespigny, Reginald C.
Cokayne-Frith, Basil St. John
Mundy, Fredk. Charlton Mey-
rick.
Adj., Henry West Hodgson, capt.

16 LANCERS (Queen's). *Um-
batta and Tirah Field
Force, Punjab—Canterbury*.
Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Henry Leycester Aylmer.
Majors, Stephen Frewen, Julian
Oswald, Edward Cecil Bethune,
Henry Charles Higgs.
Paym., Rob. L. Macalpine-Leny, lt.
Adj., E. de Grey Beaumont, capt.

17 LANCERS (Duke of Cam-
bridge's Own). *Ballincollig,
Ireland*. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke
of Cambridge, k.g., a.d.c., f.m.
Lt., Sir Drury Curzon Drury-
Lowe, c.c.b., l.g.
Lt.-Col., Mortimer Graham Neeld.
Majors, Henry Fortescue, Edward
Bleiddian Herbert, Hon. Lionel
H. Dudley Fortescue, Charles
James Anstruther.
Adj., Victor S. Sandeman, capt.

18 HUSSARS. *Lucknow, Ben-
gal—Canterbury*. (1)
Colonel, Alex. Geo. Montgomery-
Moore, g. (Comd'g. Canada).
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Groves Paley.
Majors, Bernhard Drysdale Möller,
Richard Hobart Morrison, Eus-
tace Chaloner Knox, Percival
Scrope Marling, F.C.
Paym., Chas. Harold Corbett, capt.
Adj., Mont. Siczclair Welby, capt.

19 HUSSARS (Princess of
Wales's Own). *Secunder-
abad, Madras—Canterbury*. (1)
Col., Coote Synges Hutcheson, l.g.
Lt.-Col., Jas. Bradford Harries
Wolseley-Jenkins.
Majors, Edmund Kendal G.
Aylmer, Dudley Richard Ap-
thorp, Hew Dalrymple Faus-
shawe, Harry Graham Marsh.
Paymaster, Albert L. Powell, lt.
Adj., A. Jennings-Branly, capt.

20 HUSSARS. *Mhow, Bom-
bay—Canterbury*. (1)
Col., Sir Roger William Henry
Palmer, Bart., l.g.
Lieut.-Col., William John Irwin.
Majors, Thos. Barnes Weston,
Horace George Proctor-Beau-
champ, Henry Graham, Wm.
Douglas Whatman.
Adj., Arthur Otway Jacob, capt.

21 LANCERS. *Cairo, Egypt
—Canterbury*. (1)
Col., Sir Robert White, k.c.b., g
Lt.-Col., Rowland Hill Martin, c.
Majors, Walter Geo. Crole Wynd-
ham, Richard Owen, Henry
Finn.
Adjutant, Arthur Murray Pirie, lt.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£802,240; Militia, £52,860). (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cam-
bridge, k.g., a.d.c., f.m.
Colonels Commandant, Sir Colling-
wood Dickson, c.c.b., F.C. g.;
William Harrison Askwith,
g.; Sir Charles Lawrence
D'Aguilar, c.c.b., g.; Sir John
Miller Ayle, c.c.b., g.; Sir
Henry Lynechoe Gardiner,
k.c.v.o., g.; Sir Michael A.
Shrapnel Biddulph, c.c.b., g.;
Robert Parker Radcliffe, l.g.;
Hon. Sir David Macdowell
Fraser, k.c.b., g.; Edwd. Arthur
Williams, c.b., l.g.; Geo. Van-

derheyden Johnson, l.g.; Philip
Gossett Pison, c.b., g.; Sir Chas.
George Arbuthnot, c.c.b., g.;
Francis William Hastings, g.;
Sir Henry Augustus Smyth,
k.c.m.o., g.; Sir Robert Bid-
dulph, c.c.m.g., k.c.b., g.; Gas-
pard Le Marchant Tupper, l.g.;
Geo. H. J. Alex. Fraser, l.g.

(Late Bengal.)
Cole. Com. Henry Aug. Carleton,
c.b., g.; Sir Henry E. Landor
Thullier, c.s.t., g.; Sir Wm.
Olphearts, k.c.b., F.C. g.; James
Edward Corder, g.; Sir Wm.

Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., g.;
Thomas Nicholl, g.; Right Hon.
Lord Roberts, c.c.b., F.C. f.m.

(Late Madras.)
Cole. Com., Napier Geo. Campbell,
g.; Geo. Godfrey Pearese, c.b.,
g. (R.H.A.); Elliot Minto Play-
fair, g.; Walter D'Oyly Ker-
rich, g.

(Late Bombay.)
Cole. Com., Sir Arnold Burrows
Kemball, k.c.b., k.c.s.t., g.;
William David Aitken, g.;
Charles Bowdler Fuller, g.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, *Woolwich.*

£70,300.

- Lieut.-Cols., (Home)* Francis John Wm. Eustace, *Aldershot*; Wm. Leslie Davidson, *Woolwich*; William George Knox, *c.b., Newbridge*; Edward Beresford Coke, *Ipswich*. (*India*) John Leach, *Secunderabad*; Charles Carroll Rich, *Umballa*; Alexander Nelson Rochford, *Meerut*; Wm. Hodgson Stuart, *Kirkee*; John Hotham, *Bangalore.*
- A** Battery, *Rawal Pindi*, Edmund Augustine Burrows, *m.*
- B** *Lucknow*, Jas. A. Coxhead, *m.*
- C** *Meerut*, Edward Gunner, *m.*
- D** *Woolwich*, Ellis Chas. Fletcher Holland, *m.*
- E** *Aldershot*, John McDonnell, *m.*
- F** *Peshawur (India)*, Foster Lionel Cunliffe, *m.*
- G** *St. John's Wood, London*, Richd. Bannatine-Allasson, *m.*
- H** *Meerut*, Jno. Wm. Hawkins, *m.*
- I** *Mhow*, Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, *c.b., c.m.g., c.*
- J** *Bangalore*, James Milford Sutherland Brunker, *m.*
- K** *Peshawur*, John Wm. Hastings Potts, *m.*
- L** *Secunderabad*, Arthur Houston Hewat, *m.*
- M** *Woolwich*, Wm. Arthur Plant, *m.*
- N** *Umballa*, Jas. Wm. Dunlop, *m.*
- O** *Aldershot*, Arthur Hy. Croker Phillpotts, *m.*
- P** *Ipswich*, Sir G. V. Thomas, *Bt., m.*
- Q** *Newbridge*, Ernest Vaughan-Hughes, *m.*
- R** *Woolwich*, Benj. Burton, *m.*
- S** *Trinulgherry (India)*, John Lindessay Keir, *m.*
- T** *Aldershot*, Edw. Sinclair May, *m.*
- U** *Newbridge*, C. Evan Maberly, *m.*
- DARQ.** *Woolwich.*—Major, Jas. Wilfred Stirling; *Adjit.* (vacant).

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, *Woolwich.*

£234,200.

- Lieut.-Cols., (Home)* Solomon Watson, *Weedon*; Samuel Gardiner Smyth, *c., Woolwich*; Geo. Hunter O'Malley, *c., Shorncliffe*; Henry Townley Scott Yates, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Geo. Blake Napier Martin, *c.b., Exeter*; Geo. Richards Challenor, *Colchester*; Lawrence W. Parsons, *Athlone*; Henry Vaughan Hunt, *Aldershot*; Lionel James Archer Chapman, *Hy. Hewitt Pengree*, Patrick C. Eric Newbigging, *Woolwich*; Peter Henry Hammond, *Limerick*; Francis E. R. Pollard-Urquhart, *Hilsea*; Francis Henry Hall, *Aldershot.* (*Natal*) Edward Owen Hay, (*India*) Walter Wm. Marriott Smith, *Peshawur*; James Anson Francis Nutt, *St. Thomas's*

- Mount*; Walter Neil Jervis, *Lucknow*; Robt. Purdy, *Jhansi*; Robt. Gordon Webb Hepburne, *Meeran Meer*; Francis John Burridge, *Mhow*; Philip Keith Lonsdale Beaver, *Allahabad*; Herbert Wm. Brackenbury, *Campbellpore*; Macan Wm. Saunders, Edw. Montagu Flint, *India.*
- 1 Battery, *Kirkee*, John Temple, *m.*
- 2 *Shorncliffe*, FitzGerald Muirson Banister, *m.*
- 3 *Kohat (India)*, Howard Guise, *m.*
- 4 *Shorncliffe*, E. H. Pickwood, *m.*
- 5 *Bangalore*, John R. Foster, *m.*
- 6 *Dinapore*, Arthur G. Creagh, *c.b., c.*
- 7 *Dorchester*, Chas. Bell Watkins, *m.*
- 8 *Christch.*, Chas. Forbes Blane, *m.*
- 9 *Kohat*, Alex. Scrymgeour Wedderburn, *m.*
- 10 *Rawal Pindi*, Chas. Alexander Anderson, *m.*
- 11 *Ferozepore*, J. Penrice Langley, *m.*
- 12 *Aldershot*, J. W. M. Newton, *m.*
- 13 *Natal*, Edgar Alan Lambert, *m.*
- 14 *Newcastle*, A. C. Badward, *m.*
- 15 *Meerut*, John Hen. Balguy, *m.*
- 16 *Kirkee*, Chas. Pears Fendall, *d.s.o., m.*
- 17 *Jubbulpore*, G. G. Simpson, *m.*
- 18 *Aldershot*, Sir John Henry Jervis-White-Jervis, *Bart., m.*
- 19 *Exeter*, A. W. B. Gordon, *m.*
- 20 *Ipswich*, Charles H. Blount, *m.*
- 21 *Ahmednagar*, Edw. Nathaniel Henriques, *m.*
- 22 *Mhow, Bomb., Wm. Hanna, m.*
- 23 *Secunderabad*, Alex. John Montgomery, *m.*
- 24 *Agra, Bengal*, Claude Mason Haggard, *m.*
- 25 *Bangalore*, Alfd. Hen. Carter, *m.*
- 26 *Kirkee*, Henry Stopford Dawkins, *m.*
- 27 *Nusserabad*, Cuthbert Edward Goulburn, *m.*
- 28 *Athlone*, F. Houlton Ward, *m.*
- 29 *Madras*, Hubert Burton, *m.*
- 30 *Fyabad*, Richd. F. M'Crear, *m.*
- 31 *Meeran Meer*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, *m.*
- 32 *Egypt*, Wm. Hugh Williams, *m.*
- 33 *Bellary*, W. Heremon O'Neill, *m.*
- 34 *Meerut*, Niel Doug. Findlay, *m.*
- 35 *Deesa, Bombay*, Herbert Kendall Jackson, *m.*
- 36 *Neemuch*, John H. Jellett, *m.*
- 37 *Hilsea*, Fredk. B. Elmslie, *m.*
- 38 *Aldershot*, Edward Arthur Fanshawe, *m.*
- 39 *Woolwich*, Chas. T. Blewitt, *m.*
- 40 *Ahmednagar*, Samuel Willington Lane, *m.*
- 41 *Barrackpore*, Wm. Grant de Jersey, *m.*
- 42 *Trinulgherry*, David Erskine Dewar, *m.*
- 43 *Shorncliffe*, G. F. F. Shirreff, *m.*
- 44 *Colchester*, Henry C. Dunlop, *m.*

- 45 *Madras*, Harry A. D. Curtis, *m.*
- 46 *Cawnpore*, Fras. W. Boteler, *m.*
- 47 *Hyderabad*, Stephen Dickson Rainsford, *m.*
- 48 *Bareilly*, Arbuthnot James Hughes, *m.*
- 49 *Belgaum*, Regd. E. Boothby, *m.*
- 50 *Rawal Pindi*, C. M. T. Western, *m.*
- 51 *Peshawur*, Lionel Forde, *m.*
- 52 *Jubbulpore*, Wm. John Arnold Beatson, *m.*
- 53 *Kurrachee*, Hen. J. Lyster, *m.*
- 54 *Allahabad*, John E. Harvey, *m.*
- 55 *Ahmedabad*, P. H. Enthoven, *m.*
- 56 *Aldershot*, Rd. M. Crofton, *m.*
- 57 *Peshawur*, Arthur Beaumont Helyar, *m.*
- 58 *Clonmel*, Thos. S. Baldock, *m.*
- 59 *Nowong*, Hy. O'Brien Owen, *m.*
- 60 *Mooltan (for Allahabad)*, Philip Beauchamp Taylor, *m.*
- 61 *Hilsea*, Arthur Eardley-Wilmot, *m.*
- 62 *Aldershot*, Arth. C. Daniell, *m.*
- 63 *Bristol*, Wellesley Lynedoch Henry Paget, *m.*
- 64 *Weedon*, Reginald Oakes, *m.*
- 65 *Hilsea*, William Tylden, *m.*
- 66 *Aldershot*, William Powlett Thring, *m.*
- 67 *Natal*, Chas. Davis Guinness, *m.*
- 68 *Woolwich*, Fredk. Beauchamp Lecky, *m.*
- 69 *Natal*, John Andrew Mackenzie-Grieve, *m.*
- 70 *Lucknow*, Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, *m.*
- 71 *Ferozepore (Punjab)*, Henry Gray Burrows, *m.*
- 72 *Kirkee (for Kamptel)*, Chas. Taylor Robinson, *m.*
- 73 *Exeter*, Chas. Mervyn Barlow, *m.*
- 74 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Reginald Geo. McQueen McLeod, *m.*
- 75 *Colchester*, Walter Fullarton Lodovia Lindsay, *m.*
- 76 *Athlone*, R. A. G. Harrison, *m.*
- 77 *Coventry*, Fred. M. Bland, *m.*
- 78 *Woolwich*, Dunean C. Carter, *m.*
- 79 *Dublin*, Edwd. Hume Armistage, *m.*
- 80 *Jhansi*, Archd. Louis Hibbert, *m.*
- 81 *Trobridge*, Herbert Alexander Chapman, *m.*
- 82 *Woolwich*, A. Spencer Pratt, *m.*
- 83 *Woolwich*, Geo. Roe Darley, *m.*
- 84 *Newcastle*, Eustace Guinness, *m.*
- 85 *Woolwich*, Men. E. Oldfield, *m.*
- 86 *Woolwich*, John F. Manifold, *m.*
- 87 *Woolwich*, G. H. McLaughlin, *m.*
- 88 *Weedon*, Wm. Apsley Smith, *m.*
- DARQ.** *Woolwich.*—*Lt.-Col.* John Winston T. Spencer. *Major*, Francis Colebrooke Farmer. *Adjit.*, Montagu C. P. Ward, *lt.*

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

£13,040.

- Lieut.-Cols.,* Archibald Edward Duthy, *Utogh*; Wm. Aitken, *c.b., A.D.C., c., Rawal Pindi*; Hy. Travers Lugard, *Quetta*. *Adjit.*, George Cecil Dowell, *capt., Quetta.*

- 1 Battery, *Kyragully*, Gilbert Fredk. Allan Norton, m.
 2 *Quetta*, O. S. Smyth, d.s.o., m.
 3 *Peshawur*, John Dacres Cunningham, l.c.
 4 *Crete and Newport (Mon.)*, Hen. Cuthbert W. D. Simpson, m.
 5 *Kalabagh*, Wm. Fred. Cleeve, m.
 6 *Darjeeling*, Alf. Keene, d.s.o., m.
 7 *Barragully*, Magrath Fogarty Fegen, m.
 8 *Tirah Field Force (Punjab)*, John Chivas Shirres, d.s.o., m.
 9 *Tirah Field Force (Punjab)*, Atherton Ffolliott Powell, m.
 10 *Natal*, Henri Montgomery-Campbell, m.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

£424,700.

EASTERN DIVISION—Dover.

- Lt.-Cols.*, (Home) Algernon Sydney Griffiths, *Sheerness*; Henry Thomas Curling, *Dover*; Fred. Mansel Turner, *Harwich*; Newton Plomer Powell, *Shoeburyness*. (Abroad) Philip Leighton Macgregor, Hugh Aboukir Scott, *Gibraltar*; Geo. Morton Stevens, *Bombay*.
 1 Company, *Calcutta*, Edward Plowden Archer Tawney, m.
 2 *Harwich*, Arthur B. Shute, m.
 3 *Bombay*, Wm. Hallett Connolly, m.
 4 *Kurrachee*, Nigel Maxwell, m.
 5 *Malta*, John Adey, l.c.
 6 *Shoeburyness*, C. N. Simpson, m.
 7 *Dover*, George N. H. Barlow, m.
 8 *Delhi*, Thos. Robt. Harkness, m.
 9 *Allahabad*, George Wright, m.
 10 *Dover*, Chas. Edwyn Jervois, m.
 11 *Gibraltar*, H. Martyn Slater, m.
 12 *Campbellpore (for Mooltan)*, Alex. Burridge Purvis, m.
 13 *Aden*, Thos. K. E. Johnston, m.
 14 *Sheerness*, Wm. Hen. Darby, m.
 15 *Dover*, Octavius Rowe, m.
 16 *Egypt*, John H. L. Dallas, m.
 17 *Malta*, Geo. Edwd. Weigall, m.
 18 *Gibraltar*, A. Hamilton-Gordon, m.
 19 *Gibraltar*, Wilfrid Heron Cummings, m.
 20 *Gibraltar*, Wm. C. Anderson, m.
 21 *Gibraltar*, F. W. G. Tothill, m.
 22 *Gibraltar*, F. B. B. Toms, m.
 23 *Gibraltar*, Hen. Alves Inglis, m.
 24 *Bombay*, Albert H. Callwell, m.
 25 *Shoeburyness*, Maurice M. Morris, m.
 26 *Aden*, Edward John Kenworthy Priestley, m.
 27 *Sheerness*, Geo. H. Bittleston, m.
 DAPERS.—*Lt.-Cols.*, Fredk. Tyssen Mackinlay Beaver, *Woolwich*; James Volant Vashon Baker, *Dover*; Fredk. Arthur Aylmer, *Great Yarmouth*. *Majors*, John Francis Craig (Dép. 1); Gilbert Boys Smith (Dép. 2). *Adjts.*, Reg. Gordon Merriman, d.s.o., *capt.*, Dépt, *Dover*; John Philip Du Cane, *capt.*, *Great Yarmouth*.

MILITIA.

- Kent (Dover)*—*Lt.-Col.*, Edward Lawrence F. Jennings, *c. Major*, B. Lewis-Barned (*hon.*).
Norfolk (Great Yarmouth)—*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Coke, *c. Major*, Fras. D'A. W. C. Newcome, l.c.
Suffolk (Ipswich)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Lionel Tillotson, *Major*, E. C. Moor (*hon.*). *Adjts.*, Stuart Huntly Hooper, *capt.*
Sussex (Eastbourne)—*Lt.-Col.*, Alfred Robert Margary, *c. Major*, Rushton W. Adamson. *Adjutant*, Arthur Mackintosh Balfour, *capt.*

SOUTHERN DIVISION—Portsmouth.

- Lt.-Cols.*, (Home) Hy. Humphreys Crookenden, *c.*, and James Hurley Rosseter, *Portsmouth*; Fredk. Augustus Bowles, *Weymouth*; Wm. Whitmore S a h, *Golden Hill (I. of W.)*; George Robert Moore, *Fort Grange, Gosport*; James R. Silver O. Hewitt, *c.*, *Londonderry*; Edgar Holford Walker, *Cork Harbour*. (Abroad) George Dalrymple Fanshawe, *Ceylon*; De Courcy Daniell, *Eden Moyle Baker*, *Walter Ferrer Graham*, *Malta*; Chas. Leslie Casey, *Singapore*; Geo. Pridham Owen, *Roorkee*; Herb. P. Willoughby, *Aden*; Arth. Reginald Fraser, *Hong Kong*; William Sworder Walford, *Rangoon*.
 1 Company, *Cork Harbour*, Cecil Arthur Howard, m.
 2 *Gibraltar*, Thos. Wm. Powles, m.
 3 *Portsmouth*, Hen. B. Gundry, m.
 4 *Weymouth*, G. Wade R. Fulton, m.
 5 *Agra*, Arthur H. W. Brett, m.
 6 *Ceylon*, Richd. F. Johnson, m.
 7 *Quetta*, Jas. T. Johnston, m.
 8 *Bermuda*, Gerald T. Kelaart, m.
 9 *Roorkee*, Fras. B. Jackson, m.
 10 *Portsmouth*, Bowley Wynyard, m.
 11 *Rangoon*, H. C. Molesworth, m.
 12 *Singapore*, John Lewes, m.
 13 *Golden Hill*, Fras. Waldron, m.
 14 *Portsmouth*, Harry Geo. Weir, m.
 15 *Gosport*, John E. H. Allen, m.
 16 *Malta*, Charles Edward Callwell, m.
 17 *Malta*, John de Winton Lardner-Clarke, m.
 18 *Ferozepore*, J. Oxley English, m.
 19 *Malta*, Henry C. G. Taylor, m.
 20 *Fort Fareham*, Thomas Henry Jackson Woodrow, m.
 21 *Aden*, Kempster Knapp, *capt.*
 22 *Jamaica*, Walter Lambert, m.
 23 *Bombay*, A. C. T. Boileau, m.
 24 *Mooltan*, Henry Oct. Piers, m.
 25 *Hong Kong*, Alfd. Matthews, m.
 26 *Malta*, Thos. V. W. Phillips, m.
 27 *Cork Harbour*, Henry Edward Fane Gould-Adams, *capt.*
 28 *Quetta*, Arthur Tracey, m.
 29 *Malta*, Ernest C. Wace, d.s.o., m.
 30 *Malta*, W. S. Churchward, m.
 31 *Cork Harb.*, John Percy Fell, m.

32 *Sandown (I. W.)*, Manley Ogden Hopkins, m.33 *Peshawur*, Wm. Jas. Honner, m.34 *Portsmouth*, Robert Maziere Brady, m.35 *Singapore*, P. B. Hanham, m.36 *Gibraltar*, Raymd. C. Foster, m.37 *Ceylon*, Robt. Addison Rigg, m.38 *Hong Kong*, Fredk. M. Close, m.39 *Leith Fort*, Julian Arthur Lalbaldiniere, m.40 *Golden Hill*, F. J. Græme, m.41 *Fareham*, Thos. F. Foster Chamberlain, m.

DAPERS.—Lt.-Cols., Charles John Blake, *Fort Rowner*; Robert Wm. P. Robertson, *Cork*; Arth. Jas. Dunninge, *c.*, *Seaforth*; Hon. George James Playfair, *Aberdeen*; Hans Charles Maunsell Woods, *Leith Fort*; *Majors* (Dep. 1), Maurice Wm. P. Block, *Fort Rowner*, *Gosport*; (Dep. 2), Arth. Mordaunt Murray, *Seaforth Barracks, Liverpool*.

MILITIA.

Antrim (Carrickfergus)—*Lt.-Col.*, Eldred Thomas Pottinger, *c. Major*, James L. Alison, l.c.; Edwd. J. Kinsey. *Adjts.*, Archibald Paris, r.m.a., *capt.*

S.E. of Scotland (*Dunbar*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas A. Houstoun-Boswall-Preston, *c. Major*, John C. Innes, l.c. *Adjts.*, Fras. Middleton Davidson, r.a., *capt.* *Cork (Fort Elizabeth)*—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas Ainslie Lunham, *c. Major*, Richard T. Welch, l.c. *Adjts.*, John Joseph MacMahon, r.a., *capt.*

Donegal (Letterkenny)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thos. E. Batt, *c. Majors*, George Griffith, William D. Swiney. *Adjts.*, Michael Hudson Courtenay, r.a., *capt.*

Dublin City (Dublin)—*Lt.-Col.*, Wykeham C. Dickenson, *c. Major*, Arthur W. Thompson, l.c. *Adjts.*, Percy Douglas Hamilton, r.a., *capt.*

Edinburgh (Edinburgh)—*Lt.-Col.*, Alan John Colquhoun, c.b., *c. Majors*, Robert Seton Marshall, William Scott. *Adjts.*, Geo. Ambrose Cardew, r.a., *capt.*

Fife (Dunfermline)—*Lt.-Col.*, George Murray Boothby. *Major*, Robt. Davidson. *Adjts.*, Wm. Bathurst Harkness, r.m.a., *capt.*

Forfar and Kincardine (Montrose)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Lord Carnegie, *c. Major*, Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay. *Adjts.*, Gunning Morehead Campbell, *capt.* r.m.a.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Sandown)—*Lt.-Col.*, Maitland Moore-Lane, *c. Majors*, William L. N. Clayton, l.c.; John Mouat F. Hunt, l.c. *Adjts.*, Charles Lyon, *capt.* r.a.

Lancashire (Seaforth)—*Lt.-Col.*, Stanley Arnold, *c. Major*, Wm.

Hall Walker, *i.c. Adj.*, Wm. Dutton Burrard, *capt. B.A.*
 Limerick City (Limerick)—*Lt.-Col.*, William D. Maunsell, *c. Major*, Wm. A. Bentley, *Adj.* (vacant).
 Mid-Ulster (Dungannon)—*Lt.-Col.*, Robert J. P. Saunders, *c. Major*, John S. Irwin, *i.c. Adj.*, Jas. Bacchus Parry, *capt. B.A.*
 Tipperary (Templemore)—*Lt.-Col.*, Fredk. Jas. S. Lecky, *Major*, Austin F. Budden, *i.c. Adj.*, Richard Cradock Brown, *B.M.A., capt.*
 Waterford (Waterford)—*Lt.-Col.*, Hy. W. Fortescue Chapman, *c. Major*, Robert T. Carew, *jun. Adj.*, Clement H. Milward, *capt.*
 West of Scotland (Maryhill Barrack, Glasgow)—*Lt.-Col.*, Jas. Younger, *c. Maj.*, Fras. A. Walker-Jones, *Adj.*, Chas. John Fisher, *capt. B.A.*
 Wicklow (Wicklow)—*Lt.-Col.*, Henry E. W. de Robeck, *Major*, William Heighington, *i.c. Adj.*, Meade J. Crosbie Dennis, *capt.*
 Sligo (Sligo)—*Lt.-Col.*, William G. Wood-Martin, *A.D.C., c. Maj.*, Gerrard M. Eccles, *Paym.*, Albert H. Knox, *Adj.*, Thomas Edwd. Wingfield Bidgood, *capt.*
 Londonderry (Londonderry)—*Lt.-Col.*, David W. Stevenson, *Major*, Alexander Boyle, (*hon.*) *Adj.*, Gilbert Edwd. Bryant, *capt. B.A.*
 Clare (Ennis)—*Lt.-Col.*, Daniel M. Massy, *c. Major*, George O'Callaghan-Westropp, *Paymaster*, C. M. Parkinson, *Adj.*, Lewis Peile Carden, *capt. B.A.*
WESTERN DIVISION—Devonport.
Lieut.-Colonels, (Home) Warren Hastings Frith, William James Fowler, Lewis Edmund Coker, *Devonport*; Geo. Burges Allen, *Cardif*; Charles Maximilian Western, *Pembroke Dock*; Al-

fred Luther Lane, *Falmouth*. (Abroad), James Cecil Dalton, *Bermuda*; Alex. William Anstruther-Duncan, *Halifax, N.S.*; Constantine Rodney Wm. Hervey, *Kurrachee*; Jas. Keith Trotter, *c.m.g., Cape*; Gordon Geo. Monck-Mason, *Barrackpore*.
 1 Company, *Halifax, N.S.*, Cecil Edw. Hamilton Heyman, *m.*
 2 *Pembroke Dock*, William Hugh Edward Dobie, *m.*
 3 *Bermuda*, Edmd. B. Anderson, *m.*
 4 *Roorkee*, C. Aloysis Ryan, *m.*
 5 *Rawal Pindi*, Arth H. Browne, *m.*
 6 *Guernsey*, Geo. J. F. Talbot, *m.*
 7 *Trinulgherry*, F. R. Thackeray, *m.*
 8 *Pembroke Dock*, Wm. J. Hicks, *m.*
 9 *Jhansi*, Arthur Hugh Block, *m.*
 10 *Devonport*, Fredk. E. Kent, *m.*
 11 *Kurrachee*, Hen. L. Gardiner, *m.*
 12 *Devonport*, C. H. Alexander, *m.*
 13 *Devonport*, H. W. Morrisson, *m.*
 14 *Cape*, Edwd. Arth. Smith, *m.*
 15 *Devonport*, Edm. G. Nicolls, *m.*
 16 *Barrackpore*, Edward Umfreville Blackett, *m.*
 17 *Jersey*, Wm. Fred. Cockburn, *m.*
 18 *Bombay*, J. Wolfe Murray, *m.*
 19 *Halifax, N.S.*, J. C. Marston, *m.*
 20 *Halifax, N.S.*, J. O. Hodgson, *m.*
 21 *Devonport*, A. Mansel, *d.s.o., m.*
 22 *Roorkee*, Sidney Thornton, *m.*
 23 *Cape*, James A. Tyler, *capt.*
 24 *Mauritius*, Gerald d'Arragon Alexander, *m.*
 25 *Quetta*, Fred. H. J. Birch, *m.*
 26 *Mauritius*, H. S. Nelson, *m.*
 27 *Pembroke Dock*, B. L. Eman, *m.*
DEPOTS—Lt.-Cols., John Minnett Taber, *Scarborough*; Lewis Edmund Coker, *Devonport. Majors* (Dep. 1), David Fitzgerald Downing, *Crownhill Fort, Plymouth*; (Dep. 2) Montague Bertie Gosset Jackson, *Scarborough*.
MILITIA.
 Cornwall and Devon Miners (*Falmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas

Moor A. Horsford, *c. Major*, Francis John Hext, *i.c. Adj.*, Wm. Reginald W. James, *capt. Devon (Devonport)—Lt.-Col.*, Wm. Gorges Lowther, *c. Major*, Owen Willmer White, *Adj.*, Montgomery Launcelet Carleton, *capt.*
 Durham (Sunderland)—*Lt.-Col.*, Harold P. Dittmas, *Majors*, Thos. Chas. Mackenzie, *i.c.*; John Cook H. Mansel Jones, *Adj.*, Arthur Estcourt Harrison, *capt.*
 Glamorgan (Swansea)—*Lt.-Col.*, Wm. R. Wright, *c. Major*, Robert B. Robertson, *Adj.*, Ernest Frederic Hall, *capt.*
 Northumberland (Berwick-on-Tweed)—*Lt.-Col.*, Henry Beat Hans Hamilton, *c. Major*, Charles C. Edwards, *i.c. Adj.*, D'Arcy Brownlow Preston, *capt.*
 Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Emlyn, *c. Major*, Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, *Bart., i.c. Adj.*, Edward Turner, *capt.*
 Pembroke (Milford Haven)—*Lt.-Col.*, Fras. Perrott Edwards, *c. Major*, Wm. Chas. Cope, *Adj.*, Herbert E. Bruce Lane, *capt.*
 Yorkshire (Scarborough)—*Lt.-Col.*, James Digby Legard, *c. Major*, Robert Lealey, *Adj.*, John Marshall Burt, *capt.*
 Cardigan (Aberystwith)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas Lloyd, *o.b., c. Major*, Gilbert Saltoun Jones, *i.c. Adj.*, Stephen Lushington, *capt.*

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.
 £10,100.
Lieut.-Colonel, Paolo Bernard.
Majors, Antonio Gatt, Alexander Mattei, Alfred Trapani, Rinaldo Briffa, Alfred Vella.
Paymaster, Louis Monreal, *capt.*
Adj., Joseph Fras. Bernard, *capt.*

Corps of Royal Engineers (£288,500).

(I)

C.J., Duke of Cambridge, *k.g., f.m.*
Cpls. Comm. (£990 each), Sir John Lintorn Archibald Simons, *c.o.b., f.m.*; Robert Gorges Hamilton, *c.*; Wm. Charles Hadden, *g.*; Horace William Montag, *c.o.b., g.*; Charles Fanshawe, *g.*; Sir James Frankfort Manners Browne, *k.o.b., g.*; John Bayly, *o.b., g.*; Sir Thos. Lionel John Gallwey, *k.o.m.g., l.g.*; Richard Dyott, *l.g.*
 (Late Bengal.)
Cpls.-Com., Alex. Fraser, *c.o.b., g.*; Sir Frederick Richard Maunsell, *k.o.b., g.*; Sir Edward Chas. Sparshott Williams, *k.o.i.r., g.*; Sir Aeneas Perkins, *k.o.b., g.*

(Late Madras.)
Cpls.-Com., Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, *k.o.s.i., g.*; Francis Hornblow Rundall, *c.o.s.i., g.* (Late Bombay.)
Cpls.-Com., Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, *k.o.s.i., g.*; Wm. West Goodfellow, *c.o.b., g.*
Lieutenant-Colonels, Ed. Crozier Sibbald Moore, *c., Bermuda*; Edward Pemberton Leach, *c.o.b., V.C., c., Halifax, N.S.*; Matthew Henry Purcell, *c., Gibraltar*; John du Terreau Bogle, *c., Singapore*; Wm. Aldworthy Home Hare, *c., Brighton*; Arthur Octavius Green, *o., Egypt*; Jas. Fredk. Lewis, *c., War Office*; Felician Rola de Wolski, *c., Mauritius*; Robt. Martin Bark-

lie, *c., Alexandria*; Alex. Wm. Smart, *c., Courtney Clarke Rawson, c., Madras*; William George Morris, *c.m.g., c., Chatham*; Hen. Hamilton Settle, *d.s.o., c., War Office*; Henry Clarke, *Punjab*; Fras. Jeremy Day, *Guernsey*; Louis Faulkner Brown, *York*; Duncan Alexander Johnston, *Southampton*; Charles Hervey Bagot, *Dublin*; Sir George Sydenham Clarke, *k.o.m.g., Woolwich Arsenal*; Geo. Alex. Cockburn, *Curragh*; Henry Oliphant Selby, *Bombay*; St. George Mervyn Kirke, *Malta*; Mark Henry Geo. Goldie, *Aldershot*; Fredk. Thos. Nelson Spratt, *Bombay*; Arthur Thomas Preston, *Isle of Wight*; Arthur Robt. Ford Dorward, *d.s.o.,*

Jamaica; Robt. Maxwell Hyslop, *War Office*; Horatio Arthur Yorke, *Board of Trade*; George Barker, *War Office*; Horatio Dove, *Jersey*; Jas. Campbell Barker, *Shorncliffe*; James Cameron, *Malta*; Wm. Peacocke, *c.m.g., Madras*; Richd. T. Orpen, *Bombay*; Geo. Robt. Rollo Savage, *Ceylon*; Pechell Haslett, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; George Wm. Addison, *Board of Trade*; Alfred Porcelli, *Madras*; Jas. White Thurburn, *Punjab*; Frederic Gosset, *Pembroke Dock*; Chandos Hoskyns, *Bengal*; Edw. Robt. Hussey, *Southampton*; St. George Corbet Gore, Robert Oliver Lloyd, *Bengal*; Claude Reignier Conder, *Weymouth*; Woodforde George Du Boulay, *Woolwich*; Edmund William Creswell, *Bengal*; Thos. Ryder Main, *Plymouth*; Charles Wm. Sherrard, Henry Waugh Renny-Tailyour, *Chatham*; William Pitt, *Aldershot*; Charles Wilkinson, *Portsea*; Horatio Holt Hart, *Bombay*; Owen Vidal Boddy, Chas. Boyd Wilkieson, *Trah Fd. Force*; Edw. Dickinson, *Barbados*; William Fredk. N. Noel, *Natal*; Charles Aug. Rochfort-Boyd, *Aldershot*; Monier Williams Skinner, Wm. Terence Shone, *c.b., d.s.o., c., Bombay*; Walter Hanbury White, *Bengal*; James Montague Taylor Badgley, *Madras*; Henry Wm. Duperrier, *Punjab*; Ferdinand Wallis Bennet, *Belfast*; Alfred Heathcote, *Punjab*; Richard Thompson, *Sheerness*; Edmond J. T. Ross of Bladensburg, *Liverpool*; Stewart McMurdo Maycock, *Gosport*; Edw. John Dewing, *Gibraltar*; Noel Montagu Lake, *War Office*; Henry Lake Wells, *c.i.e., Persia*; Edward Raban, *Admiralty*; Martin Martin, *Bengal*; Buchanan Scott, *c.i.e., Bombay*; Suene Grant, *Punjab*; Richard Matthews Ruck, *Shoeburyness*; Simeon Hardy Exham, *Portsmouth Dockyard*; Edw. G. Glennie, *Bombay*; George Fredk. Wilson, *Bengal*; Herbert Hugh Muirhead, *Victoria, Brit. Columbia*; Gother Fyers Mann, *Bombay*; H. Lethbridge Jessep, *Aldershot*; Harold Pemberton Leach, *c.b., d.s.o., c., Punjab*; Wm. Harold Chippindall, *Sandhurst Coliege*; Alfred Crawford Bruce, *Bengal*; Edmond William Cotter, *Cork*; Edward John Bor, *Bermuda*; Henry Edw. McCallum, *c.m.g., Governor of Lagos*; John H. Chenevix Harrison, *Adjt. Vols.*

Majors, James Kellie, *Bengal*; Pelham Geo. Von Donop, *London*; Wm. Lewis Clinton Baddeley, *Madras*; Henry Dacres

Olivier, *Bombay*; Henry Whistler Smith-Rewse, *War Office*; John Edward Blackburn, *Aldershot*; Harry D'Arch Breton, *Shoeburyness*; Henry Palmer Knight, *Gravesend*; Wm. Hy. Goldney, *Dover*; Francis Seymour Leslie, *War Office*; Carmichael Light Young, *Ceylon*; Julian John Levenson, *c.m.g., London*; Richd. Lionel Hippisley, *Aldershot*; Robert Charles Hellard, *Dublin*; John Colin Livingston Campbell, *Edinburgh*; George Davidson, *Bombay*; Chas. Knight Wood, *Malta*; Gerald Hope Wildig O'Sullivan, Ernest Blunt, *Trah Fd. Force*; John Burn-Murdoch, *Madras*; Chas. Conyngham Ellis, *Bengal*; James Birch Sharpe, *Woolwich*; Thomas Digby, *Madras*; Maurice Chas. Barton, *Bengal*; Ronald Charles Maxwell, *Aldershot*; Hen. Davison Love, *Madras*; John Warre Bill, *R.M. Academy*; Kenneth Mackean, *St. Lucia*; Arthur Henry Bagnold, *Exeter*; Willoughby Verner Constable, *Punjab*; Robert Henry Jennings, *Bombay*; Algernon Campbell Foley, *Cardiff*; Chas. Hen. Darling, *Portsmouth*; Herbert Edward Rawson, *London*; Wm. Jacob Mackenzie, *Malta*; Henry S. Andrews-Speed, *Punjab*; Philip Thos. Buston, *Dublin*; John Charles Tyler, *Colchester*; Geo. Hamilton Sim, *Chatham*; John Chas. Campbell, *Dublin*; Hen. Finnis, Jas. Archibald Ferrier, *d.s.o., Punjab*; John Davidson Fullerton, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Chas. Reginald Hoskyn, *Edgar Chas. Spilsbury, Trah Fd. Force*; Geo. Turner Jones, *Bombay*; William Daniel Conner, *R.M. Academy*; Waldemar Delmar Lindley, *Hong Kong*; Edward Hugh Bethel, *York*; Fredk. Wm. Town Attree, *Bombay*; Hon. Milo Geo. Talbot, *Egypt*; Alexr. Lechmere Main, Samuel Arthur Einem Hickson, *d.s.o., Bombay*; Gerald C. Penrice Onslow, *Bengal*; Wm. Fras. Howard Stafford, *Curragh*; Edmond Aug. Waller, *Madras*; Arth. Herb. Kenney, *c.m.g., Chatham*; Robt. Alex. Wahab, *c.i.e., l.c., Punjab*; Wm. Aug. Edmd. St. Clair, *Dublin*; Geo. Alfred Tower, *Chatham*; Edmd. Spencer Earleley Childers, *l.c., Cape Town*; Cecil Vernon Wingfield-Stratford, *Isle of Wight*; Levick Bransby Friend, *Egypt*; Gerald Edward Shute, *Bombay*; Fredk. Rainsford - Hannay, *Chester*; Herbert de Haga Haig, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Cooper Penrose, *War Office*; John George Day, *Bengal*; Geoffrey Morehead

Porter, *Bengal*; Henry Jos. Walker Jerome, Geo. Kenneth Scott - Moncrieff, *Chatham*; Hugh Montgomerie Sinclair, *Punjab*; Edward Ranulph Kenyon, *Devonport Dockyard*; Saml. Charles Norton Grant, *War Office*; Charles McGuire Bate, *Mauritius*; John Crawford Middlemass, *Pembroke Dock*; Fredk. Peel, *Bengal*; John Galloway Lutyens, *Punjab*; Cedric Maxwell, *Norwich*; Alfred Edwd. Wrottesley, *Aldershot*; Stewart Dalrymple Cleeve, *Portsmouth*; Alfred Cragh MacDonnell, *Chatham*; Ernest Joseph Geo. Boyce, *Ceylon*; Hf. Appleton, *Punjab*; John Elford Dickie, *Bengal*; Henry Edwd. Tyler, *Bombay*; Herbert Edwd. Staey Abbott, *d.s.o., Punjab*; Hubert John Foster, *Edinburgh*; Charles Edward Haynes, *Malta*; Horace Hutton Barnet, *Bombay*; Oliver Edwal Ruck, *Bermuda*; Charles Blair Mayne, *Chatham*; Henry Edwd. Goodwyn, *d.s.o., Madras*; Walter Andrew Gale, *Bengal*; Walter Francis Hawkins, *Aldershot*; Mortimer John Slater, *Jamaica*; Alfred Hubert Randolph, *War Office*; Louis Charles Jackson, *Chatham*; Ralph Pudsay Little-dale, *Glasgow*; Chas. Ernest Commeline, *Halifax, N.S.*; James Henry Cowan, *Portsmouth*; Francis George Bond, *Bengal*; Geo. Francis Levenson, *Dublin*; Fredk. Gilbert Bowles, *Norwich*; Francis Bacon Longe, *Bengal*; Wm. Harry Turton, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Geo. Huntly Blair Gordon, *Harwich*; Thos. de la Haye Brotherton, *Malta*; George Anderson Carr, *Chatham*; Arthur James Kelly, *London*; Edwd. Chas. Stanton, *Bengal*; Frederick Crofton Heath, *Chatham*; Fredk. Manley Glubb, *Hilsea*; Andrew Graham Thomson, Ernest St. Clair Pemberton, Henry David Laffan, Henry Merrick Lawson, *War Office*; John Arthur Tanner, *d.s.o., Punjab*; Alfred Robt. M. Sankey, *Dublin*; Frank Romilly Reynolds, *Edinburgh*; Felix Denis Francis MacCarthy, *Curragh*; James Laird Irvine, *Aldershot*; Hugh Milbourne Jackson, *Chester*; Edward Agar, *Portsmouth*; Spring Robert Rice, *Aldershot*; Arthur Douglas Meeres, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Horatio Norris Dumbleton, *Portsmouth*; Theodore J. W. Prendergast, *Isle of Wight*; Hampden Hugh Massy, *Aldershot*; Henry Benj. Naylor Adair, *Dover*; Charles Wm. R. St. John, *Belfast*; Wm. Yolland, *Halifax, N.S.*; Alfred Mont-

gomery Mantell, *Southampton*,
Paul Robt. Burn-Murdoch, *War Office*; Godfrey Williams, *Punjab*; Wm. Huskisson, *Chatham*; Thomas Andrew Cregan, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Edward Druitt, *Chatham*; Harold Frank Chesney, *Punjab*; Henry John Watt Brownrigg, *Woolwich*; Henry Lawrence C. H. Stafford, *Colchester*; Francis James Anderson, *Aldershot*; Leonard Arthur Arkwright, *Egypt*; Philip Chas. Gubbins, *Belfast*; Wm. Alan Cairnes, *Dublin*; Godfrey H. Wolley Stockdale, *Plymouth*; Stuart Davidson, *War Office*; Richard Leigh, *Preston*; Frank Herbert Horniblow, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Walter Way Baker, *War Office*; Bruce Bromner Russell, *Punjab*; Hugh Aug. Lawrence Paterson, *Portland*; Charles Douglas Learoyd, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Stephen Leslie Norris, *Edinburgh*; Herbert Mullaly, *Punjab*; Wm. Henry Hinde, *Leeds*; Dudley Acland Mills, *Devonport*; John Winn, *Bermuda*; Sidney Gerald Burrard, *Bengal*; Francis Henry Kelly, *Tirah Fd. Force*; Henry Somerset King, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Clement A. R. Browne, *Madras*; Walter Russell, *Mauritius*; Fredk. Vaughan Jeffreys, *Aldershot*.

Adjt., Hugh Bruce Williams, *capt.*, E. E. Troops, *Aldershot*.

Head Quarters of Companies.
1st—Cork Harbour (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Fortress).
3rd—41 Charing Cross, London (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Sub. Miners).
5th—Portsmouth (Fortress).
6th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
7th—Curragh (Field).
8th—Chatham (Railway).
9th—Chatham (Fortress).
10th—Woolwich (Railway).
11th—Chatham (Field).
12th—Aldershot (Field).
13th—Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—Bedford (Survey).
17th—Aldershot (Field).
18th—Halifax, N.S. (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
21st—Felixstowe (Sub. Miners).
22nd—I. of Wight (Sub. Miners).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).
24th—Malta (Fortress).
25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
26th—Aldershot (Field).
27th—Bermuda (Sub. Miners).
28th—Malta (Submarine Miners).
29th—Cape Town (Fortress).
30th—Plymouth (Sub. Miners).
31st—Chatham (Fortress).
32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
33rd—Cork Harb. (Sub. Miners).
34th—Gravesend (Sub. Miners).
35th—Pembroke Dk. (Sub. Miners).
36th—Bermuda (Fortress).
37th—Curragh (Field).
38th—Shorncliffe (Field).
39th—Sheerness (Sub. Miners).

40th—Halifax, N.S. (Sub. Miners).
41st—Ceylon & Singapore (Fort.).
42nd—Malta (Fortress).
43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
Dépôts—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, M (Sub. Miners), and N Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Battalion.
1st Division—Aldershot.
2nd Division—London (20 Fore Street, E.C.)
Bridging Battalion.
A and B Troops, Aldershot.
Mounted Detachment and Field Dépôt R. E. Troops—Aldershot.
Balloon Dépôt and Section—Aldershot.

ENGINEER MILITIA—£6,185.
Fortress Forces.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Lieut.-Col., Sir Richd. H. Williams-Bulkeley, *Bert.*
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—Lt.-Col., Wm. E. Capel Currie, *c.*
Submarine Miners.
Portsmouth—Maj., T. E. A. Jones.
Needles—Maj., Leonard N. Barrow.
Plymouth—Maj., R. P. Pilgrim, *l.c.*
Thames—Maj., C. Purvis Boyd, *l.c.*
Medway—Maj., Richard Colley Wellesley, *l.c.*
Harwich—Majors, Francis Wm. Panzera; Francis Gumley.
Milford Haven—Major, H. Davis.
Plymouth (Westerns)—Major, Chichey S. Baker, *l.c.*
Humber—Maj., W. H. Wellsted, *l.c.*
Falmouth—Major, Chas. Herbert L. Baakerville.

Infantry (£2,130,000; Militia, £208,000). FOOT GUARDS (£164,400).

GREENADIER GUARDS. (1) *Regtl. Headq.*, Horse Gds. Whitehall. *Col.*, Duke of Cambridge, *k. g. f. m.* *Regtl. Comdt.*, Laurence James Oliphant, *m. v. o., c.* *Regtl. Adjt.*, Visct. Kilboursie, *lt.*
1st Batt., *Gibraltar.*
Lieut.-Col., Villiers Hatton, *c.*
Majors, Francis Lloyd (2nd), Henry Goulburn, Hon. Gilbert Legh, Wm. A. L. Fox-Pitt.
Adjt., Geo. F. Molyneux-Montgomerie, *lt.*
2nd Battalion, *Wellington Barrks.*
Lieut.-Col., Horace Ricardo, *c.*
Majors, Archer Parry Crawley (2nd), Henry Streetfield, David Alex. Kinloch, R. Scott-Kerr.
Adjutant, Maxwell Earle, *lt.*
3rd Batt., *Chelsea Barracks.*
Lieut.-Col., Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, *c. b., c. m. g., c.*
Majors, Eyre M. Stewart Crabbe (2nd), Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, Thomas H. H. Bradford-Atkinson.
Adjt., G. C. Walker-Heneage, *lt.*
COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1) *Regimental Headquarters*, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W.

Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, *g. c. b., g. (Ginies).* *Regimental Commandant*, Viscount Falmouth, *c. b., m. v. o., c.* *Regimental Adjutant*, Hugh Clement Sutton, *lt.* *Solicitor*, Robt. J. P. Broughton.
1st Battalion, *Tower of London.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. A. Graves-Sawle, *c.* *Majors*, Vesey John Dawson (2nd), Hon. Henry Chas. Legge, *m. v. o. (Esquerry)*, Herbert Conyers Surtees, Marquis of Winchester, Henry Gwynn Deane Shute.
Adjt., Harry Wm. Ludovic H. Heathcoat-Amory, *lt.*
2nd Battalion, *Windsor.*
Lieut.-Col., Reginald Pole-Carew, *c. b., c.* *Majors*, Alfred Edward Codrington (2nd), Horace Robert Stopford, Hon. Arthur H. Henniker-Major, Geo. Pleydell-Bouverie.
Adjt., Julian McCarty Steele, *lt.*
BOOTS GUARDS. (1) *Regimental Headquarters*, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W. *Colonel*, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, *k. g., g. (Aldershot).* *Regimental Commandant*, Barring-

ton Bulkey Douglas Campbell, *m. v. o., c.* *Regimental Adjutant*, James Wm. Smith-Neill, *lt.*
1st Battalion, *Wellington Barracks.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Midmay Willson Willson, *c. b., c.* *Major & Lt.-Col.*, Frederick Lorn Campbell, *c. (2nd).* *Majors*, Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple - Hamilton, Frederick Wm. Romilly, *d. s. o.*; Laurence Geo. Drummond, William P. Pulteney, *d. s. o.*
Adjt., Henry Cecil Lowther, *lt.*
2nd Battalion, *Chelsea Barracks.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Inigo Richmond Jones, *c.* *Major & Lt.-Col.*, Arthur Henry Paget, *c. (2nd).* *Majors*, Archibald Spencer Drummond, John Bouchier Stracey, Hon. Charles Warbord.
Adjt., Gerald Jas. Cuthbert, *capt.*
GUARDS DÉPÔT (Caterham). *Comdg.*, Charles Arthur Andrew Frederick, *capt.* (Coldstreams). *Adjt.*, Reginald Longueville, *lt.* (Coldstreams). *Chaplain*, Rev. E. F. Newman, *m. a.*

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS OF THE LINE (£2,130,000).

[Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. (Princess Louise's.) (1)

District No. 91.—*Stirling*.
Colonel, Sir John Alex. Ewart, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Marsden Samuel Jas. Sunderland, D.S.O., *c.*
1st Batt. (former designation, the 91st Foot), *Glasgow*.
Lieut.-Colonel, Ormelie Campbl. Hannay (till June, 1899).
Majors, Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff, Stanley Paterson, Edward Brabazon Urveston, Alfred Edward John Cavanish.
Adjt., E. C. Hamilton Grant, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (93rd Ft.), *Tochi Field Force, Punjab*.
Lt.-Col., J. D. Fetherstonhaugh.
Majors, John Stirling Napier, John Haseluck Campbell, Charles Grant, Alexander Wilson, *c.*
Paym., Claude Wm. Hedley Bell, *lt. Adjutant*, Ailie Sutherland, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Highland Mil.), *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, K.T., *c.*
Majors, T. Robertson-Chaplin, *l.c.*;
Sir Wm. Orr-Ewing, *Bt. (hon.)*.
Adjt., Alexander F. Mackenzie, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.) *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Archibald C. D. Dick, *l.c.*;
Montagu Douglas Campbell, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Alan Foster, *capt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 16.—*Bedford*.
Col., Sir John Wm. Cox, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Sir Geo. Albert De Hochepeid-Larpent, *Bart., c.*
1st Batt. (16th Ft.), *Umballa, Punjab*.
Lt.-Col., William Henry Riddell.
Majors, William Aldworth, D.S.O., Frederick W. Becher, Alfred Robert Lloyd, Geo. J. Ninian Logan-Home.
Paym., Arthur Alan Collyer, *lt.*
Adjt., Edwd. Durore Piskard-Cambridge, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (16th Ft.), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., William Henry Young.
Majors, Justice Chapman Tilly, Wentworth Odiarne Cavenagh, Affleck Alex. Fraser, Thomas Hammond.
Adjt., Chas. R. J. Griffith, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bedford*.
Lieut.-Col., Alfred H. Lucas, *c.*
Majors, Duke of Bedford, George O'Neil Segrave, *l.c.*
Adjt., Samuel Alex James, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Hertford*.
Hon. Col., Marq. of Salisbury, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Majors, Sir Edgar Reg. Saunders Sebright, *Bt.*, Visct. Marsham.
Adjt., Henry W. U. Coates, *capt.*

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL). (Princess Charlotte of Wales's.) (1)

District No. 49.—*Reading*.
Col., Robt. Wm. Lowry, C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Thompson Dickson, *c.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot), *West Indies*.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Augustus Collings.
Majors, Charles Evans-Gordon, Granville de la Motte Faunce, Charles Mackenzie Edwards, Ernest Henry Burney.
Adjt., David Blake Maurice, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (66th Ft.), *St. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., Alexr. Henry Fraser, *c.*
Majors, Francis Charles Carter, Elmhurst Rhodes, D.S.O., Hyacinth Lynch, Frederick Wm. N. McCracken.
Adjt., Sir Thos. E. Sabine Pasley, *Bart., capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Reading*.
Lt.-Col., Thomas John Bowles.
Majors, Lord George Murray Pratt, Arthur William H. Hay.
Adjt., Charles Turner, *capt.*

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 34.—*Carlisle*.
Colonel, Sir Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeny, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, J. Foord Hilton, *c.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Malta*.
Lt.-Col., John Henry E. Hinde.
Majors, Gerald Hedley Owens, Robt. Williams Andrews, Chas. G. Matthews-Donaldson, John Stannus Pelly, Harold Arthur S. Barkworth.
Adjt., Wm. Fleetwood Nash, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., Jefferson Serrell Wood.
Majors, Robert H. G. Heygate, D.S.O., Jno. Page Wood; Hervey Sandby Mayhew.
Adjt., Regd. de B. Chichester, *capt.*
3rd (Cumberland Mil.), *Carlisle*.
Lt.-Col., James Robert Bain, *c.*
Majors, G. F. A. H. Le Fleming, Noble Fleming Jenkins.
Adjt., Chas. Edw. H. Cooch, *capt.*
4th (Westmorland Mil.), *Carlisle*.
Lt.-Col., Arthur Wm. D. Lewis.
Major, Geo. A. Mounsey-Heysham.
Adjt., Percy John Bellamy, *capt.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

(The Queen's Own.) (2)
District No. 79.—*Inverness*.
Colonel, Sir Richard Chambré Hayes Taylor, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, William Gordon, *c.*
1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Col., Gordon Lorn Campbell Money, D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*
Majors, Thomas Fras. A. Watson-Kennedy, Robert Fras. Ladeveze Napier, Frederick Hacket-Thompson.

Adjt., Fredc. A. MacFarlan, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Fort George, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., James Maitland Hunt.
Majors, Thomas Arthur Mackenzie, Henry Huntly Leith Malcolm.
Adjt., Lawrence O. Grøme, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Highland Mil.), *Inverness*.

It.-Col.,
Majors, Alfred D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, *l.c.*; Robert Arth. Paterson.
Adjt., Francis Louis Scott-Kerr, *capt.*

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish Rifles.) (1)

District No. 26.—*Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Geo. H. MacKinnon, C.B., *g.*
District Officer, John Russell Mechem, *c.*
1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Shah-jan-pore, Bengal*.

Lieut.-Col., Samuel Holt Lomax.
Majors, Ernest Cooke, Cameron Chas. Douglas, Sydney Gordon Grant, Chas. H. Innes Hopkins.
Paym., William Alston Dykes, *lt.*
Adjt., Wilfred Marryat Bliss, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., Henry de Courcy Rawlins.
Majors, Home Johnstone Ferguson, Sidney Philip Strong, Edward Douglass Kennedy, Clement Baddeley Wood.
Adjutant, Fergus Murray, *lieut.*

3rd and 4th Batta. (Lanark Militia), *Hamilton, N.B.*

Lieut.-Col. Comdt., Arthur Henry Courtenay, *c.* (4).

Lieut.-Col., George Farie, *c.* (3).

Majors, William Charles Douglas (3), Montague George Johnstone, *l.c.* (4); Frederick H. Stevenson (3), Henry Chavasse (4).

Adjts., Geo. Dalbiac Luard, *capt.* (3); Arthur O. White, *capt.* (4).

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 22.—*Chester*.
Colonel, David Anderson, *g.*
District Officer, William Brooks Butlin, *c.*

1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Secunderabad, Madras*.

Lieut.-Colonel, John Deering.
Majors, Francis Wm. Bromfield; David Fras. Lewis, *l.c.* (Egypt); William Keane Richardson, Edward Ritchie Coryton Graham.
Paymaster, Henry Sargeant, *lt.*
Adjt., William Martin-Leake, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), Buttevant, Ireland.

Lt.-Col., William Fredk. Curteis.
Majors, Thomas Davison, David Phelps Chapman, Charles Richd. Hugh Hardy.
Adjt., Wm. Vincent Moul, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Ohester.
Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur Hill, *c.*
Majors, George Frederick Scott, Charles Percy Lees.
Adjt., Wm. Candler Neville, *m.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Macclesfield.
Lieut.-Col., Jn. Moutray Read, *c.*
Majors, John Alexander Arnott, Charles Harrop Beck.
Adjt., Herbt. F. N. Hopkins, *capt.*

CITY OF LONDON REGT.—

(The Royal Fusiliers). (1)

District No. 7.—Hounslow.

Colonel, Sir Richard Wilbraham, *k.c.b.*, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Gardiner Frederic Guyon, *c.*

1st Batt. (7th Foot), Mhow, Bombay.

Lt.-Col., Chas. Lysaght Mortimer.
Majors, Geo. Ewbank Briggs, Francis Chas. Annesley, Gerald Cludde Herbert.

Paym., Arthur Colin Roberts, *lt.*
Adjt., Thos. Raymond Mallock, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), Curragh.

Lt.-Col., Robt. P. Birkett Rodick.
Majors, Charles D. Myers Gall, Colin George Donald, Hector Archibald MacDonald, *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*, *l.c.*; Arthur Nugent.

Adjt., Henry E. B. Newenham, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Westminster Mil.), Hounslow.

Lt.-Col., Charles Edwd. Lang, *c.*
Majors, Henry Burgess Weatherall, Fredc. de Courcy Helbert.
Adjt., Fitzm. T. F. Scoones, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Finsbury.

Col., Lorenzo George Dundas, *c.b.*
Lt.-Col., Hen. Norton B. Good, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Ludwig Griesbach, *c.i.e.*, *l.c.*; John H. Helpman, *l.c.*

Adjutant, Cecil Francis Heyworth-Savage, *capt.*

5th (Middlesex Mil.), Hounslow.

Lieut.-Colonel, Fenwick Bulmer de Sales La Terrière, *c.*
Majors, Henry N. Pendleton, *l.c.*; George Dibley.
Adjt., Sydney T. B. Lawford, *capt.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS, (1)

District No. 88.—Galway.

Col., Joseph E. Thackwell, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Adrien Samuel Woods, *c.*

1st Batt. (88th Foot), Athlone, Ireland.

Lt.-Col., Lionel Godolphin Brooke.
Majors, Charles Edward Harman, Maurice Geo. Moore, Alfred George Goodenough Elton, Nath. Albert Delap Barton.
Adjt., Charles Victor Isacke, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (94th), Meerut, Bengal.

Lt.-Col., Edmd. Smith Brook, *c.*
Majors, John de Courcy O'Grady, Attiwell Henry Wood, Alex. W. Day Maclean, John James Francis Hume.

Adjt., Harry Adair Thompson, *capt.*

3rd (Mayo Militia), Castlebar.

Lt.-Col., Guy L. Bence-Lambert.
Major,

Paymaster, Stanhope Kenny.

Adjt., John Staples M. Lenox-Conyngham, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Galway.

Lt.-Col., Richd. Lynch Staunton.
Major, Geo. Patrick Chevers, *l.c.*

Adjt., Rob. N. A. Flanagan, *capt.*

5th (Roscommon Mil.), Boyle.

Lt.-Col., Thos. Y. L. Kirkwood.
Majors, Dayrell Talbot Hammond, *l.c.*; John F. C. Beare (*hon.*).

Adjt., Chas. Wm. Bowlyb, *capt.*

DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.

(The Sherwood Foresters). (1)

District No. 45.—Derby.

Col., Sir Daniel Lysons, *g.c.b.* (Constable of the Tower), *g.*

Dist. Officer, John G. Sparkes, *c.*

1st Batt. (45th Foot), Curragh.

Lt.-Col., John Wm. Thring Hume.
Majors, Arthur Dolben Bulpett, Fras. Clements Godley, George Seymour C. Jenkinson, Chas. Newcomen Watts.

Adjt., James Albert Beeks, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), Rawal Pindi, Tirah Field Force, Punjab.

Lt.-Col., Edward Cecil Dowse.

Majors, Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, *d.s.o.*; Frederick E. Verney Taylor, Harold Carmichael Wylly, Ernest A. Gardiner Gosset.

Paym., Chas. R. Mortimer, *lt.*

Adjt., Thomas H. M. Green, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Derby.

Lt.-Cols., Wm. Langton Coke, *c.*; Joseph Hall Moore, *c.*

Majors, Henry Pearson, *l.c.*; Albert L. Salmund, *l.c.*

Adjt., Jno. W. Gascoigne Roy, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Newark.

Lt.-Col., John Walter Keyworth, *c.*
Majors, Napier Langford Pearse, *l.c.*; George A. E. Wilkinson.

Adjt., Reginald Brittan, *capt.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 11.—Exeter.

Colonel, Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, *k.c.b.*, *l.g.*

Dist. Officer, Richard Leigh, *c.*

1st Batt. (11th Foot), Peshawur (Tirah Field Force), Punjab.

Lt.-Col., James Herbert Yule.

Majors, Samuel Keith Harries, Arthur Graves Spratt, Thomas A. H. Davies, *d.s.o.*, Montagu Creighton Curry.

Paym., Edmd. Merritt Morris, *lt.*

Adjt., Gerald Meade Gloster, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (11th Foot), Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., Geo. Mackworth Bullock.

Majors, Cecil William Park, Herbert Batson, Geo. Halford D'Oyly, Fredk. Clifton Briggs.

Adjt., Henry H. Beddingfeld, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Plymouth.

Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Howorth, *c.*
Major, Francis Hender Mount-steven, *l.c.*

Adjt., Vancouver Richards, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Exeter.

Lt.-Col., Hon. John S. Trefusis,
Majors, Lord John Pakenham Cecil, Hon. Ed. A. Palk (*hon.*).

Adjt., Edward G. Williams, *capt.*

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 39.—Dorchester.

Colonel, Henry Ralph Brown, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Edward Agincourt Brind, *c.*

1st Batt. (39th Foot), Meer Meer (Tirah Field Force), Punjab.

Lieut.-Col., John Morpott Piercy.

Majors, Martyn John E. Fenwick, Joseph Howard Poett, John Tyrwhitt-Walker, Hastings St. Leger Wood, *d.s.o.*

Paym., James Chrstr. Hewett, *lt.*

Adjt., Regd. Trevor Roper, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (54th Foot), Malta.

Lt.-Col., Cecil Henry Law.

Majors, Horace John James Kentish, Philip Farrer, Henry Blossie Lynch.

Adjt., Rich. Harte K. Butler, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Dorchester.

Lt.-Col., John Henry Austen.

Majors, Richard C. W. Bingham, *l.c.*; Herbert C. G. Batten (*hon.*).

Adjt., Lionel E. Lushington, *capt.*

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.) (4)

District No. 102.—Naas.

Col., Sir John B. Spurgin, *k.c.b.*, *l.g.*

Dist. Officer, Charles G. Leggett, *c.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., Wm. Carre Riddell.

Majors, Henry Tempest Hicks, Wm. Henry Slingsby O'Neill, Geo. Arthur Shadforth, Alexander Weston Gordon.

Adjt., Ernest A. Dickinson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (102d Foot), Natal.

Lt.-Col., Chas. Duncan Cooper.

Majors, George A. Mills, Spencer Godfrey Bird, Robert Charles Pentland, Fredk. Paul English.

Adjt., Maurice Lowndes, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), Naas.

Lieut.-Col., Fortescue J. Tynte, *c.*

Major, William A. Gresson.

Adjt., Arthur Loveband, *capt.*

4th (City Militia), Dublin.

Lt.-Col., Reginald J. Morrison, *c.*

Majors, Michael Charles Hackett, George Rowan Hamilton, *l.c.*

Adjt., Geoffrey Downing, *capt.*

5th (County Militia), Dublin.

Lt.-Col., Henry C. Gernon, *c.*

Majors, Henry Thos. Finlay, *l.c.*;

Richard Arthur Hartley (*hon.*).

Adjt., Richd. Stewart Gage, *capt.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)

District No. 32.—*Bodmin*.
Colonel, John Thomas Hill, *g.*
Dist. Officer, C. Edmond Knox, *c.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Tirah Field Force (Reserve Brigade), Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Fred. A. Turnbull.
Majors, John Hamilton Verschoyle, Edmund John Holloway, Henry Gage Morris.
Paym., T. Langdon Trethewey, *lt. Adjt.*, Leonard P. H. Bliss, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (45th Foot), *Neerwy, Ireland.*

Lt.-Col., Henry Párry Carden.
Majors, George A. Ashby, Wm. Lueg Harvey, Ralph James Wilbraham, Cyril Godfrey Martyn, D.S.O.; Edward John J. Teale.
Adj., Edgar P. Mark Wardlaw, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Edward John Lloyd, *d.l.*
Majors, Hugh Halse Ley, *l.c.*; Hy. John Græmo Lloyd (*hon.*).
Adjt., Eustace Scott Williams, *capt.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF.

District No. 68.—*Newcastle.*
Colonel, Lord Clarina, *c.b.*, *g.*
District Officer, Russell Upcher, *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*, *c.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur Law Woodland.
Majors, Frank R. Crofton Carleton, Herbt. Swayne FitzGerald, Thomas Roger Johnson-Smyth, Francis Gerald Kenyon-Slaney.
Adjt., Bernard McMahon, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Poona, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Henry Whitby.
Majors, Alwyn de Blaquiére V. Paget, George Markham Davison, George Morley Saunders, Walter Charteris Rosa.
Paym., Ernest Baseley Hales, *lt. Adjt.*, Chas. Camac Luard, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. Bassett Wilson, *c.*
Majors, James Allison, *l.c.*; Edwd. S. V. Grimshawe.
Adjt., Fras. H. S. Sitwell, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., Mark H. Lambert.
Majors, Thomas Lockhart (*hon.*), Ernest Frederick Gales (*hon.*).
Adjt., C. Newman Eveleigh, *capt.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 44.—*Warley.*
Colonel, The Hon. John Jocelyn Bourke, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, E. H. G. Ravenhill, *c.*

1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Theodore E. Stephenson.
Majors, Thomas Stock, Hugh Ingoldby Massey, Charles Edward Orman, Henry Hyde Williamson Nason.
Adjt., Frederic Chas. Winter, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Lucknow, Bengal.*

Lieut.-Col., Daniel Alex. Blest.
Majors, Cyril Wood, Frederick J. Brown, Wm. Graydon Carter, Duncan T. Cruickshank.
Adjt., William Kaye Legge, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*

Lt.-Col., Tyssen Sowley Holroyd, *c.*
Majors, George B. C. Lyons, *l.c.*; Henry C. Masterman.
Adjt., Robt. M. O. Glynn, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*

Lt.-Col., Fredk. Smart Walker, *c.*
Majors, Alfred Tufnell Robson, *l.c.*; Edward Charles Bond, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robt. Fras. Walters, *capt.*

GLO'ESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 23.—*Bristol.*
Col., John Patrick Redmond, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Fredk. J. Curtin, *c.*

1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Fort William, Bengal.*

Lt.-Col., Edmd. Percival Wilford.
Majors, Stanley Humphery, Herb. Capel Cure, *d.s.o.*; Wm. Radcliffe Peel Wallace.
Adjt., Bertram Oliph. Fyffe, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Jersey.*

Lt.-Col., Thomas W. C. Leatham.
Majors, Robert Fredk. Lindsell, Charles Jas. Vines, Chas. du Plat Richardson-Griffiths, Haydon d'Aubrey Potenger Taylor, Clement Fredk. Baxter.
Adjt., *l.c.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bristol.*

Lt.-Col., Wm. Alex. Hill, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, Lionel Seymour Benson, *l.c.*; Christopher Dering Guise,
Adjt., Alfd. Crowley Lovett, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Cirencester.*

Lieut.-Col., Walter Bentley Marling, *c.*
Majors, Earl Bathurst, Arthur Leopold Paget, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jos. Scovell Hobbs, *capt.*

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)

District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*
Col., Sir George Stewart White, *Y.C. G.O.B., G.C.I.E. (Q.M.G.).*
Dist. Officer, Thos. S. Gildea, *c.*

1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Tirah Field Force, Punjab.*

Lt.-Col., H. Harding Mathias, *c.b.*
Majors, George Thomas Fredk. Downman, Forbes Macabean, Herbert Henry Burney, Henry Wm. D. Denne.
Paym., G. Douglas Mackenzie, *lt. Adjutant*, Walter Campbell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Aldershot.*

Lt.-Col., Wm. Hen. Dick-Cunyngham, *Y.C.*
Majors, Somerset E. O'B. Kevill-Davies, Wm. Augustus Scott, Chas. Herbt. Payne, H. Wright.
Adjt., Eric Streatfeild, *capt.*

3rd (Aberdeen Mill.), Aberdeen.
Lt.-Cols., John Alexander Man, *c.m.g.o.*, *c.*; Earl of Kintore, *c.m.g.o.*, *c.*

Majors, Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*; William J. B. Stewart-Menzies.
Adjt., R. S. Hunter-Blair, *capt.*

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 37.—*Winchester.*
Col., John W. Thomas, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Francis Cochran, *c.*
1st Batt. (37th), *Mooltan, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Edw. Hen. Le Marohant.
Majors, Wm. Henry Thackwell, Howard Wm. Smith, Arthur Dashwood B. Buckley, Edmd. Solater Crofts.

Paym., Nelson Wm. Barlow, *lt. Adjt.*, Benj. H. Boucher, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Cork (Ireld.).*

Lt.-Col., Wm. Egginton Briggs.
Majors, James Robert Parkinson, Lewis Munro, Charles de Winton, Wm. George Wyld.
Adjt., Morris Vivian Farry, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Winchester.*

Lt.-Col., R.E.F. Howard-Brooke, *c.*
Majors, Alfred John Bowyer-Smijth, *l.c.*; Earl of Selborne.
Adjt., Henry C. L. Cole, *capt.*

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)

District No. 71.—*Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, *g.*
District Officer, John Russell Mechem, *c.*

1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Portsmouth.*

Lieut.-Col., Francis Maude Reid.
Majors, Henry Robert Kelham, James Mitchell-Innes, Hon. Henry James Anson, Ingram Cosmo Conway-Gordon.
Adjt., Geo. Edward Begbie, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Malakand Field Force, Punjab.*

Lt.-Col., Richd. D. B. Rutherford.
Majors, Carteret Walter Carey, Ernest A. C. Garland, Cecil Charles Cavendish, Harrison Midwood.

Adjt., Francis Miles Sandys-Lumsdaine, *capt.*
3rd and 4th Batts. (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*

Lt.-Col. Com., J. W. Thackeray, *c.*

Lt.-Col., Wm. Fredk. Storey, *c.* (3).

Majors, Thos. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman (4), Hen. Lucas St. George Stewart (3), James Otway Graham-Toler, *l.c.* (4), Edw. Awdry Everett (3).

Adjts., Alexander Francis Evans-Lombe, *capt.* (4); John Henry Purvis, *capt.* (3).

ENNSKILLING FUSILIERS (The Royal).

District No. 27.—*Omagh.*

Col., Sir Jas. T. Airey, *x.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Mackenzie Churchill, *c.*

1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Enniskillen.*

Lt.-Col., Thos. M. G. Thackeray.

Majors, Robert Geo. Kekewich, Henry McLeod Young, Francis Alex. Sanders, Edward Aubrey Strachan.

Adj., Wm. Francis Hessey, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Ferozapore* (Tirah Field Force), *Punjab*.

Lt.-Col., Albert P. Wodehouse.

Majors, Richard Menteith Greenfield, *l.c.*; Henry Geo. Daniel, John Francis Wm. Charley, Thomas D'Oyly Snow.

Paym., Stafford J. Somerville, *lt.*

Adj., Francis Geo. Jones, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia), *Enniskillen*.

Lt.-Col., Hugh Houghton Stewart. *Majors*, Hon. Charles Alexander, James M. T. Reilly (*hon.*).

Adj., P. J. L. Tottenham, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh*.

Lt.-Col., Chas. Murray Alexander. *Majors*, Henry Irvine, *l.c.*; Henry G. S. Alexander (*hon.*).

Adj., Chas. Arth. Wilding, *capt.*

5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Lifford*.

Lt.-Col., Bapt. Johnston Barton, *Major*, William Deane-Freeman Thompson.

Adj., Lionel C. Warren, *capt.*

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL).—

(Princess Victoria's). (1)

District No. 87.—*Armagh*.

Col., Alex. Hugh Cobbe, *c.s.*, *l.g.*

Dist. Officer, Wm. Toke Dooner, *c.*

1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Shwebo*, *Burma*.

Lt.-Col., George Osborne Smith. *Majors*, Frederick Henry Munn, James Douglas Standen, Chas. Style Kincaid, Wm. Stafford Joseph Barry.

Paym., Jno. E. Ramsay Brush, *lt.*

Adj., Gerard B. Howard Rice, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Colchester*.

Lieut.-Colonel, John Reeves. *Majors*, Claude Rainier Rogers, Alexander McDonnell Moore, John W. Astley Marshall, Theodore Gordon Barclay.

Adjutant, Colin Dick, *lieut.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Armagh*.

Lt.-Col., Jas. Robert Jameson, *c.* *Majors*, Henry Holden, Wm. Coulson FitzGerald.

Adj., Thomas Chas. Benson, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Cavan*.

Lieut.-Col., Sir Robert Adair Hodson, *Bart.* *Majors*, William Tenison, Wm. Henry Malcolmson (*hon.*).

Adj., Chas. Ulric Sandys, *capt.*

5th Batt. (Militia), *Monaghan*.

Lieut.-Col., John Leslie, *hon. c.* *Major*, Wm. H. Broughton, *l.c.* *Adj.*, Robt. Waugh Leeper, *capt.*

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)

District No. 18.—*Clonmel*.

Col., Sir Henry M. Havelock-Allan, *Bart.*, *a.c.s.*, *V.C.*, *l.g.*

Dist. Officer,

1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Limerick*.

Lt.-Col., John Henry Aug. Spyer. *Majors*, Hen. Wm. Newton Guinness, Henry Melville Hatchell, Alan Geo. Chichester, Arthur Nairn Lysaght.

Adj., Cliffe Henry Vigers, *capt.* **2nd Batt.** (18th Foot), *Kohat*, *Punjab*.

Lt.-Col., Wm. Wyly Lawrence, *c.* *Majors*, John Burton Forster, Harry Shuldham Lye, Frederick James Gavin, Edward Lindesay.

Paym., Edward Fras. Milner, *lt.* *Adj.*, Dudley Herbt. Davis, *capt.* **3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Wexford*.

Lt.-Col., Morgan G. Lloyd, *c.s.*, *c.* *Majors*, Henry Arthur Boyse, Viscount Stopford.

Adj., Robt. A. Dick Rowley, *capt.* **4th** (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel*.

Lieut.-Col., Fitzgibbon Trant, *c.* *Majors*, Claude Richard J. Cane, Wm. Arthur de W. Waller.

Adj., Arth. Hy. Morris, *p.s.o.*, *capt.* **5th Batt.** (Militia), *Kilkenny*.

Lieut.-Colonel, Robert C. Knox. *Majors*, Maurice Den Keatinge, L. W. Pead.

Adj., Archdale I. Wilson, *capt.*

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 83.—*Belfast*.

Col., Wilmot Hen. Bradford, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Fras. John Graves, *c.*

1st Batt. (83rd Foot), *Natal*.

Lieut.-Col., Charles Haggard. *Majors*, Arthur Thos. Swaine, Walter Abye, Robert Alleyne Stewart Buckle.

Adj., Osbert Clinton Baker, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Poona*, *Bombay*.

Lt.-Col., Henry Averell Eagar. *Majors*, Hy. James Seton, Fredk. John Tobin, John Southwell Brown, Herbt. Loftus Welman.

Adj., Degge Wilmot-Sitwell, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia), *Newtownards*.

Lieut.-Col., John McCance, *c.* *Majors*, Robert G. Sharman-Crawford, Francis Findlay.

Adjutant, Edward Allen, *m.*

4th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast*.

Lt.-Col., Hy. Duppa A. Cutbill, *c.* *Majors*, Jas. Alexander Whittia, John Alexander Montgomery.

Adj., Kennedy Beresford, *capt.*

5th (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick*.

Lt.-Col., Thomas A. McCammon, *c.* *Majors*, Robert Hugh Wallace, Samuel S. F. Warren.

Adj., Arch. C. D. Spencer, *capt.*

6th Batt. (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk*.

Lt.-Col., Harry Wm. Jameson, *c.* *Majors*, Matthew John D'Arcy, *l.c.*; Matthew C. E. Fortescue.

Adj., Harold Martin Cliff, *capt.*

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT.—

The Buffs. (1)

District No. 3.—*Canterbury*. *Colonel*, Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, *a.c.s.*, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Waldron Edward Roper Kelly, *c.*

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Malakand Field Force*, *Punjab*.

Lt.-Col., Albt. Edwd. Ommanney. *Majors*, Richd. Stanley H. Moody, Bryan Francis Holme, Alfred James Whitacre Allen, Courtenay Bourhier Vyvyan.

Paym., Chas. Clement Cobbe, *lt.* *Adj.*, Robt. Fredk. Pearson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Kilkenny*.

Lt.-Col., Robert Albert Hickson. *Majors*, Julius Batt Backhouse, John William Hind, Cosmo Huntly Gordon, Geo. Adrian Porter.

Adjutant, Edward Charles James Williams, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Canterbury*.

Lieut.-Col., Sir Herbert Charles Perrott, *Bart.*, *c.* *Majors*, Harry Seymour Blaydes, *l.c.*; Theodore Fras. Brinckman.

Adj., Reginald Bayard, *capt.*

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL)

(The Queen's Own). (1)

District No. 50.—*Maldstone*.

Colonel, Fowler Burton, *c.s.*, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Wm. Head Bayly, *c.*

1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Peshawar* (Malakand Field Force), *Punjab*.

Lt.-Col., Thos. Herbert Brock, *c.* *Majors*, Charles W. H. Evans, Wm. Geo. Balfour Western, George Wm. Mansell.

Paymaster, John Golding, *lieut.* *Adj.*, Chas. G. Paack-Beresford, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., Edward A. W. S. Grove. *Majors*, Cholmeley E. C. B. Harrison, Arth. Templeman Morse, Oswald James Daniell, Edwin Alfred H. Alderson, *l.c.*

Adj., Matt. Perceval Buckle, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Maldstone*.

Lieut.-Colonel, John Bonhote, *c.* *Majors*, Edmd. W. G. Bailey, *l.c.*; William Bradish, *l.c.*

Adjutant, Laurence Brock-Hollinshead, *m.*

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH

BORDERERS. (1)

District No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed*. *Col.*, Wm. Craig Emilus Napier, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Vernon Chater, *c.*

1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., John H. H. S. D. Hogarth. *Majors*, Geo. Thos. Wm. Hewat, Robt. John Romanes, Jas. Henry Erskine Reid, Chas. Louis Woolcombe.

Adj., J. Bonham Tod Pratt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Rawal Pindi* (Tirah Field Force), *Punjab*.

Lt.-Col., Henry Grey Dixon, *c.s.* *Majors*, John Wm. Godfray, *l.c.*; Chas. Theodore Becker, George Nisbet Mayne, Alex. Hepburne B. Cayave.

Paym., C. J. E. A. McArthur, *capt.*

Adj., Alfred Edwd. Haig, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Dumfries.
Lieut.-Col., Archibald Hume, *c.*
Majors, Jas. Kirkconnell Maxwell
 Witham, *i.c.*; Claud V. E. Laurie.
Adjt., Edgar John Dent, *capt.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)
 Rifle Dépôt.—*Gospoit (tempy.)*.
Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge, *k.c.*, *f.m.*

Colonels—Commandant, Robert Beaufoy Hawley, *c.b.*, *l.g.*; *Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller*, *P.C.*, *G.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *V.C.*, *g.*
Dépôt Officer, Hen. D. Browne, *c.*

1st Batt. (60th Foot), Mauritius.
Lieut.-Col., Montagu Chas. Brudenell F. Forestier-Walker, *c.*
Majors, Robert Henry Gunning, Robert C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, Chas. Archibald T. Boulbee, Francis M. Beaumont.
Adjutant, Alan Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), So. Africa.
Lt.-Col., Geoffrey G. Grimwood.
Majors, Harold Goré-Browne, William Pitcairn Campbell, Francis Alex. Fortescue, Thos. E. Milborne-Swinerton-Pilkington.

Adjt., Geoffrey C. Shakerley, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), Aldershot.
Lieut.-Colonel, Richard Steele Rupert Fetherstonhaugh, *c.*
Majors, Edward William Herbert, Dudley Granville R. Ryder, Hy. Edward Buchanan-Riddell, Walpole Swinton Kays, Charles R. R. M'Grigor.
Adjt., Cecil William Wilson, *lt.*

4th Batt. (60th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., Horatio Regd. Mendis.
Majors, Robert Geo. Buchanan-Riddell, Edward Jas. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *c.m.c.* (*Egypt*), Henry Anstruther Kinloch.
Adjt., Chas. J. Sackville-West, *lt.*

5th Batt. (Militia), Huntingdon.
Lieut.-Col., Earl of Sandwich, *c.*
Major, Arthur Dunbar Pixley.
Adjt., C. Slingsby Chaplin, *capt.*

7th Batt. (Middlesex Militia), Barnet.

Lt.-Col., Edmund C. Cradock-Hartopp, *c.*
Majors, Jas. L. Brooke Templer, *i.c.*; Francis R. W. Sampson; Arthur S. Heathcote; Charles Edward Clowes (*hon.*).
Adjt., Hon. J. R. Brownlow, *capt.*

8th Batt. (Militia), Carlou.
Lt.-Col., G. Wellingt'n L' Estrange
Majors, Lord Fredk. FitzGerald, Lord Walter FitzGerald (*hon.*).
Adjt., St. John D. T. Loftus, *capt.*

9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), Mallow.
Lieut.-Col., Wm. Cooke-Collis, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Stopford, Lucius Augustus de Vere Maunsell.
Adjt., Arthur Wm. H. Bell, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)
 District No. 20.—*Bury, Lancs.*
Colonel, Sir Edward Alan Holdich, *K.C.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, John Leith Ross, *c.*

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Preston.
Lt.-Col., George Lycett E. May.
Majors, Richard G. Brunner-Randall, Chas. Molyneux Hutton, Frederick Hammersley, Stephen Flockton Charles.

Adjt., Henry T. Fleming, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (20th Foot), Quetta.
Lt.-Col., Cuthbert G. Collingwood.
Majors, Charles Jas. Blomfield, Philip Francis Tallents, Horace Wm. Scott, Charles Digby Wallington.
Paym., Geo. Jasper Farmer, *lt.*
Adjt., Robert Bruce Blunt, *lt.*

3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Frederick Finch Mackenzie (3).

Lt.-Col., Fredk. Charles Romer (4).
Majors, John Fane Chas. Hamilton (4); Edgar J. Mayor, *i.c.* (4).
Adjts., Henry Chas. Edward Westropp, *capt.* (3); Arthur Whyte-Melville Wilson, *capt.* (4).

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)

District No. 30.—*Burnley.*
Col., Thos. Hen. Pakenham, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, M. S. Brownrigg, *c.*
1st Batt. (30th Foot), Portsm'u'h.
Lt.-Col., Henry T. Penrhys Evans.

Majors, Archibald J. A. Wright, Walter Henry Scott, Denis Carey, Charles R. M. O'Brien.
Adjutant, Leonard Head, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (59th Foot), Chakrata, Bengal.

Lt.-Col., Alfred George Watson.
Majors, Percy Henry N. Lake, *i.c.*; Bridges George Lewis, Wm. George Hamilton, *d.s.o.*; Frank Seymour Derham.
Adjt., Harold Fras. Wethered, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Burnley.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Butler-Bowdon, *c.*
Major, Richd. H. Milne-Redhead.
Adjt., Cecil W. T. T. Goff, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

(Loyal North). (1)
 District No. 47.—*Preston.*
Dist. Officer, Jas. McCleverty, *c.*

1st Batt. (47th Foot), Oeylon.
Col., Sir Richd. T. Farren, *K.C.B.*, *g.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur Grey Tidy
Majors, Spenser Jackson, Hugh Gastrell Leonard, John Randall Fraser, Paul R. S. Churchward.
Adjutant, Guy C. Knight, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), Aldershot.
Colonel, Henry Renny, *c.s.i.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Benj. A. Satterthwaite.
Majors, Henry George Purdon, John Davidson, Philip Palmes, Arthur Chas. Henry Thomas.
Adjt., Walter Regd. Lloyd, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Preston.
Lieut.-Col., Leith Bonhôte, *c.*
Majors, James H. W. Pedder, Thomas Cowper.
Adj., Russell L. Stable, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT.—
 Fr. of Wales's Volunteers. (1)
 District No. 40.—*Warrington.*
Col., A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward James Henry Spratt, *c.*

1st Batt. (40th Foot), Fermoy.
Lt.-Col., Wm. McCarthy-O'Leary.
Majs., Chas. Adolphus Feyron-Burroughs, Reginald Hawkins Hall, Sir Francis R. M. Syngé, Bart., Thomas Lamb.
Adjt., Arthur Solly-Flood, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), Kampies, Bombay.
Lt.-Col., Arth. F. G. Richardson.
Majors, Robt. Howden Kellie, Edw. Hay Mackenzie Elliot, Chas. Mannoir Sumner, John Antill Moggridge.
Adjt., F. Annesley Dudgeon, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Warrington.
Lt.-Col., R. Ireland-Blackburne.
Majors, Edward Joynson, *i.c.*; Montagu H. Hall.
Adjutant, Valentine Augustus Milman Fowler, *major.*

LANCASTER REGT. (ROY.)—
 The King's Own. (1)

District No. 4.—*Lancaster.*
Colonel, Sir William Gordon Cameron, *K.C.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Robt. Prevost Woodgate, *c.b.*, *g.*

1st Batt. (4th Foot), Hong Kong.
Lieut.-Col., John Rowlandson.
Majors, John Moore Gawne, Wm. Lancelot James, Walter Henry Duffin, Thos. Cameron F. Somerville.
Adjt., John Henry Lloyd, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), Manchester.
Lt.-Col., Malby Edward Crofton.
Majors, Ernest Walter Yeatherd, Frank Broadwood Matthews, Archibald John Joseph Ross, Ernest Aug. Frederic Carter.
Adjt., Alfred McNair Dykes, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Lieut.-Col. Com., Joseph Lawson Whalley, *c.* (4).

Lt.-Col., Ralph John Aspinall, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Edwd. Every-Halsted, James Meredith Maurice.
Adjt., Charles James Daniel, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Majors, Bordrigge North North, William Kemmis.
Adjt., John Henry A. Boyce, *capt.*

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 17.—*Leicester.*
Colonel, Sir John Ross, *G.C.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wm. Mogg Rolph, *c.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), So. Africa.
Lt.-Col., Walter S. Davies Liardet,

Majors, Arthur Wm. McKinstry, Geo. Dudley Carleton, Maxwell Robertson Hyslop, Edward Hugh Griffith (*Staff*).
Adjt., Harry M. Weis'end, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Cork*.
Lieut.-Colonel, William Gregg.
Majors, Francis William Reader, Richd. Louis Milne, *d.s.o.*; Edmd. Richard Scott, James G. L. Burnett.
Adjt., Wm. Stafford Copland, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Leicester*.
Lieut.-Col.,
Majors, Lord Braye, Lord Edward Wm. John Manners, *m.p.*
Adjt., Chas. G. Blackadder, *capt.*

LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROY. CANADIANS)—Fr. of Wales's. (1)
 District No. 100.—*Birr (Ireland)*.
Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, *g. Dist. Officer*, G. W. N. Rogers, *c.*
 1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Birr and Dublin*.

Lieut.-Col., Henry Walter Trench.
Majors, Herbert Martin, Arnold H. N. U. Champion, James Willcocks, *d.s.o.*; Thos. Hope Stavert.

Adjt., Chas. E. H. Laughlin, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Halifax, Nova Scotia*.

Lt.-Col., John Grogan Glancy.
Majors, St. John J. St. Leger, Winton Seton, Henry Ponting Northcott.

Adjt., Wm. T. M. Reeve, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr*.
Lt.-Col., John H. G. Smyth, *c.*
Major, Earl of Huntingdon.
Adjt., Charles L. Crutchley, *capt.*
 4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), *Maryborough*.

Lt.-Col., Frederick Kevan Isod.
Majors, Lord Castletown.
Adjt., Alex. F. G. Foulerton, *m.*
 5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Nawan*.
Lieut.-Col., Charles Pepper, *c.*
Major, Gustavus Francis Wm. Lambert, *l.c.*
Adjt., G. J. Denis Browne, *capt.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
 District No. 10.—*Lincoln*.
Col., Sir Julius R. Glyn, *c.o.c.b.*, *g. Dist. Officer*, Archibald Glen, *c.*
 1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Col., Thos. Edwd. Verner, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Rudyerd Simpson, Walter Latham Cox, Henry Bolton Mainwaring.
Adjt., James R. M. Marsh, *ll.*
 2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Sheffield*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Robt. Roberts.
Majors, Frank Robert Lowth, Beamish St. John Barter, Thomas Hulkes Bingham Day, Edgar Herapath.

Adjt., Harold Ernest Walter, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lincoln*.
Lt.-Col., Edward Walter Willson.
Majors, Charles Arthur Swan, Christopher W. A. Neville.
Adjutant, George Aug. Ivatt, *m.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Grantham*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Wm. Cecil, *m.v.o.c.*
Major, Sir James de Hoghton, *Bart., l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur Wm. Dewar, *capt.*

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT (THE KING'S). (1)

District No. 8.—*Warrington*.
Col., Geo. W. P. Bingham, *c.o.b.*, *g. Dist. Officer*, Edwd. J. H. Spratt, *c.*
 1st Batt. (8th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., George Robert Stone.
Majors, Percy Schletter, Horatio James Evans, Orestes Jno. H. Brooker, Valentine A. Milman Fowler.

Adjt., Chas. J. Steavenson, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Delfast*.
Lt.-Col., Standish H. Harrison.
Majors, Llewellyn S. Mellor, O'Donnell Colley Grattan, Edmond Harrington Molyneux-Seel, Henry J. Wright Guise (*staff*).

Adjt., Chas. H. Harrington, *ll.*
 3rd (Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington*.
Lt.-Col., John Mount Batten, *c.*
Majors, Walter G. R. Chichester-Constable, Charles Edwd. Terry.
Adjt., Anth. W. H. Tripp, *capt.*
 4th (Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington*.
Lt.-Col. Com., C. C. Woodward, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Hudson Hand, Hon. Walter Maxwell.

Adjt., Chas. Sutton Edrige, *capt.*
LOTHIAN REGIMENT (THE ROYAL SCOTS). (1)

District No. 1.—*Glencorse, N.B.*
Col., Henry Phipps Raymond, *g. Dist. Officer*, Wm. Albert Bridge, *c.*
 1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col., Egerton P. Morgan-Fayler.
Majors, Wm. Douglas, Hamilton John Goold-Adams, *c.m.g.*; Vincent Mackenzie Birkbeck, Arthur V. Dowdall FitzGerald.
Adjt., Geo. Harry Davidson, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Mandalay, Burma*.
Lt.-Col., Thomas French Ross.
Majors, Charles W. S. Hallett, Edwd. A. Altham, Archibald McLachlan, Wm. E. Graham Logan.

Paymaster, George Gunn, *lieut.*
Adjt., Francis John Duncan, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. Grant Gordon, *c.o.b.*, *c.v.o.c.*
Majors, Edward James Grant, *l.c.*; Robert Dundas.
Adjt., Harold Hugh Francis, *capt.*

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
 Dist. No. 63.—*Ashton-under-Lyne*.
Col., H. Radford Norman, *c.o.b.*, *l.g. Dist. Officer*, Robt. Chas. Greeme, *c.*
 1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Col., Basil Lloyd-Anstruther.
Majors, Arthur Edmund Simpson, Chas. Tom Reay, Charles Robert

Oswald-Brown, John Edward Watson.

Adjt., Arthur Wm. Marden, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Aden*.
Lt.-Col., Charles Parker Ridley.
Majors, Hugh Bertram Nathl. Bewicke, John Percy Gethin, Archibald Boyd Maxwell, John H. Abbot Anderson.

Paym., Geo. Courtenay King, *ll.*
Adjt., Edward Vaughan, *capt.*
 3rd and 4th Batts. (Lancashire Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne*.
Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Charles Dominic Leyden (4).

Lt.-Col., John Beaufin Irving (3).
Majors, Herbert Alfred Johnson (4), John Brunt (4), Wm. J. Bosworth (3), William Edward Carver (3).
Adjts., Ernest Henry Burney, *m.* (4), John Cane Crawford, *capt.* (3).

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT
 (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
 District No. 57.—*Hounslow*.

Col., Sir George Harry Smith Willis, *c.o.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Chas. Edw. Hussey, *c.*
 1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Woolwich*.
Lt.-Col., Augustus West Hill.

Majors, Jas. Grove White, Francis Douglas Lumley, Edward John Sharpe, Nathl. W. Barnardiston.

Adjt., Robert James Ross, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (77th Foot), *Bombay*.
Lt.-Col., Alfred Allan Garstin, *c.*
Majors, Napoleon J. E. Blake, Ernest Vernon Bellers, Robert Douglas Longe, Wm. Scott Moncrieff.

Adjt., Charles Leslie Muriel, *capt.*
 3rd (Elthorne Mil.), *Hounslow*.
Lieut.-Col., Vilett Rolleston.

Majors, George Moore, *l.c.*
Adjt., Ernest Alb. Bennett, *capt.*
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Hounslow*.
Lt.-Col., George Coope Helme, *c.*
Majors, Joseph W. R. Adams *l.c.*; Gerard E. Rushbrooke.
Adjt., Chas. Robert Dyer, *capt.*

MUNSTER FUSIL. (ROYAL). (2)
 District No. 101.—*Tralee*.
Col., Robert Stuart Baynes, *l.g. District Officer*, David Geo. Johnston, *c.*

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Fermoy*.
Lt.-Col., Edward Stokes Evans.
Majors, Charles Augustus King-Hall, Francis Henry Penny Pierce Thomas Chute, Bryce Stewart.
Adjt., George A. C. Webb, *ll.*
 2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Dum Dum Bengal*.

Lt.-Col., Percy Stanley Druitt
Majors, Benjamin Reddie Howes Alfred Herrick Butler Clough George Sumner Ormerod Henry Fredk. Williams.
Paym., Ernest Edward B. Brunc *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur Howe Browne, *ll.*

3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Kinsale*.
Col., Sir Aug. R. Warren, *Bart.*
Majors, Frederick Wm. Bell, *c.*
Lt.-Col., George Lucas, *i.c.*; Mor-
 gan Wm. (The O'Donovan).
Adjts., Theodore Longridge, *capt.*
 4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Trilae*.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Castlerosse.
Major, Richard J. Rice, *i.c.*; Wm.
 John Neligan.

Adjts., Arthur Fredk. Mann, *capt.*
 5th (County Militia), *Limerick*.
Lt.-Col., Henry James Brown, *c.*
Majors, John Massy-Westropp,
 Thomas Gloster, *i.c.*
Paym., Edward C. D. Bell.
Adjts., Aymer C. Maxwell, *capt.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)

District No. 9.—*Norwich*.
Col., Thos. Edmond Knox, *c.b.*, *g.*
District Officer, Gerard Septimus
 Burton, *c.*

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Allahabad*,
Bengal.

Lt.-Col., Wm. Gibbs Straghan.
Majors, John Henry Sewell,
 James Lowe Govan, William
 Francis Percy, Henry Richard
 Beadon Donne (*staff*).
Paym., Charles C. Blackburn, *lt.*
Adjutant, Evelyn C. Peebles, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Kinsale*.
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Herbert
 Shepherd, *p.s.o.*, *c.*
Majors, Lewis Horace Phillips,
 Andrew Cracroft Becher, Fredk.
 J. D. Luard, *c.b.*, *p.s.o.* (*i.c.*,
Lagos); Charles Edw. Borton.

Adjts., G. W. Brownrigg Brett, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., Frederic H. Custance, *c.*
Majors, Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp,
Bart., *i.c.*; Edward Henry Chas.
 Wellesley.

Adjts., Henry Yelverton Beale, *m.*
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., Sir Chas. Harvey, *Bt.*, *c.*
Majors, John Edward Fryer, Jas.
 Mackenzie Leith, *i.c.*
Adjts., Wm. Sanders Dods, *capt.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (1)
 District No. 43.—*Northampton*.
Col., Robt. C. Whitehead, *c.b.*, *m.g.*
Dist. Officer, Allan Maclean, *c.*
 1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Rawal Pindi*
 (*Tirah Field Force*), *Punjab*.
Lt.-Col., Robert James Chaytor.
Majors, Robert Hugh Fraser,
 Thos. Edward Compton, Wm.
 Weallens, Alan Richard Hill,
Bt.

Paym., Leonard G. W. Dobbin, *lt.*
Adjts., Wm. B. Woodham, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., Thos. C. Orde-Powlett.
Majors, Henry Cuthbert Denny,
 Wm. Francis Fawcett, John
 Collinson, *i.c.*; Archer Clive
 Bolton.

Adjutant, Arthur A. Lloyd, *capt.*
 3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia),
Northampton.
Lt.-Col. Commandant, Most Hon.
 Marquess of Exeter, *c.* (3).

Lt.-Col., Sackville George Stop-
 ford-Sackville, *c.* (4).
Majors, Joseph Hill, *i.c.* (4); Frank
 A. White, *i.c.* (3).
Adjts., Edwd. Osborne Smith, *capt.*

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSIL. (1)
 District No. 5.—*Newcastle*.
Col., Fredk. Arth. Willis, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
District Officer, Russell Upcher,
c.b., *d.s.o.*, *c.*
 1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Aitken Cherry, *c.*
Majors, Chas. G. Colvin Money,
 Geo. French, Wm. Eden Sturges,
 Dudley Strathearn Stewart.

Adjts., Geo. L. Sidney Ray, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Portland*.
Lieut.-Col., George Hart Dyke.
Majors, Harris E. Buchanan,
 Richard L. A. Pennington,
 Hon. Charles Lambton, Thos.
 G. L. Herbert-Armstrong.
Adjutant, Wm. Somervell, *lt.*
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Alnwick*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy.
Majors, Lord Lionel Gascoyne-
 Cecil, William Orde.

Adjts., Mowbray Lees Sant, *capt.*
OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
 District No. 43.—*Oxford*.
Col., Fredk. Green-Wilkinson, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Howard Kingscote, *c.*
 1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Curragh*.
Lt.-Col., James Arthur Strachan.
Majors, Hon. Arthur Edward
 Dalzell, Frederick John Eve-
 legh, Paul Treby Clark, John
 Hanbury-Williams.
Adjts., Cecil Henry Cobb, *lt.*
 2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Peshawur*
 (*Tirah Field Force*), *Punjab*.
Lt.-Col., Francis Hugh Plowden.
Majors, Robert Eccles, Reginald
 Whitworth Porter, Horace
 Aug. Terry, Aug. F. Mockler-
 Ferryman.

Paym., Roger C. Robt. Owen, *lt.*
Adjts., Randle Mont. Feilden, *lt.*
 3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Edward Burney.
Majors, Earl of Orkney, William
 Terry.

Adjts., Chas. Edward Gerald Mar-
 shall Fairtlough, *capt.*
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., Chas. Rivers Bulkeley, *c.*
Majors, Frank Willan, *i.c.*; Hugh
 C. Fortescue.
Adjts., Reginald George Hutton
 Hughes, *capt.*

**RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince
 Consort's Own). (1)**
 Rifle Dépôt—*Gospert (tempy.)*.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
 Connaught, *k.g.*, *k.c.b.*, *A.D.C.*, *g.*
Dépôt Officer, Henry D. Browne, *c.*
 1st Battalion, *Singapore (ordered
 Home—to Parkhurst, I.W.)*.
Colonel Commandant, Lord Alex-
 ander George Russell, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. H. Bruce Norcott.
Majors, Hon. Edward Noel, John
 Sherston, *p.s.o.*; Hen. Fuller
 Maitland Wilson.

Adjts., Reginald Alexander, *capt.*
 2nd Battalion, *Malta*.
Colonel Commandant, Frederick
 Robert Elrington, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. Howard, *A.D.C.*, *c.*
Majors, Arth. Ralph Pemberton,
 Charles Anthony Lamb, George
 Cockburn, Geo. Francis Leslie.
Adjts., G. Handcock Thesiger, *capt.*
 3rd Batt., *Tochi Field Force*,
Punjab.
Lt.-Col., Walter Rupert Kenyon-
 Slaney.
Majors, Charles T. Evelyn Met-
 calfe, Hon. Charles Cavendish
 Winn, Thos. Henry des V. Wil-
 kinson, *p.s.o.*
Paym., Hon. C. F. H. Napier, *lt.*
Adjts., Geo. Henry Morris, *lt.*
 4th Battalion, *Dublin*.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lionel Richard
 Stopford-Sackville, *c.*
Majors, Arthur Edward Wm. Col-
 ville, Charles a'Court (*staff*),
 Hon. Wenman Oke, Atherton
 Edward Jenkins, Victor Arth.
 Couper.
Adjts., Hub. E. Vernon, *d.s.o.*, *capt.*
 5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.),
Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., John William Lee, *c.*
Majors, Oliver Thos. Duke, *m.r.c.s.*,
i.c.; William C. E. Serjeant, *i.c.*
Adjts., T. Burnett Ramsay, *capt.*
 6th Batt. (Militia), *Longford*.
Lt.-Col., Charles Edwd. Lefroy, *c.*
Major, Henry Seton L. Stein.
Adjts., Herbert L. Welman, *m.*
 7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.),
Dalston.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge.
Majors, Henry F. Bowles, James
 J. C. Henry.
Adjutant, Lewis Loyd Nicol, *m.*
 9th (Westmeath Mil.), *Mullingar*.
Lt.-Col., John Richard. Malone, *c.*
Major, Edward W. Purdon.
Adjts., Bridges George Lewis, *m.*
ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
 (The Black Watch). (1)
 District No. 42.—*Perth*.
Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, A. Graham Wavell, *c.*
 1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Subathu*,
Punjab.
Lt.-Col., Ed. H. L. Briekenden, *c.*
Majors, Edward Geo. Grogan,
 Ernest Maxwell Willshire, St.
 Geo. Edward Wm. Burton.
Adjts., John Gerrard Collins, *lt.*
 2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *York*.
Lieut.-Colonel, Andrew Gilbert
 Wauchope, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.*
Majors, John Hen. Collier Coode,
 Archibald M. Carthew-Yors-
 tout, Alexander Gordon Duff,
 Hon. Henry Edward Maxwell,
 Thomas Mowbray M. Berkeley.
Adjts., William MacFarlan, *lt.*
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Perth*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. W. Rollo
 (Master of Rollo).
Majors, Lord Alexander Kennedy,
i.c.; William Angel Scott.
Adjutant, John Stuart, *capt.*

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.), (1)

District No. 21.—*Ayr, N.B.*
Colonel, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., f.m.
Dist. Officer, Edmond C. Browne, c.
1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Kohat, Punjab.*
Lieut.-Col., John Henry Spurgin.
Majors, Edwd. Elliott Carr, Alger- non William Collings, Henry Hamilton Smythe, Richard Boileau Gaisford.
Paym., Harry S. Ravenhill, U.
Adjt., Wm. Hely Bowes, capt.
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Chatham.*
Lieut.-Col., Arthur John Osborne Pollock.

Majors, Alex. Houghton Aber- crombie, George Alfred Keef, William Arthur Young, Hon. Arthur Stewart Hardinge.
Adjt., Hon. Geoffrey Cecil Twis- ton-Wykeham-Fiennes, capt.
3rd (*Ayr and Wigton Mil.*), *Ayr.*
Col., Earl of Galloway, K.T.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Hugh Campbell, c.
Majors, John M. M. Morton, l.c.; Hon. Hew Hamilton Dalrymple.
Adjt., Arth. Hugh Thurburn, capt.

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See

“Cameronians.”
SEAFORTH HIGHLAND'RS,
 (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's). (1)

District No. 72.—*Fort George.*
Col., Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B., g.
District Officer, Wm. Gordon, c.
1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., R. Hunter Murray, c.B., c.
Majors, James Alistair Campbell, Sydney Bellingham Jameson, Seymour C. Hale Monro, l.c.
Adjt., Caryl John Ramsden, U.
2nd Batt. (72nd Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. J. Butler Stewart, c.
Majors, James W. Hughes-Hal- lett, d.s.o.; Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, William de Bathe Hatton, Harry Colquhoun F. Macdonald.
Adjt., Geo. Ramsay Elliot, capt.
3rd Batt. (Highland Militia), *Dingwall.*

Lt.-Col., Alex. C. Macleay, c.B., c.
Majors, Sir Hector Munro, Bt., l.c.; James H. Henderson.
Adjt., Herbert S. Barlow, m.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.
 (The King's). (1)

District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury.*
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., g.
Dist. Officer, Francis Wingfield Robinson, c.
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Seetapore and Benares, Bengal.*
Lieut.-Col., Cecil Henry Collette,
Majors, Wm. Baume Capper, John Hope Wynne Eytton, William MacLaughlin, Acheson Francis A. Lyle.
Adjt., John Arkwright Strick, U.
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Portsmouth Hill Forts.*
Lt.-Col., Puiteney Henry Murray.
Majors, James Spens, Johnston

Stoney Talbot, l.c.; Philip Bul- man, Arthur Havelock J. Doyle.
Adjt., Cecil P. Higginson, capt.
3rd *at Act. (Militia), Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Thos. Meyrick, Bt., c.B., c.

Majors, Francis A. W. Whitmore, l.c.; Edward I. M. Wakeman, l.c.
Adjt., Saml. C. Umfreville, capt.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Hereford.*
Lt.-Col., Hugh Powell Williams, c.
Majors, Henry B. K. Davies, l.c.; Edward S. Lucas, l.c.
Adjt., Robt. Astley Smith, capt.

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF.
 (Prince Albert's). (1)

District No. 13.—*Taunton.*
Col., Lord Mark Kerr, G.O.B., g.
Dist. Officer, Robert Benj. Cotton, c.
1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Peshawur, Punjab.*
Lieut.-Col., Arthur Close Borton.
Majors, Edmond Joseph Galloway, Anthony Lumb, Raymond Burl- ton Williams, Richard Lloyd Payne, d.s.o.

Paym., Geo. B. Roney-Dougal, U.
Adjt., V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, U.
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Jno. Millen Elgee Waddy.
Majors, Henry Alfred Walsh, Edward Morris Poynton, Arth. W. Alsager Pollock, Charles Warren Napier-Clavering.
Adjt., Edw. Hopton Swayne, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Taunton.*

Lt.-Col., Hon. Henry P. Gore- Langton.

Majors, Hastings E. Hicks, Hamilton Alex. Kinglake (hon.).
Adjt., Arthur Barton Fox, capt.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Taunton.*
Lieut.-Colonel, William Long, c.
Majors, Evan Henry Llewellyn, l.c.; Chas. Sinclair Shephard, d.s.o., l.c.

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT.
 (The Prince of Wales's). (1)

District No. 64.—*Lichfield.*
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, g.
District Officer, John Edward Hale Prior, c.
1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Dagshai, Punjab.*

Lieut.-Col., Thomas Currie, c.B.
Majors, Henry Beaufoy Mortimer, Thomas Montgomery Haw- tayne, Walter Grenville Ley, Francis Geldard.
Adjt., Robt. S. Hutchison, U.
2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., Henry David Williams.
Majors, Charles Edward Bradley, Henry S. Bruce Hodgkinson, Arthur Wildman Prior, Henry Hartland Higginson.

Adjt., Matthew B. D. Finch, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., John Henry Monckton, c.
Majors, George Crampton Hall, l.c.; Henry H. Ward, l.c.
Adjutant, Arthur George, capt.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
Hon. Col., Hamar Alfred Bass, m.P.

Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Bill, m.P., c.
Majors, Richard Mirehouse, l.c.; Francis Randle Twemlow, l.c.
Adjt., Egerton Stanley Pipe- Wolfstan, capt.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)

District No. 38.—*Lichfield.*
Colonel, John William Sidney Smith, c.B., g.
Dist. Officer, John Edward Hale Prior, c.
1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lieut.-Col., Henry Chas. Savage.
Majors, Newton Seymour Allen, Charles Herbert Wylly, Alexr. Geo. Chesney, Geo. Albanus Williams.
Adjt., Edw. Richd. Whishaw, U.
2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Thayetmyo, Burma.*

Lieut.-Colonel, William Moore.
Majors, Wm. Henry Morris Bent, Herbert Aveling Raitt, Charles Owen Hore.

Adjt., Robert Montg. Owens, capt.
3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Lichfield.*

Lieut.-Col. Com., Walter George Webb, c. (4).

Lt.-Col., Mich. A. W. Broun, c. (3).
Majors, Alex. Finlay (4), Francis Charrington (4), Edward V. D. Pearse (3), Charles E. Drum- mond Telfer-Smollett (3).

Adjts., Geo. Nuttall Going, capt. (4); Edward Kaye Daubeney, d.s.o., m. (3).

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
Colonel, John M. Perceval, c.B., g.
Dist. Officer, Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry-Corry, c.

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Milita.*
Lt.-Col., Richard T. E. Dowse.
Majors, Arthur John Watson, Arth. Faulconer Poulton, Edw. Arth. Kemble, Wm. Reade De- la-père Lloyd.

Adjt., Chas. Arth. H. Brett, capt.
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Langoon, Burma.*

Lt.-Col., Chas. Richard Townley, c.
Majors, Frederick Wm. Scuda- more, Archibald Cyril Cubitt, Frank Graham, Vivian W. Hall Graham (Volrs.).

Paym., Chas. D. Parry Crooke, U.
Adjt., Wm. Gordon Thomson, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds.*

Lt.-Col., Reuben Norton.
Majors, Henry Tansley Ludding- ton, Sir Wm. Hollingworth Quayle-Jones, capt.

Adjt., Cecil Robert Fryer, capt.
4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Harry Frost, c.
Majors, Herbert D. Fryer, l.c.; Robert S. Bacchus.

Adjt., Chas. K. Lenock, capt.

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)

District No. 31.—*Kingston.*
Colonel, Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, P.C., G.O.B., g.

Dist. Officer, Robert William Ferguson Phillips, *c.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Jhansi and Nowgong, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. F. Fyler Roupell.
Majors, William James Holmes Frodsham, Henry Wrightman Benson, Hen. Paul Treeby.
Paym., Harry Hatton Sproule, *lt.*
Adjt., Arthur H. Seton Hart, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. H. W. H. Harris.
Majors, Francis Richd. P. Kane, Hugh Wodehouse Pearce, Herb. Ringwood, Hy. Lockhart Smith.
Adjt., Cuthbert H. Townsend, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. W. Lemmon, *c.s., c.*
Majors, John Roper Parkington, F.R.G.S.; John Charles Worthington.
Adjt., Hugh Dunc. Lawrence, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Bernard Gilpin Haines, *c.*
Majors, Francis S. G. Moon, *l.c.*; Edward A. U. Price.
Adjt., Colin Dunc. Johnstone, *m.*

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST) (The Queen's). (1)

District No. 2.—*Guildford.*
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Charles Fairbank Lawson, *c.*
1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Tyrah Field Force, Stranjab.*
Lt.-Col., John Stratford Collins.
Majors, Edward Owen Fisher Hamilton, Robert Thos. Hanford-Flood, Francis John Pink, *d.s.o.*; Wm. Leon. Addington.
Paymaster, Arthur Mudge, *lieut.*
Adjt., Jas. Gurwood King-King, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur Herbert Nourse.
Majors, Arthur Elias, Henry Bouchrier Fowler, Wm. Samuel Burrell, Henry Denne Robson.
Adjt., Arnold Fred. Sillem, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Guildford.*
Hon. Col., John Davis, *a.d.c.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick H. Fairtlough.
Majors, Tudor Lloyd-Harries, Wellington A. D. Shelton.
Adjt., Robt. Bruce Swinton, *capt.*

SUSSEX REG. (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 35.—*Chichester.*
Colonel, Jno. McN. Walter, *c.s., g.*
Dist. Officer, Wilfred Tolson, *c.*
1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Brighton and Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur S. Hector Gem.
Majors, Geo. Leonard Thomson, Jas. Chas. Young, Ribton Gore, Edward Wheler, John Ernest Pierson.
Adjt., Norman A. Leyton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Fysabad, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Clas. Haydon W. Cafe.
Majors, Benjamin D. A. Donne, Chas. Russell, Louis Eugène du Moulin.

Paym., Wm. Lushington Osborn, *lt.*
Adjt., Alfred Edgar Glasgow, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (Militia), *Chichester.*
Lieut.-Col. Comdt., Earl of March, *a.d.c., c.*

Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Charles B. Godman, *l.c.*; Charles Percival Henty, *l.c.*
Paym., William Frederick Perry.
Adjt., Hen. Browne Scaife, *capt.*

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)

District No. 24.—*Brecon.*
Colonel, Edmund Wodehouse, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Stevenson Browne, *V.C., c.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot), *India.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Germain Mainwaring.
Majors, Courtney Vor Trower, Geo. Champney Palmes, Charles Emilius Curl, Frederic Phillip Smyly.
Adjt., Wilfrid E. B. Smith, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Pembroke Dock.*

Lt.-Col., Ralph Arth. P. Clements, *a.d.c., d.s.o., c.*
Majors, Hon. Ullick de Rupe Burke Roche, Henry Morgan, John David A. T. Lloyd, Arnold Wilson Birch.

Adjt., Chas. Lancaster Taylor, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Thomas, *a.d.c., c.*
Majors, Charles Healey, Thomas W. Jones.

Adjt., Geo. Hughes Grant, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Montgomery Militia), *Welshpool.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Edward Ramsbottom-Isherwood, *c.*
Major, Edward H. A. Tolcher.
Adjt., Henry M. Graham, *capt.*

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 6.—*Warwick.*
Colonel, Frederick William Traill-Burroughs, *c.s., l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Nesbitt, *c.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lieut.-Col., Frank Longbourne, *c.*
Majors, Morey Quayle-Jones, Alexr. Charles E. McKinstry, Cecil de Courcy Etheridge, Charles James Cockburn.
Adjt., Herman J. S. Landon, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Onatham.*
Lt.-Col., Edwd. H. Corse-Scott, *c.*
Majors, Willoughby E. G. Forbes, Arthur Wm. Frank Jackson, Herbert Edwards Irwin, Henry Weston Helyar.

Adjt., Gerald D. Armstrong, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Alex. Pennington, *c.*
Majors, Barklie Cairns M'Calmont, George Le Mesurier Gretton.
Adjt., Lewis Edwd. Morrice, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
Lieut.-Colonel, James Gildes, *c.*
Majors, Harry Leslie B. M'Calmont, *m.p.*; John E. B. Campbell.

Adjt., Dennis Granville, *capt.*

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)

District No. 23.—*Wrexham.*
Colonel, Charles Crutchley, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Stanley Creek, *c.*

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Aden, for Home.—Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Charles C. H. Thorold.
Majors, Frederick Morris, Alfred John C. Wrench, Sir Robert A. W. Colleton, Bart., Hugh Thos. Lyle, *d.s.o.*

Paym., Richar G. B. Lovett, *lt.*
Adjt., Arthur W. G. L. Cole, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Malta and Crete (temp.).*

Lt.-Col., Roland B. Mainwaring.
Majors, Hon. Reginald Henry Bertie, Hugh James Archdale, John H. King Griffith, William Randal Hamilton Beresford.
Adjt., Chas. Macpherson Dobell, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Denbigh & Flint Militia), *Wrexham.*
Lieut.-Col., Samuel Sandbach.
Majors, Chas. R. Mostyn-Owen, Rumley Fredk. Godfrey.

Adjt., Geo. W. D. B. Lloyd, *capt.*
4th (Carnarvon and Merioneth Militia), *Carnarvon.*

Lieut.-Col., Henry Platt, *c.s., c.*
Majors, Owen L. J. Evans, *l.c., Hon.* Henry R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn.

Adjt., Aug. Fredc. Cooper, *capt.*

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 41.—*Cardiff.*
Colonel, Francis Peyton, *c.s., g.*
Dist. Officer, Henry Blackwood MacCall, *c.s., c.*

1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., John Owen Quirk, *c.s., d.s.o., c.*

Majors, Oswald James Henry Ball, Henry Charles B. Gray, James Christopher Reynolds, Robert Alexander Threahie.

Adjt., Ernest Somerv. Jackson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Bellary, Madras.*

Lt.-Col., Rees John F. Banfield.
Majors, Fitzroy S. Lanyon Penno, Wm. Vieris Dickinson, Francis Russell Parkinson, Jas. Sillem, *l.c.*

Paym., Ernest E. J. Charleton, *capt.*
Adjutant, Lyall Brandreth, *lieut.*
3rd (Glamorgan Militia), *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., Alfd. Thrale Perkins, *c.*

Majors, William Watts, *l.c.*; Philip Septimus Dowson.

Adjt., Geo. D. R. Williams, *capt.*

WEST RIDING REGIMENT

(The Duke of Wellington's). (1)

District No. 33.—*Halifax.*
Col., Hugh Rowlands, *V.C., c.s., g.*
Dist. Officer, Almeric G. Spencer, *g.*

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. Evan Lloyd, *d.s.o.*
Majors, Lionel E. Blakeney Booth, Percy Temple Rivett-Carnac,

Hayford Douglas Thorold, Francis Macleod H. Marshall.

Adjt., Fras. John De Gex, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., Herbt. Everaley Belfield.

Majors, Arthur Edwd. R. Curran, Stewart John Trench, George Herbert Chippindall, John A. Skene Thomson.

Adjutant, Percy Alex. Turner, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Halifax*.

Lieut.-Colonel, Gerald Stovell, *c.*
Majors, Alexander Keith Willie, *l.c.*; Henry E. Heydemann.

Adjt., Fredk. A. Hayden, *capt.*

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT
(The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)
District No. 62.—*Devizes*.

Col., Sir Hen. J. Warre, *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, John Boughey, *c.*
1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Karachi, Bombay*.

lt.-Col., Wm. Bowlas Williams.

Majors, Harold M. Carter, John Frederick Inglia, Claud Henry Alexander, Edwd. Cleary Hill.

Adjt., John Regd. Wyndham, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *Guernsey*.

Lieut.-Colonel, Robert Hayne.

Majors, Henry Charles Harford, Charles E. de la Poer Beresford, Finlay Cochrane Beaton, *l.c.*; Harry Wetherall Rowden.

Adjt., Arthur A. S. Barnee, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Devizes*.

lt.-Col., Edward C. A. Sanford.

Majors, Reginald Barclay.

Adjt., Louis Herbt. Warden, *capt.*

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 29.—*Worcester*.

Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, *k.c.b.*, *g.*

Dist. Officer, Henry John de B. de Berniere, *c.*

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Devonport*.

lt.-Col., Wm. Senhouse Clarke.

Majors, Orbell Hy. Oakes, Murray Venables Hilton, William Arbutnot Lenox—Conyngnam, Joseph Chichester.

Adjt., Burleigh Fras. B. Stuart, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Bermuda*.

lt.-Col., Fredk. Seymour Allen.

Majors, Charles Coningham, George Wm. Hackett Pain, *lt.* (*Egypt*), John Hassard S. Gibb.

Adjt., Robert William Sanders, *capt.*
3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Worcester*.

lt.-Col. Com., Alfred Winsmore Hooper, *c.* (3)

lt.-Col., E. Hugh Bearcroft, *c.* (4)

Majors, Hugh Edm. E. Everard, *l.c.* (4); Robert Holden (3); Octavius S. Martindale-Vale (3 and 4). S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh (3 and 4).

Adjts., William F. Jas. Hardisty, *m.* (4); Lionel C. Gostling Turnell, *capt.* (3).

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)
District No. 65.—*Pontefract*.

Col., Jas. H. Craig Robertson, *g.*
Dist. Officer, William Clark, *c.*

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Colchester*.

lt.-Col., Berkeley Crosbie Quill.

Majors, Frederick Percy Lousada, Fras. Edwd. Wallerstein, Henry Southey Scholes.

Adjt., Thos. Tinning Gresson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Agra, Bengal*.

Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Boughey.

Majors, William Johnston Kirkpatrick, *l.c.*; Herbert C. O. Plumer, *l.c.*; Ernest Chamier Broughton, Saumarez Fredk. Grosvenor.

Adjt., Fredk. F. W. Daniell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Pontefract*.

lt.-Col., J. Gerald Wilson, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, John Edmund Groom, *l.c.*; Fras. Davison-Bland.

Adjt., Chas. Wm. Gale, *capt.*

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(The King's Own). (1)

District No. 51.—*Pontefract*.

Col., Sir Robert Hume, *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Officer, William Clark, *c.*

1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Mullingar*.

lt.-Col., George Philip F. Byng.

Majors, Sir Hy. Allen Wm. Johnson, Bart.; John George Adamson, Percy Wm. A. A. Milton, Walter Blake Butler-Creagh.

Adjt., Bertram Witherby, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *Rawal Pindi, Punjab (Malakand Field Force)*.

lt.-Col., Thos. Johnson Seppings.

Majors, Charles St. Leger Barter, Henry Earle, *p.s.o.*; Chas. Hildyard T. Whitaker, Villiers Edward Hunt.

Adjt., Henry Wells-Cole, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Pontefract*.

lt.-Col., Theodore H. Skinner, *c.*
Majors, Reginald Hayee-Sadler, Albert Gustavus Momber.

Adjt., Robt. Hen. W. Tulloh, *capt.*

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT
(The Princess of Wales's Own). (2)

District No. 19.—*Richmond*.

Col., Edward Chippindall, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Arthur Wilkinson, *c.*

1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Dublin*.

lt.-Col., Edwd. Archibd. Bruce, *c.*
Majors, Chas. J. Spottiswoode, E. J. B. Buckle, Thos. D. Kirkpatrick, Gerald C. S. Handcock.

Adjt., Gerard Christian, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Jullundur, Punjab (Tirah Field Force)*.

lt.-Col., William E. Franklyn.

Majors, Henry Bowles, Jas. Ahmuty Fearon, Arthur de Salis Hadow, Alfred Graeme Cartwright.

Paym., Harold Futvoye Lea, *lt.*
Adjt., Ronald D'Arcy Fife, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Richmond*.

lt.-Col., F. Crompton Howard, *c.*
Majors, James Hoole, *l.c.*; John W. Lodge, *l.c.*

Adjt., Chas. A. Cecil King, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Richmond*.

lt.-Col., Jas. Wm. Richardson.

Majors, Bernard Gauntlett Harrison, J. D. S. D. Archer (*hon.*).

Adjt., Arth. Lenox Napier, *capt.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (E.) (1)
District No. 15.—*Beverly*.

Colonel, William Hardy, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Douglas C. DeWend, *c.*

1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Belgaum, Madras*.

lt.-Col., Fredk. Seymour Allen.

Majors, Cecil Francis Garnett, J. R. Young, G. Hay Montgom.

Conran, E. Frankland Gosset.

Adjutant, Henry Haggard, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Tippirary*.

lt.-Col., Walter Waterfird, *Ward*.

Majors, Francis Seymour Inglefield, Lawrence Litchfield Steele, Bruce Meade Hamilton, *c.*

Adjt., Beauch. St. Clair-Ford, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Beverly*.

lt.-Col., John Henry Bursall, *c.*
Majors, Herbert John Whittle, James B. W. Wilson.

Paym., John W. F. Sandwith, *capt.*
Adjt., Edmd. Ashton Ogle, *m.*

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT.
(The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)

District No. 14.—*York*.

Col., Sir Martin Andrew Dillon, *k.c.b.*, *c.s.t.*, *g.*

Dist. Off., Fredk. Wm. Harrington, *c.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Singapore*.

lt.-Col., Chas. Steward Gordon, *c.*
Majors, Gerald Grant-Dalton, E. Cyril Mills, Charles Hay Cox, Herbt. Thos. de Carteret Hobbs.

Adjt., Albt. Fortescue Stewart, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Aldershot*.

lt.-Col., Adolphus J. Price, *c.m.g.*
Majors, Capel Geo. Adye, Fredk. Walter Kitchener, *l.c.* (*Egypt*); Acheson Whitmore St. George, Hugh Alex. Vowell.

Adjt., Francis Wm. Towsey, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *York*.

Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of York.

lt.-Col., Geo. Jackson Hay, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, Henry Trafford-Rawson, *l.c.*; R. W. Hine-Haycock.

Adjutant, Hubert B. C. Trevor, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *York*.

lt.-Col., C. R. Pridaux-Brune, *c.*
Majors, Wm. H. Gott, John T. Lee.

Adjt., Herbert Edwd. Watts, *capt.*

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1)
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, *g.*
Dcpt Off., Chas. Fred. W. Moir, *c.*

1st Batt., *West Coast of Africa*.

lt.-Cols., Arthur Bosworth, Chas. Lawford Dale.

Majors, Arth. Bor. Hy. Beresford Bourke, *p.s.o.*; Richard Joseph Norris, *p.s.o.*; Hugh C. Buck, Wm. Beauchamp Stansfeld.

Adjt., Peter C. E. MacDonald, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Jamaica, Barbados, &c.*

lt.-Cols., James Edwd. Wilmot Smyth Caulfeild, *c.*; Douglas Minto Allen.

Majors, Arthur Lowndes Bayley, Ralph Egerton, Thos. Peppi Ernest Lowry, James R. M. Dalrymple-Kay, C. W. Young

Adjt., Wm. Knightley Falcon, *lt.*
3rd Batt., *St. Helena*.

Majors, Arthur Russell Loscombe Wm. Beauchamp Stansfeld.

Adjt., Edwd. S. C. Kennedy, *capt.*

HONG KONG REGIMENT.
Hong Kong.

Comdt., John M. A. Retallick, *l.c.*
2nd in Commd., Ernest Lewis C. Berger, *capt.*

Adjt., Patk. Graham Anderson, *l.*

Army Service Corps (£183,100).

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Lieut.-Colonels, Robert Arthur Nugent, C.B., *Aldershot*; Casimir Arthur Bourne, *Gibraltar*; Lewis Augustus Clutterbuck, *Dublin District*; Marcus Edward Read Rainsford, C.B., *North-Western District*; Frank Erastus Stevens, *Woolwich*; Allan Harris Langdon, *Jersey*; Chas. Henry Bridge, C.B., *Eastern District*; John Geo. Yule Wilson, *Cork Dist.*; Arthur Wm. Collard, *Nova Scotia*; Bernard Heygate, *S.-E. District*; Jas. Roch Edwards, *Edinburgh*; Joseph Whitley, *Straits Settlements*; Edward Willis Duncan Ward, C.B., *Home Dist.*; Jn. Alex. Boyd, C.B., *Head Qrs., War Office*; Saml. Job Lea, *Devonport*; Edmund P. Bowden-Smith, *Gosport*; Wm. Francis Moore, *Cork*; Jno. Wm. Brooke Parkin, *Aldershot*; Malcolm Graham, *Malta*; Samuel Henry

Winter, *Scottish Dist.*; Alfd. Geo. Hipwell, *Thames District*; Gerald George Challice, *Mauritius*; Wm. Robt. Winter, *Bermuda*; Geoffrey Stanley, *Woolwich Arsenal*; Robt. Brophy McComb, *Parkhurst*; Lewis Anstruther Hope, *Egypt*; Arthur Ashley, *Dublin*; Wm. Dunne, *Egypt*; Knighton Arnold, *Woolwich*; Masters John Godfrey, *Devonport*; Fredk. Stephen C. Hare, *Chester*; Henry Garde Rice, *Ourragh*; Herbert Napier Bunbury, *Aldershot*; Jas. Stoneham, *London*; Guthrie Hylton Jessop, *Capetown*; Jno. Rogers, C.B., *Egyptian Army*; Sydney Hume Lynn, *Gibraltar*; Fred. A. Le-Poer-Trench, *York*; Robt. Vaughan Day, *Pembroke Dock*; Fredk. Fras. Johnson, *Woolwich*; Charles Albert Edes, *Bermuda*; Edgar Gausson, *Natal*; Charles Ernest Heath, *Dublin*; Cuthbert George Knocker, *Barbados*; Charles Arthur Hadfield, *Hd. Qrs., Ireland*; Jas. Chas. Oughterson, *Aldershot*.

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LIGHT INFANTRY.**1st (West) Regiment.**

Lieut.-Colonel (vacant).

Majors (vacant).

Adjt., James Henry Gideon, *capt.*

2nd (East) Regiment.

Lt.-Col., E. E. Nicolle.

Major (vacant).

Adjt., Geo. Powell Stewart, *capt.*

3rd (South) Regiment.

Lt.-Col., Ernest Esnouf.

Major, Charles G. Vatcher.

Adjt., E. B. Blennerhassett, *capt.*

ROYAL GUERNSEY.**ARTILLERY.**

Lieut.-Colonel, Percy Groves.

Major, Denis Colin Le Felley.

Adjutant, Heathfield Butler

Dodgson, *capt. R.A.*

LIGHT INFANTRY.**1st (East) Regiment.**

Lt.-Col., T. W. M. de Guérin.

Major (vacant).

Adjutant, Charles Richd. Mackey

O'Brien, *major*.

2nd (North) Regiment.

Lieut.-Col., Josiah Leale.

Major (vacant).

Adjt., John Beville Pym, *capt. R.M.*

3rd (South) Regiment.

Lieut.-Col., James M. Tardif, *c.*

Major, Wm. Messurier Le Huray.

Adjt., Regd. Percy Thomas, *capt.*

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Lt.-Col. Com., Peter T. Herival.

Major,

Adjutant, John Christian, *capt.*

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Majors, Count Gerald Strickland

della Catena, *K.C.M.G.*; Richard

P. Samut, *Marchesino Joseph*

L. de Piro, *C.M.G.*

Adjts., Walter Douglas Ewart,

capt. (1); Godfrey Lancaster

Beaumont, *m. (2)*.

Army Departments.**CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—£60,271.**

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2nd Class, Thomas P. Mullins, *LL.D., Netley*; William Le Grave (R.C.), *Bermuda*; John Hackett, *Cork*; H. H. Beattie, *LL.D. (P.), London*; Henry Arthur Darnell, *London*; Timothy Twomey (R.C.), *Gosport*; Albert Springett Norfolk, *Woolwich*; Francis Aubrey Darnell, *Hilsea*; George Smith, *Malta*; Owen Alfred Wedekind O'Neill, *Egypt*; Robert Ed-

mund Kavanaugh (R.C.), *Nelley*; Emmanuel Maria Morgan (R.C.), *Woolwich*; Charles Josiah Hort, *Gibraltar*; Thos. Felton Falkner, *Portsmouth*; Philip F. Raymond, *Colchester*; Edward H. F. Jenner, *Woking*.
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Pulling, *Canterbury*; Maurice Jones, *Malta*; Harwood Little, *Dover*; Chas. Fredk. Baines, *Dublin*; Ewen Geo. F. Macpherson, *Ourragh*; Ernest W. M. Norris, *Devonport*; Richard J. Deane Oliver, *Aldershot*; Fras. Bickerstaffe-Drew (R.C.), *Devonport*; T. H. Chapman (P.), *Dublin*; James Benoy, *Shorncliffe*; J. T. Bird (P.), *Ourragh*; Hny. Tudway Coney, *Aldershot*; Arthur Grant M. Wetherall, *Aldershot*; Arthur Godolphin Pentreath, *Dublin*; Wm. George Howard, *Portsmouth*; Alfred Robert Witt, *Curragh*; T. Murray, *Malta*; F. J. P. Jellicoe, *Woolwich*; Arthur Venables C. Hordern.

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 Ordnance Officers, 1st Class, Geo. Alfred Jolly, C., *Woolwich*.

Arml.; John Stevens, C.B., C., *War Office*; Edmund Grey Skinner, C.B., C., *Ireland*; Arthur Walter Bridgman, C., *Malta*; Frank Graham Wintle,

D.S.O., C., *Aldershot*; Francis Edward Mulcahy, C., *Western District*; Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Callaghan, C., *Southern District*.

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Armagh—Lt.-Col. J. S. Brereton.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Major Wm. John Fortescue Morgan.
Athlone—Major John S. Gaussen.
Ayr—Major Percy James Montgomerie Yaldwyn.
Bedford—Lt.-Col. Thos. Stephen Coppinger.
Belfast—Lt.-Col. Arthur William Hill Gelston.
Berwick-on-Tweed—Major Henry Swire.
Beverley—Major William Mends Forte Trotman.
Birr—Maj. Loftus Otway White.
Bodmin—Major Henry W. Carden.
Brecon—Major John C. S. Irving.
Bristol—Major James Forbes Chisholm-Batten.

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Chichester—Major Thos. Middleton Robinson.
Clonmel—Lt.-Col. Wm. L. Fleury.
Colchester—Major Ellis Ramsay Reid.
Cork—Lt.-Col. Chas. F. Carey, Major Matthew Wm. Brock.
Curragh—Major Gordon Dewar.

Derby—Lieut.-Col. Robert Megaw Ireland.
Devises—Lt.-Col. Arthur Longley.
Devonport—Lt.-Col. Wm. Hugh Mortimer, Major Wm. Aug. Burnett.
Dorchester—Maj. Hans Robt. Rathborne.
Dover—Lt.-Col. T. Prince Lloyd.
Dublin—Major Frederick Fenton Parkinson, Maj. Skeff. J. Wynne.
Edinburgh—Maj. Wm. Geo. Small.
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Ferroy—Lt.-Col. Michael Ryan Healy.
Galway—Lt.-Col. E. Eyre Cooté.
Glencorse—Major Seymour Sackville Carew Dolby.
Gosport (Discharge Dépôt)—Lt.-Col. Seton Churchill.
Gosport (Rifles Dépôt)—Major John Angus.

Guildford—Lieut.-Col. Walter Howard.
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Hounslow—Lieut.-Colonel George Edward Langford.
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Lancaster—Lieut.-Col. Melmoth Caulfield Gahan.
Leicester—Major Edward Loftus Roche Thackwell.
Lichfield—Lieut.-Col. John Pearson and Major John Meade Sherrard.
Lincoln—Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Finch Noyes.
Maidstone—Lieut.-Col. Laurence Richard Dowdall.
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Warwick—Major William Montgomery.
Winchester—Major John Francis Simonet.
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Worcester—Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Ferrier.
Wrexham—Major John Kennedy McCausland.
York—Lieut.-Col. James Bromfield.

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(Head Quarters, Portsmouth.)

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Lt.-Gens., Sir Henry Brasnell Tuson, k.c.s.b. (D.A.G.); Cuthbert Cullingwood Suther.
Maj.-Gen., Arthur French, c.b.
Colonel Commandant, Francis Harwood Poore.
2nd Com., Geo. F. Fingelley, c.
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Adjt., Cecil A. F. Osmaston, capt.
Qr. Mrs., John Muir, m.; Arthur Hill, lt.; Fredk. Callaway, lt.
Staff Offr., Hny. Lynch Talbot, m.

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Lieut.-Gens., Frederick Gasper Le Grand, Saml. Jas. Graham, c.b.
Major-Gens., Ardley Henry Falwasser Barnes, Gustavus Fras. Munro, Arthur Huntly Hill Walsh, John Cairncross, Geo. Harrie Thorn Colwell, c.b.

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Col. Com., Frederic V. G. Bird.
2nd Com., Christph. S. F. Fagan, c.
Lieut.-Colonels, Adolphus B. Crossbie, A.D.C., c.; Townley Ward Dowding, Arthur Emerson Chapman, William Thompson Adair.
Majors, Parkins Hearle, l.c.; Alb. Evelyn Houghton, l.c.; Arthur Edm. Hornblow, Edwin Loftus McCausland, Herbert Cecil Money, Ernest C. L. Congdon, John Hulke Plumbe, Leonard J. Hadley, Herbert Hodder Roberts, Schofield Patten Peile, Charles George Matson.
Paymaster, Henry Gritton, l.c.
Adjt., Wm. E. G. Connolly, capt.
Qr. Mrs., John Burtenshaw, m.; Jno. White, lt.; Wm. Marriott, lt.
Staff Off., Chas. Hope Willis, m.

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., Edward W. G. Byam.
2nd Com., John Alfred Sweny, c.
Lt.-Cols., Frederick Baldwin, c.; Herbert Eyre Robbins, Cosmo George Gordon.
Majs., Geo. Thorpe Onslow, Alb. Farrar Gatcliff, Jas. Robt. Johnstone, Archibald Gell Cochran, Wm. John Langford, J. Lewis R. Maclurcan, John Frederic Daniell, Jas. Hutchinson Swanton, Cyril Field, Hobart Chas. Fraser, Wm. Sidney Smith Harvest.
Paymaster, Adjutant, Frank Wm. Luard, capt.
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Staff Off., Frederick White, m.

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2nd Com., Chas. Harington Seafe, c.
Lt.-Cols., Robert Brooke Kirchoffer, c.; Arth. Domville Corbet, c.b.; Thomas Field Dunscomb Bridge.
Majors, Alfred O. De B. Nepean, l.c.; Grey Skipwith, l.c.; Thos. Julian P. Evans, Thomas H. de M. Roche, p.s.o., l.c.; John Wilmot Robyns, Edward Grant Wilkinson, Henry Cecil Eagles, Francis Gibson Cotter, Dacre Lennard Barrett, Frederick C. O. Johnson, Richard K. W. R. Clavell, Charles Gisborne Brittan.
Paym., Charles Baker G. Dick, m.
Adjt., Rd. Nelson Bendyshe, capt.
Qr. Mrs., Chas. Wynne Slaney, lt.; Alexander Clark, lt.
Staff Off., Arthur G. Vincent, capt.

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Lt.-Cols., Herbert St. George Schomberg, c.b.; Roger Pine Coffin, Lourenço Edye.
Majors, Edward Andrée Wylde, Henry Charles Thomas Kelly, John Rawdon H. Oldfield, Wm. Sydney Cumming, Francis J. Raitt.
Paym., Edwd. Selby Innes, l.c.
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INSTITUTED 1349.

Uniform, Scarlet, Facings Blue.

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Pickworth, Capt. John Atkins.
Saunders, Lieut.—Col Henry F.
Dickens, Major Robert Vaughan.
Meredyth, Sir Edward H. T., Bt.
Marsh, Capt. Henry Dyke.

Deacon, Lt.—Col. Wm. E. Durand.
Fitzgerald, Capt. M. G. Beaufoy.
Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Watson, Major Stephen.
Atkinson, Capt. William.
Maguire, Lieut.—Col. John Thos.

Lower Foundation.
Maude, Col. Francis Cornwallis,
F.C., c.b.
Molesworth, Hon. Major R.
Tighe, Lt.—Col. John Aug.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

INSTITUTED 1485.

Uniform, Scarlet, Facings Blue Velvet.

Agents, Messrs. Cox & Co.

Captain, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance. *Ensign,*
Col. B. G. Ellison. *Exons, Lt.—Col. C. D.*

Patterson; Major E. H. Elliott; Major Hon.
F. L. L. Colborne; Capt. H. French. *Clerk of*
Cheque & Adjutant, Col. R. Hennell, D.S.O.

HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON'BLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

ESTABLISHED 1509.

Uniform, Scarlet, Facings Blue Velvet.

Agents, Messrs. Cox & Co.

Captain, Col. Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham.
Standard Bearer, Major F. L. Tillbrook.
Colonels, Stewart, Master, C.B.; Cooch, Brown,
Owen, Gore, Kelsey, Murray, Hill.
Lt.—Cols.—Wemyss, Lowndes, Clement, Pockling-
ton, Mildmay, Rogers, Davidson, McCallum,
Hill, Fletcher, Holbeck, Tufnell, Keppel, Drake,
Kennett, Hunt.

Majors, Wingfield, Brackenbury, Hume, Gub-
bins.
Captains, Douglas-Willan, Bourke, Wallack,
Clarke, Cuninghame, Noel, Liddell.
Lieutenants, Malcolmson, F.C., Waller.
Civilian, Stapleton C. Cotton.
Clerk of *Cheque & Adjutant, Col. Aubone George*
Fife.
Sub-Officer, Lieut.—Col. John Glas Sandeman.

Auxiliary Forces.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—Lt.—Col., Earl of Denbigh and Desmond.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—(£73,000)—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ayrshire—Robt. Morris Pollok, c.
Berks—Hon. Osbt. Wm. Craven, c.
Bucks—Lord Chesham, c.
Cheshire—Piers Egerton-Warburton,
c.
Denbighshire—Henry Richard
Lloyd Howard, c.
Derbyshire—Paget P. Mosley, c.
Devon (Royal 1st)—Sir John Shel-
ley, Bart., c.
(Royal N.)—Visct. Ebrington, c.
Dorset—John Robert Phelps
Goodden, c.
Gloucestershire—Marquess of
Worcester, c.
Hampshire—William Woods.
Herts—Earl of Clarendon, A.D.C.
Kent (Royal East)—Lord Harris,
G.C.B., G.C.I.E.
(West)—Sir Fitzroy Donald
Maclean, Bart., C.B., c.

Lanarksh.—Sir Simon Macdonald-
Lockhart, Bt., m.v.o.; J. Addie.
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own)—
James Neilson, c.
Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—
Clement Molyneux Roys, c.
Lancs (Hussars)—Lord Gerard, c.
Leicestershire—Fredk. G. Blair, c.
Lothians and Berwickshire—Sir
Wm. A. Baillie-Hamilton, C.B.
Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's
Hussars)—W. Kenyon Mitford.
Montgomeryshire—Sir Herbert L.
W. Williams-Wynn, Bart.
Northumberland—John Blencowe
Cookson, c.
Nottinghamshire (Southern)—
Lancelot Rolleston, c.
Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Ran-
gers)—Visct. Galway, A.D.C., c.
Oxfordsh.—Visct. Valentia, m.p., c.
Pembroke—Morgan Jas. Saurin, c.

Shropsh.—Ed. Holmes Baldoek, c.
Somerset (North)—Viscount Dun-
garvan.
Somerset (West)—F. W. Forester.
Staffordshire (Queen's Own)—Duke
of Sutherland, c.
Suffolk—Alfred George Lucas, c.
Warwickshire—Lord Willoughby
de Broke, c.; Marquess of
Hartford (hon.).
Westmorland and Cumberland—
Earl of Lonsdale, c.
Wiltshire (Royal)—Geo. Sotheron-
Estcourt, c.
Worcestershire—Lord Windsor.
Yorkshire (Hussars)—Earl of
Harewood, A.D.C., c.
Yorkshire (Dragoons)—Earl of
Scarborough.

LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

Fife—Sir J. Gilmour, Bt., v.d.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Aberdeenshire—Jas. Ogston, v.d., c.
Argyll & Bute—Fredk. Campbell,
v.d., c.; John W. Stuart, v.d., c.
Ayrshire and Galloway—John
Guthrie Sturrock, v.d., c.
Banff—Charles G. Masson, major.
Cathness—Sir J. E. G. Sinclair, Bt.
Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Hy.
Thomas Brown, v.d., c.
Cinque Ports—A. H. Daniel, v.d.
(2nd)—Harry C. Wilson.
Cornwall—Thos. W. Field, v.d., c.
Cumberland—Wm. H. Atkinson.
Devonshire—Wm. Brock, v.d., c.
Herbert C. Adams, v.d. (hon.).
(2nd)—Chas. H. Thompson, c.

Dorsetshire—Allan McLean, v.d.
Durham (1st)—Edwin Vaux, v.d., c.
(2nd)—Mq. of Londonderry, v.d.;
Lord H. Vane-Tempest, v.d.
(3rd)—W. J. Dawson, v.d., c.
(4th)—Robt. Lauder, jun. v.d., c.
Essex—E. Garrett, v.d.; Antonio
Bianchi, v.d.
Fife—James Wm. Johnston,
v.d., c.; James Hepburn, v.d., c.
Forfarshire—Frank Stewart-San-
deman, v.d., c.; Thos. Couper,
jun.
Glamorgan—Sir Ed. S. Hill, K.C.B.,
c.; Jos. W. Young, v.d., c.
(2nd)—Henry O. Fisher, v.d., c.

Gloucestershire—Frederick Ord
c.; Thos. H. Yabbicom, v.d., c
Hampshire—Jas. MacLauchlan,
(2nd)—Godfrey Twiss, c.
Inverness, &c.—Jas. E. B. Baillie
m.p.; J. H. Forsyth, v.d., c.
Kent (1st)—Robinson H. Simpson
(2nd)—Edwd. T. Hughes, v.d., c
(3rd)—Gen. Mont. Hozier, C.B., c
Lanarkshire—Alex. B. Grant, v.d.
c.; John Coubrough, v.d., c.
Lancashire (1st)—Stanley Thos
Stephenson.
(2nd)—Thos. Wilson, C.B., v.d.
c.; Bell G. Williams, v.d., c
(3rd)—William J. Thom, v.d.

- Lancashire (4th)**—A. F. Braun.
 (5th)—William H. Hunt.
 (6th)—Herb. Robinson, v.d., c.
 (7th)—Richd. K. Birley, v.d., c.
 (8th)—William W. Clay, v.d., c.
 (9th)—Frank Ainsworth, v.d., c.
- Lincashire**—Anthony Bannister, v.d. (hon.).
- London (City of)**—Chas. H. Coles, v.d., c.; Wm. B. Murley, v.d., c.; Charles E. Chambers.
- Middlesex (2nd)**—Michael B. Pearson, v.d., c.
 (3rd)—Grenv. Grenville-Grey.
- Midlothian**—D. Whitelaw, v.d. (Edinburgh)—Jas. F. Mackay, v.d., c.
- Monmouthshire**—Chas. T. Wallis.
- Norfolk**—Earl of Stradbroke, Thomason Wilson, v.d., c.
- Northumberland (Tyne-mouth)**—William F. Pilter, O.R., v.d., c. (1st)—Philip Watts. (2nd)—John Geo. Hicks, v.d., c. (Newcastle)—W. M. Angus, v.d.
- Orkney**—Geo. F. F. Horwood, c.
- Renfrew and Dumbarton**—Robert Duncan, c.
- Shrop. & Staff.**—J. Strick, C.B., v.d.
- Sussex (1st)**—E. N. Edwards, v.d., c. (2nd)—Wm. A. Cardwell, v.d., c.
- Worcestershire**—Warner Ottley, c.
- Yorkshire, E. R. (1st)**—William F. Sutton.
 (2nd)—Henry F. Pudsey, v.d., c.; Wm. L. White, v.d., c. N.R.—Ch. Lowthian Bell, v.d., c. W.R. (1st)—Charles Coghlan, v.d., c. (2nd)—Gus. J. J. Hoffmann, v.d., c. (4th)—Charles Allen.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.—Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

- FORTRESS AND RAILWAY FORCES.**
- Aberdeenshire**—Robt. H. Anstice, c.
- Cheshire (1st)**—Fras. T. S. Hamilton.
 (2nd)—Edward Thos. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, M.P.
- Devon and Somerset**—Thomas J. Scoones, v.d., c.
- Durham**—J. B. Furneaux.
- Gloucestershire**—Richard Rogers, v.d., c.
 (2nd)—Edmd. C. Plant, C.B., c.
- Hampshire**—F. N. Maude, maj.
- Lancashire**—Euing B. Crawford.
- Lancashire**—J. F. Robinson, v.d. (2nd)—Wm. H. Pendlebury.
- London**—Geo. Drew, C.B., v.d., c. (Tower Hmts.)—W. Whetherly; D. de L. Cohen, v.d. (hon.).
- Middlesex**—Fred. Josselyn, v.d., c.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—Alf. S. Palmer, v.d., c.
- Yorkshire, W. R.**—J. E. Bingham. (2nd)—William C. Dawson, v.d., c.
- SUBMARINE MINERS—Majors.**
- Clyde Div.**, Walter W. B. Rodger; **Forth**, Francis G. Ogilvie; **Mersey**, Alfred H. Knight; **Severn**, Alfred Thornley, v.d., l.c.; **Tay**, William H. Fergusson; **Tees**, John T. Belk; **Tyne**, William Johnson, v.d., l.c.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.**—J. Hopkinson, m.
- ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.**
- Lieut.-Col. Commandant**, Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
- Li.-Cols.**, Sir Charles Hutton-Gregory, K.C.M.G.; William H. Barlow, O.E.; James Staats Forbes, Sir Henry Oakley, Geo. F. Lyster, C.E.; Sir Myles Fenton, Sir William Birt, Sir James Thompson, John C. Hawkshaw, C.E.; Sir Charles Scotter, Wm. Pollitt, Sir Allen L. Sarsle, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., C.E.; Geo. B. Newton, Sir Benjamin Baker, K.O.M.G., C.E.; Wm. R. Galbraith, C.E.; John H. Stafford, George S. Gibb, John Conacher, George H. Turner, Harrison Hayter, C.E.; Fredk. Harrison, Sir Wm. Anderson, K.C.B., C.E.; J. L. Wilkinson, Sir F. A. Maindind, K.C.M.G.; A. J. Barry, C.E.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS, £786,000.—Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

- Bedfordshire**—Edmond R. Green, v.d.
- Berks**—James C. Carter, v.d., c.; James Simonds, v.d., c.
- Brecknockshire**—Fleming R. D. A. Gough.
- Bucks**—Lord Addington, v.d., c.
- Eton College (4th)**—Rev. Edmd. Warre, D.D., v.d. (hon. col.).
- Cambridgeshire (3rd Suffolk)**—Jno. H. F. Peppercorn, v.d., c. (4th)—Harry Stovell Cronin.
- Carnarvon & Anglesey (3rd R. W. Fus.)**—Charles H. Rees, v.d.
- Cheshire**—J. U. Cunningham, v.d. (2nd)—John Ashton, v.d., c. (3rd)—Thos. H. Marshall, O.B. (4th)—Wm. T. Carrington, v.d., c.; Charles E. Wilkingson, John Wood, v.d., c. (5th)—Walter Geoff. Shakerley.
- Dorsetshire**—W. E. Rosewarne, v.d. (2nd)—Lewis C. Foster, v.d., c.
- Lumberland**—John James Spedding, v.d.; John S. Ainsworth.
- Denbighsh.**—C. S. Mainwaring, c.
- Derbysh.**—Geo. Gascoyne, v.d., c.; Frederick C. Corfield, v.d., c. (2nd)—Edward Hall, v.d., c.
- Devonshire (1st)**—Sir Dudley G. Alan Duckworth-King, Bt., c. (2nd)—Percival S. Snell. (3rd)—Bt. Hon. Sir John Hen. Kennaway, Bart., P.C., M.P., v.d., c.
- Devonshire (4th)**—Edmd. S. Walcott, C.B., c. (5th)—Ld. Clifford of Chudleigh.
- Dorsetshire**—R. Williams, v.d., c. (2nd)—David Armstrong, v.d. (3rd)—Arthur Peters. (4th)—Charles Perkins, v.d., c. (5th)—Wm. B. Proctor, v.d., c.
- Essex**—Frank Landon, v.d., c. (2nd)—William Howard, v.d., c. (3rd)—Henry Palmer. (4th)—Charles G. Brown, John W. Benningfield.
- Flintshire (2nd R. W. Fus.)**—John S. Roberts.
- Glamorganshire (2nd)**—Herbt. R. Homfray; W. S. Powell (hon.) (3rd)—P. R. Cresswell, v.d.; D. R. Lewis, v.d.; J. Gaskell, v.d. (Swansea)—J. C. Richardson, v.d., c.
- Gloucestersh.**—Chas. L. Methuen, c. (2nd)—Mancklin Holland, v.d.
- Hampshire**—Thomas S. Cave, v.d., c.; Robert H. Simonds. (2nd)—E. King Perkins, v.d., c. (3rd)—Arth. F. Perkins, v.d., c.; Arthur R. Holbrook, v.d., c. (4th)—J. Ormsby Vandeleur, C.B. (5th), *I. of Wt.*—E. W. Cradock, c.
- Herefordsh.**—Steph. W. Williams.
- Hertfordsh.**—Arth. M. Blake, C.B. (2nd)—Earl Brownlow, A.D.C.
- Kent, East**—Edward Wollaston Knocker, C.B., v.d., c. (2nd)—Lord Medway, v.d.
- West**—George Henderson, v.d., c. (2nd)—Ed. Satterthwaite, v.d., c.; Francis W. Frigout, v.d. (3rd)—Chas. D. Davies, v.d., c.
- Lancashire, East**—Henry John Robinson, v.d., c. (2nd)—Thos. Mitchell, v.d., c.; James Henry Hardman.
- Lanc. N.**—Peter Widdows, v.d., c. (2nd)—Geo. Hesketh, v.d., c.
- South**—John C. Ridgway. (2nd)—W. W. Pilkington, v.d.
- Fusiliers**—Thos. P. Yeung, v.d., c. (2nd)—Theod. R. Philippi, v.d. (3rd)—Frederick Haworth, v.d.
- Lancaster (Royal)**—Augustus Horace Strongthornam, v.d., c.
- Liverpool**—Chas. F. Smith, v.d., c.; Charles Alder, v.d., c. (2nd)—Castle Spencely, v.d., c. (3rd)—Wm. Macfie, C.B., v.d., c. (4th)—Jos. W. De Silva, v.d., c. (5th)—Francis Walker, v.d., c. (6th)—Joseph L. Wood, v.d., c.
- Manchester**—Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., v.d., c. (2nd)—Robert Bridgford, C.B., v.d., c.; Wm. W. Clapham, v.d. (3rd)—John Eaton, v.d., c. (4th)—William A. Lynde, v.d., c.; Edward R. Walker, v.d., c.

- Manchester (5th)**—Henry L. Rocca, v.d., c.; Thos. W. Brown, v.d., c.
- (6th)**—Jos. Crompton Lees, J.P. **Leicestershire**—John E. Sarson, v.d., c.; Lionel L. Powell, v.d.
- Lincolnshire**—J. G. Williams, v.d. (2nd)—Jas. Hutchinson, v.d., c.
- London**—Hugh C. Cholmondeley, c.; Edward Matthey, v.d., c.
- (2nd)**—Regd. G. Grene, v.d.
- (3rd)**—Mortimer Hancock, v.d., c.; Eph. C. Stevenson, v.d., c.
- City of London**—Albert J. Bolton, v.d., c.
- (2nd)**—Albert L. Keller, v.d., c.
- (3rd)**—Thomas Jas. Long, v.d.
- Tower Hamlets**—E. T. Rodney Wilde, v.d.; Banister Fletcher.
- (2nd)**—Wm. B. Bryan, v.d., c.
- Middlesex (1st)**—Stan. G. Bird, v.d. (2nd)—Henry Bott.
- (2nd South)**—Horace Wm. Gray, v.d.; Charles B. Dimond, v.d.
- (3rd)**—Reginald Hennell, D.S.O.
- (4th)**—Somers Reg. Lewis, C.B.
- (5th)**—Joseph Heaton, v.d., c.
- (7th, Lond. Scot.)**—Eustace James A. Balfour.
- (12th, Civil S.)**—Earl of Albe-
marle, c.
- (13th, Westminster)**—Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.; Geo. H. Trollope, v.d., c.
- (14th, Inns of Court)**—Samuel H. S. Lotthouse (hon.).
- (15th)**—Arth. W. Chambers, v.d., c.; Horace W. Hunmel, v.d., c.
- (16th, London Irish)**—Howland Roberts, v.d., c.; Edmund G. K. P. Lloyd, c.
- (17th, N.)**—W. Jas. Brown, C.B.
- (18th)**—Philip Hugh Dalbiac, c.; A. G. Pawle.
- (19th)**—S. S. C. Richards, C.B.
- (20th, Artists')**—R. W. Edis, v.d., c.
- (21st)**—Henry B. Deane, v.d., c.
- (22nd)**—William J. Alt, v.d., c.
- (24th, G.P.O.)**—S. R. Thompson, v.d., c.
- Monmouthshire (2nd)**—Robert Henry Mansel, c.
- (3rd)**—Joseph A. Bradney.
- (4th)**—W. H. Williams, v.d., c.
- Norfolk (1st)**—Samuel G. Hill.
- (2nd)**—Herbert Hartcup, v.d., hon. col.
- (3rd)**—Edward Geo. Keppel, c.; Henry E. Hyde, v.d., c.
- (4th)**—Hen. T. S. Patteson, v.d.
- Northamptonshire**—Earl of Eus-
ton, v.d., c.
- Northumberland**—R. Weddell, v.d. (2nd)—Henry F. Swan, v.d., c. (3rd)—Edwd. Downing, v.d., c.
- Nottinghamshire**—Albert C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, Jos. Wright.
- (4th)**—Ed. H. Nicholson, v.d., c.
- Oxfordsh.**—G. Herb. Morrell, v.d. (2nd)—Hen. Saml. Hall, v.d., c.
- Pembrokeshire**—W. P. Evans, v.d.
- Shropshire**—John A. Anstice, v.d. (2nd)—Robt. T. Masefield, C.B., c.
- Somerset**—Henry M. Skrine, v.d. (2nd)—Malachi L. Blake, v.d.; Thomas F. Barham, v.d., c. (3rd)—V. Upton Langworthy, c.
- Staffordshire, North.**—Robt. Clive, v.d., c.; William W. Dobson.
- (2nd)**—Charles Jas. Goer, v.d.
- South**—Joseph B. Cochran, v.d. (2nd)—Thomas T. Fisher, v.d. (3rd)—John B. Morgan, v.d., c.; Edwin H. Thorne, v.d., c.
- Suffolk**—Henry W. Packard, v.d. (2nd)—George L. Andrewes.
- Surrey, East**—Ernest Villiers, c. (2nd)—Edwd. H. Bailey, v.d., c. (3rd)—Edwd. V. Thompson, v.d. (4th)—Arthur J. Bowen, v.d., c.
- West**—John P. Fearon, v.d., c. (2nd)—George Drewitt, v.d., c. (3rd)—Sam. B. Bevington, v.d. (4th)—Frank W. Haddan, v.d.
- Sussex**—Hugh J. Verrall, v.d., c. (2nd)—Wm. Hen. Campion, v.d.; Duke of Norfolk, k.g. (hon.).
- (Cinque Ports)**—A. M. Brookfield.
- Warwickshire**—Wm. Swynfen Jervis, c.; William Cox, v.d. (2nd)—Alfred Ash, v.d.
- Westmorland (2nd)**—J. W. West-
ton.
- Wiltshire**—Duke of Somerset, Rd. G. W. Chaloner, M.P. (hon.). (2nd)—Edw. B. Merriman, v.d.
- Worcestershire**—Richard Talbot Watson, v.d., c.; Edward Vincent Vashon Wheeler. (2nd)—Viscount Deerbhurst.
- Yorks, E. R.**—Arth. K. Dibb, v.d. (2nd)—John A. Staveley, v.d., c. N.R.—Arthur F. Godman, c. (2nd)—William Scoby, v.d.
- W. R.**—Walter G. Gray, v.d. (2nd)—Tom E. Hirst, v.d., c. (3rd)—John Sugden, v.d., c.
- W. Yorks.**—Geo. Kearsey, v.d. (2nd)—G. H. Müller. (3rd)—Edmund Wilson, v.d., c.
- Laghi Inf.**—Alexr. S. Lee, v.d., c.
- York & Lanc.**—Thos. E. Vickers. (2nd)—Edwd. A. Johnson, v.d.
- Aberdeen.**—Dougl. Duncan, v.d.
- Aberdeen (2nd)**—J. Rae, v.d., c. (3rd)—Alex. Dingwall-Fordyce. (4th)—George Jackson, v.d., c. (5th)—James Johnston, v.d., c.
- Argyll (5th)**—Lord Malcolm, C.B., v.d., c.; Duncan Campbell (hon.).
- Ayrshire**—R. M. Mc Kerrell, v.d. (2nd)—R. P. Robertson-Glasgow; P. F. Mackenna (major).
- Banffsh. (6th)**—Geo. S. Grant, v.d.
- Berwick (2nd)**—Charles Hope, c.
- Clackmannan & Kinross (7th)**—Andrew T. Moyes, v.d., c.
- Dumbarton**—John McA. Denny, v.d., c.; Archibald Denny.
- Dumfriesshire (3rd)**—R. F. Dudgeon, c.
- Fife (6th)**—Ffolliott Wms. Erskine, c.; Jas. Taylor Cathcart.
- Forfarshire**—Jas. Rankin, v.d., c. (2nd)—Wm. Alex. Gordon, v.d., c.; Alexander McHardy, v.d. (3rd)—William Smith, v.d., c.
- Haddington (7th)**—Wm. Guild.
- Invernessshire**—And. Macdonald, v.d., c.; D. Munro, v.d. (hon.).
- Kirkcubright and Wigton**—John M. Kennedy, v.d., c.
- Lanarkshire (1st)**—James A. Reid, v.d., c.; Thos. A. Paul, v.d., c. (2nd)—Geo. Walker, v.d., c. (3rd)—Hugh Morton, v.d. (4th)—Joseph F. Newlands. (Highland L.I.)—Robert Campbell Mackenzie, J.P., v.d., c.; James Outram, v.d., c. (2nd)—John D. Young, v.d., c. (3rd)—William Clark, v.d.; c.; Robert S. Murray, v.d., c. (9th)—James Stevenson, A.D.C. (5th)—Charles M. Williamson, v.d., c.; James Menzies, v.d.
- Linlithgowshire (8th)**—T. Hope, c.
- Midlothian (Edinburgh) (Queen's Rifles)**—Robert Menzies, v.d., c.; Horatio R. Macrae, v.d., c.; Robert Cranston, v.d., c.; Lewis Bilton, v.d., c.
- Midlothian (4th)**—Wm. U. Martin. (5th)—Jas. R. Bertram, v.d., c. (6th)—Sir Geo. D. Clerk, Bt., v.d.
- Moray (3rd)**—C. J. Johnston, v.d.
- Perthshire (4th)**—Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Bt. (5th)—Marq. Breadalbane, K.G.
- Renfrew**—William Lamont, v.d. (2nd)—Sir T. Glen-Coats, v.d. (3rd)—Z. J. Heys, v.d., c.
- Ross**—Alex. R. B. Warrand.
- Rozburgh & Selkirk**—Sir Richard John Walde-Griffith, Bart.
- Stirling (4th)**—D. McFadyen, v.d.
- Sutherland.**—Duncan Menzies.

* * * For a Complete List of Volunteer Officers who have received the V.D. since its institution, see APPENDIX.

The Army Estimates for 1897-98.

The following table gives the amount of the Army Estimates and the number of men available during the past 14 years, with the name of the Secretary of State for War in office when the Estimates were framed:—

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	No. of Men	Secretary of State for War.
1884-85	£ 18,575,416	£ 15,930,600	£ 18,224,901	143,314	Marquess of Hartington, L.
1885-86	20,485,799	17,750,700	23,480,085	177,194	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, C.
1886-87	21,172,936	18,233,200	18,564,742	151,867	Rt. Hon. H. C. Bannerman, L.
1887-88	21,485,018	18,393,900	17,614,091	149,391	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, C.
1888-89	19,458,205	16,700,300	16,553,611	149,667	Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, C.
1889-90	20,006,362	17,335,800	—	152,282	"
1890-91	20,582,357	17,897,900	17,611,969	153,483	"
1891-92	20,550,507	17,545,300	17,441,293	153,096	"
1892-93	20,664,962	17,031,200	17,597,772	154,073	"
1893-94	20,750,651	17,802,800	—	154,442	Rt. Hon. H. C. Bannerman, L.
1894-95	21,004,390	18,080,900	17,935,920	155,347	"
1895-96	20,805,758	17,983,800	17,770,095	155,473	"
1896-97	20,938,978	18,042,100	18,470,535	156,104	Most Hn. Marq. of Lansdowne, R.G. C.
1897-98	21,162,422	18,140,500	—	158,774	"

GROSS ESTIMATE, 1897-98, £21,162,422; NET INCREASE, £98,400; ORDNANCE FACTORIES, GROSS, £2,888,000.

In the following divisions, the gross and net totals of each vote are given for the purpose of comparison, the net amount of each vote being arrived at by deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	1896-7.		1897-8.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	£ 7,036,500	£ 5,862,500	£ 7,097,300	£ 5,937,800
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	296,100	294,800	297,100	295,800
3. Militia, Pay, &c.	561,000	545,000	566,500	553,000
4. Yeomanry, Pay, &c.	73,610	73,000	70,010	76,000
5. Volunteers, Pay, &c.	625,000	624,500	627,700	627,200
6. Transport and Remounts,	682,200	660,200	660,500	639,000
7. Provisions, Forage, &c.	2,557,200	2,519,900	2,591,100	2,553,400
8. Clothing Establishments, &c.	1,248,500	858,600	1,508,600	894,000
9. Warlike and other Stores	2,436,000	2,133,000	2,439,900	2,069,200
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	1,067,100	1,007,700	1,116,750	1,016,400
11. Military Education: Pay, &c.	176,300	119,900	178,500	118,500
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services	58,200	51,400	62,100	54,800
13. War Office: Salaries and Charges	253,550	253,500	248,650	248,600
Total of Effective Services	17,070,660	15,007,000	17,271,310	15,083,800
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
14. Retired Pay, Half-pay &c., for Officers	1,868,127	1,590,000	1,896,311	1,528,800
15. Pensions for Warrant Officers, &c.	1,829,020	1,357,800	1,819,330	1,357,600
16. Superannuation, &c. Allowances	172,971	172,800	175,471	173,300
Total	20,940,778	18,056,600	21,162,422	18,140,500

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

The gross amount of the estimate is £2,963,500, against £2,288,000 in 1896-97, and the items are:—Establishment pay £27,781; wages and police £1,516,577; materials and stores £1,267,000; machinery obtained by contract £50,000; buildings £64,546; miscellaneous £28,896; non-effective charges £8,700. Of the gross total £1,195,000 is chargeable to the Army for stores, £1,292,000 to the Navy, £300,000 to India, £100,000 to other repayments (Army and Navy), £50,000 is covered by sale of old stores, and £12,000 by miscellaneous receipts. This leaves £100 as the net amount of the vote, as in 1896-97. The establishment consists of a director-general receiving £2,500, 3 assistants £2,075, 7 superinten-

dents £6,650, 9 other officers £3,905, 22 clerical staff £8,217, 1 mechanical and 2 works staff £1,330. The medical establishment costs £2,273, schools and library £70, and chaplains £611. Wages and police at Woolwich amount to £1,190,193, at Enfield £196,465, at Waltham Abbey £76,633, and at Birmingham £53,286. Materials and stores for Woolwich cost £1,050,000, for Enfield £72,000, for Waltham Abbey £138,000, and for Birmingham £7,000. The machinery obtained by contract is in addition to that made by the factory and valued at £50,000. Buildings include the cost of new works £34,546, the maintenance and repairs being £30,000. Among miscellaneous items are £4,500 for stationery, and £14,421 in lieu of rates.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 26 Budge Row, Cannon Street.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall.

Stilwell & Sons, 21 Great George Street.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1897.

THE active list of the Royal Navy, in October, 1897, included 93,750 officers, seamen, boys, coast-guards, and Royal Marines. The number of commissioned and warrant officers were as follows: Admirals of the Fleet, 3; Admirals, 10; Vice-Admirals, 20; Rear-Admirals, 35; Captains, 183; Commanders, 281; Lieutenants, 915; Supplementary Lieutenants, 81; Sub-Lieutenants, 251; Supplementary Sub-Lieutenants, 18; Midshipmen, 495; Naval Cadets, 79; Staff Captains, 14; Staff Commanders, 43; Engineer-in-Chief, 1; Chief Inspectors of Machinery, 5; Inspectors of Machinery, 9; Fleet Engineers, 140; Staff Engineers, 69; Chief Engineers, 74; Engineers, 309; Assistant Engineers, 223; Assistant Engineers (temporary), 45; Chaplains, 106; Naval Instructors, 77; Inspectors-General of Hospitals, 4; Deputy Inspectors-General, 12; Fleet Surgeons,

52; Staff Surgeons, 119; Surgeons, 233; Fleet Paymasters, 82; Staff Paymasters, 60; Paymasters, 69; Assistant Paymasters, 191; Clerks, 67; Assistant Clerks, 33; Chief Gunners, 42; Gunners, 490; Chief Boatswains, 35; Boatswains, 404; Chief Carpenters, 17; Carpenters, 207; and Head Schoolmasters, 12. The officers of the Royal Marine Artillery were: General, 1; Lieut.-Generals, 2; Major-General, 1; Colonel Commandant, 1; Colonel and Second Commandant, 1; Lieut.-Colonels, 4; Majors, 15; Captains, 40; Lieutenants, 8; Second Lieutenants, 27. The officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry were: Generals, 2; Lieut.-Generals, 2; Major-Generals, 5; Colonels Commandant, 4; Colonels Second Commandant, 4; Lieut.-Colonels, 13; Majors, 42; Captains, 82; Lieutenants, 113; Second Lieutenants, 25.

A LIST OF THE SQUADRONS AFLOAT, 1 DEC. 1897.

MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Adm. Sir John Ommunney Hopkins, K.C.B. (Ramillies). *Battleships*, Anson, Barfleure, Camperdown, Empress of India, Hood, Nile, Ramillies, Revenge, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign. *Cruisers*, Astræa, Cambrian, Fearless, Forte, Gibraltar, Hawke, Scout, Scylla, Sybille, Venus. *Torpedo-boat destroyers*, Ardent, Banshee, Boxer, Bruizer, Dragon. *Torpedo-boats*, Harrier, Hazard, Hebe, Hussar, Skipjack. *Gunboats*, Cockatrice, Dryad. *Sloops*, Melita, Nymphæ, with the *Hibernia* (*flag-ship*, Malta Dockyard), Rupert (*Port guard-ship*, Gibraltar), Polyphemus (*torpedo ram*), Surprise (*despatch vessel*), Tyne (*troop-ship*), Imogene (*special service*), Cruiser (*training-ship*).

CHANNEL. *Senior Officer in Command*, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Frederick Stephenson, K.C.B. (Majestic). *Battleships*, Jupiter, Magnificent, Majestic, Mars, Prince George, Repulse, Resolution, Victorious. *Cruisers*, Blake, Blenheim, Charybdis, Hermione, Pelorus. *Gunboats*, Halcyon, Speedy.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B. (Renown). *Coast Defence*, Hotspur (Bermuda). *Cruisers*, Cordelia, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Mohawk, Pallas, Pearl, Renown, Talbot. *Sloops*, Buzzard, Pelican. *Gunboat*, Partridge. *Floating battery*, Terror (Bermuda). *Depôt ship*, Urgent (Jamaica). T.-B. D., Quail.

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA. *Captain* (Commandore), Charles J. Norcock (Retribution). *Cruiser*, Retribution. *Sloops*, Basilisk, Beagle, Swallow.

PACIFIC. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Henry St. L. B. Falliser (Impérieuse). *Cruisers*, Amphion, Impérieuse, Leander, Phaeton. *Sloops*, Icarus, Wild Swan. *Gunboat*, Pheasant. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Sparrowhawk, Virago. *Store-ship*, Lifey (Coquimbo).

CAPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B. (Doris). *Batt'eship*, Monarch (*guardship*, Cape). *Cruisers*, Barracouta, Barrosa, Blonde, Doris, Fox, Magicienne, Phœbe, Gunboats, Magpie, Sparrow, Thrush, Widgeon. *River service*, Herald, Mosquito. *Special service*, Alecto. *Depôt ship*, Penelope (Simon's Bay).

EAST INDIES. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Edmund Charles Drummond (Eclipse). *Cruisers*, Briak, Cossack, Eclipse, Melpomene. *Gunboats*, Lapwing, Pigeon, Redbreast. *Torpedo-boat*, Plassy. *Special service*, Sphinx. *Coast defence*, Abyssinia, Assaye, and Magdala (Bombay).

CHINA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B. (Centurion). *Battleship*, Centurion. *Cruisers*, Archer, Grafton, Immortalité, Iphigenia, Narcissus, Pique, Powerful, Rainbow, Undaunted. *Gunboats*, Esk, Firebrand, Linnæ, Peacock, Pigmy, Plover, Rattler, Redpole, Swift. *Torpedo-boats*, Fame, Handy, Hart, Whiting. *Sloops*, Daphne, Algerine, Phoenix. *Receiving ship*, Tamar (Hong Kong) *Despatch-vessel*, Alacrity. *Store Ship*, Humber.

AUSTRALIA. *Com-in-Chief*, Rear-Adm. Cyprian A. G. Bridge (Orlando). *Cruisers*, Katoomba, Mildura, Mohawk, Orlando, Porpoise, Pylades, Royal Arthur, Royalist, Tauranga, Wallaroo. *Surveying*, Penguin, Waterwitch. *Sloop*, Torch. *Gunboats*, Goluhneh, Ringdove. *Torpedo-boat*, Karakatta.

TRAINING SQUADRON. *Commandore*, Edmund Samuel Poë, M.V.O. (Active). *Cruisers*, Active, Calypso, Champion, Volage.

ON PARTICULAR SERVICE. *Cruisers*, Curaçoa, Endymion, Flora, Melpomene, Nelson, Northampton. *Gunboats*, Albacore, Jason, Raven. *Surveying*, Seahorse. *Torpedo depôt ship*, Vulcan. *Store ship*, Wye.

SURVEYING SERVICE. *Dart*, Penguin, Rambler, Research, Stork, Triton, Waterwitch.

Amount Estimated for 1897-98, £22,780,473 (gross). Voted in 1896-97, £22,774,318 (gross).

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£243,600). Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 3.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£13,900):—	First Lord, Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim Goschen, M.P. (with house)	£4,500
	<i>Private Secretary to the First Lord, Captain Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, R.N.</i>	£801
	<i>Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord, W. G. Greene, £100; and Thos. H. M. Poulton ..</i>	£50
	Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, G.C.B.	£1,300
	<i>(with house)</i>	
	<i>Private Secretary, Charles H. R. Stansfield</i>	£50
	Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, K.C.B.	£1,200
	<i>Private Secretary, James H. Brooks</i>	£50
	Third Naval Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral Arthur Knyvet Wilson, C.B., V.C.	£1,700
	<i>Secretary, Arthur Spratt</i>	£700 to £900
	Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Gerard Henry Uctred Noel	£1,200
	<i>Private Secretary, Charles J. Adams</i>	£50
	Civil Lord, Joseph Austen Chamberlain, M.P.	£1,000.
	<i>Private Sec., William J. Evans</i>	£50
	Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, William Grey Ellison-Macartney, M.P.	£2,000
	<i>Private Secretary, John A. Peil</i>	£150
	Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan MacGregor, K.C.B.	£2,000.
	<i>Private Sec., R. G. Hayes</i>	£50
	Counsel, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley Hill, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P. (besides fees)	£100

Secretary's Department.—£19,650.

Assistant Secretary, H. J. Van Sittart Neale, C.B.	£1,200
Principal Clerks, C. C. Birch, John H. Giffard, Charles I. Thomas	£850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, A. M. De Vismes, Hon. Hubert F. Dormer, W. P. Feilding, G. H. Hoste, H. N. Stuart, W. T. G. Thurlow	£600 to £800
Clerks, C. J. Adams, J. H. Brooks, A. J. Clayton, W. J. Evans, W. G. Greene, Sir Jas. Kirkpatrick, Bt., O. A. R. Murray, J. A. Peil, Thos. H. M. Poulton, R. W. Simpson, C. H. R. Stansfield, C. Walker	£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. Arthur Chapman, Richard U. Falkus, Arthur E. Piper	£350 to £450
Clerks, and Div. Higher Grade, F. J. A. Arch, E. D. Atkinson, Ferd. Brand, L. Englefield, C. T. Everall, S. R. A. Marriott, A. E. S. Roberts, J. W. H. Sherrington, J. Stewart	£250 to £350
Clerks, and Div., F. K. Crossley, C. W. Croysdill, R. G. Hayes, H. G. Lowe, A. Main, G. R. Mascall, A. Mottley, J. Northam, W. G. Perrin, H. O. Simmons, V. T. Simpson, L. T. Watson	£70 to £250

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£13,604.

Hydrographer, Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. James Lloyd Wharton, K.C.B., F.R.S.	£1,000
Asst. ditto, Capt. Thos. H. Tizard, R.N., F.R.S.	£800
Chief Civil Asst., Comm. Geo. Chas. Frederick, R.N.	£550 to £650
Naval Assists., Captain J. C. Richards, R.N., Staff-Capt. Charles H. C. Langdon, B.N.; Staff-Com. W. H. Petley, B.N.; Capt. W. N. Goalen, B.N.; Com. Arthur Haverall, B.N.; Staff-Capt. J. G. Boulton, B.N.; Lieut. C. V. Smith, R.N., and Com. Cecil F. Oldham, R.N.	£400 to £350
Surveying Officer (special business), Commander J. W. Comte, R.N.	£450 to £550
Superintendent of Compasses, Captain Ettrick William Creak, R.N., F.R.S.	£750
Assistant do., Staff-Com. Jas. Henderson, B.N.	£600
Surr. Officer, Chart Bch., Capt. G. Stanley, R.N.	£700
Chief Draughtsman, Augustin J. Boyle	£415 to £500
Draughtsmen, Charles O'N. Clark, T. H. Briggs, C. Sarcroft Webber, Alexander Gibson, B.Sc.; Hugh H. Underhill, A. W. Codd, B.A.; F. H. Sharban, J. E. McGegan, J. W. Atherton, L. De Ville.	£120 to £400
Staff Clerk, J. P. Sadler	£350 to £450
Clerks, and Div. W. D. Barber, A. G. Thorn. H. Moody.	£70 to £350

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£9,948.

Director, Capt. Bouverie Fras. Clark, R.N.	£1,000
Assistant Director, Stephen J. Graff	£700 to £900

Naval Assist., Capt. Fras. J. Pitt, R.N.	£700 to £800
Superintending Clerk, G. D. Laycock	£600 to £800
Senior Clerks and Clerks, W. McC. Hill, J. W. W. Peake, J. A. Strong, F. S. White	£150 to £650
Staff Clerk, F. M. Duplock	£350 to £450
Clerks, and Div., E. Buxton, Robert Gear, J. J. Hayes, J. W. Hayes, A. S. Hurst, C. J. Olver, F. E. Parker, W. J. Sargeant, J. Spear, W. Youngman	£70 to £350
Chief Inspector of Shipping, Edward G. Farrell; Asst. Inspector, H. B. Parlett	£350 to £500
Victualling Department.—£7,953.	
Director, Henry F. R. Yorke, C.B.	£1,050 to £1,200
Superintending Clerks, F. J. Michod, E. W. Ruegg, Falkus, Arthur E. Piper	£600 to £800
Deputy Storekeepers, Uriah King, Henry Morris, C. F. A. Stevens	£350 to £500
Assistant Storekeepers, A. A. Bakewell, R. Jenkins (two vacancies)	£100 to £350
Acting Asst. Storekeepers, H. G. Arnold, J. M. Bailey, W. E. Clayton, J. W. H. Culling	£70 to £350

Controller's Department.—£75,804.

Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Arthur Knyvet Wilson, C.B. V.C.	£1,700
Director of Naval Ordnance & Torpedoes, Captain Edmund Frederick Jeffreys, R.N.	£1,000
Assistant Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., C.M.G., R.N.	£950
Insp. of Warlike Stores, Capt. Jas. H. T. Burke, R.N. Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance, Commanders F. C. D. Sturdee, A. W. Torlesse, Alfd. E. A. Grant, Fredk. C. T. Tudor, B.N. each	£485
Constructive Branch.	
Assistant Controller and Director of Naval Construction, Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., SO.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	£2,500
Chief Constrs., Henry C. Deadman (senior)	£850 to £1,000 with allowance.
W. E. Smith, W. H. Whiting	each £700 to £850 and allowance.
Constructors, J. Cotsell, W. Main, A. E. Richards	£400 to £550 and allowance.
Assistant Constructors, 1st Class, E. R. Bate, J. H. Cardwell, J. J. Ellis, W. J. Luke, S. W. F. Morrish (actg.), J. H. Narbeth, J. J. Welch	£300 to £450
Asst. Constrs., 2nd Class, W. H. Carter, C. H. Croxford, R. J. Dennis (Hastar), W. J. Martin, A. M. Worthington, V. B. Paige, P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine	£160 to £240
Asst. Constrs., 3rd Class, E. L. Atwood, A. W. Johns; Curator of Drawings, J. R. Dealler	£110 to £150
Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman	£200 to £300

Engineering Branch.

Eng.-in-Chief, Sir A. J. Durston, K.C.B., R.N. £1,800
Chief Engineer Inspector of Mach., R. J. Butler
 £850 to £1,000 and allowance.
Senior Engineer Inspector, H. J. Oram, R.N.
 £500 to £650 and allowance.
Engineer Inspectors, Henry J. Bakewell, David
 Edward Smith, R.N. (for gun mountings), Arthur
 Spyer, Philip Marrack, R.N. £400 to £650 & allow.
Fleet-Engineer, Joseph Andrew Smith, R.N. £549
Chief Engineer, William J. Anstey, R.N. £300 to £400
 and allowance.
Assistant Engineers, 1st Class, E. A. Linnington
 (overseeing), Fras. H. Lister, Archie R. Emdin
 £300 to £450
Ditto, 2nd Class, C. W. Bryant, Wm. McK. Wisnom,
 Arthur R. Grant, W. H. Beckett. £160 to £240

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. Williamson £2,000
Chief Constructor, J. B. Marshall, £850 to £1,000
 and allowance.
Constructor, H. J. Webb. £400 to £550 and allow.
Eng. Assist., Chas. Rudd, R.N. £650 to £800 & allow.
Staff Engineer, Edwin C. Carni, R.N. £400 to £500
 and allowance.

Examrs. Dockyd. Wk., J. Humphreys, F. Logan, J.
 Shillinglaw, H. G. Williams (acting), £350 to £450

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, Gordon W. Miller £1,050 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, P. H. S. Desprez ... £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, George Lyon, John Wilson,
 A. F. Wootton £600 to £800
Senior Clerk, T. B. Girdlestone £400 to £650
Deputy Storekeepers, G. H. Ashdown, F. W. Black,
 John Dean £350 to £500
Assist. Storekeepers, W. Bonny, W. J. Gick, O.
 S. Griffiths, F. Weston, B. J. Wilson (acting)
 (six vacancies) £100 to £350
Examiners of Store Accounts, J. B. Hughes, B.
 Donald, Hon. Lieut. Wm. H. Bound, R.N.;
 W. H. Strickland (assistant) £250 to £350

Accounts Branch.

Inspector of Expense Accounts, Gordon B. Voules
 £850 to £1,000
Assistant, Philip Francis £600 to £800
Professional Assist. do., John Ryan £350 to £500
Assistant Expense Accounts Officers, Octavius Lance,
 J. H. Jeffery £100 to £350

Clerical Branch.

Secretary to Controller, Arthur Spratt £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, Frederick Brown, W. D.
 Legg, W. J. Waymouth £600 to £800
Clerks, H. W. Brown, A. W. Smallwood, L. C.
 Thomson, Augustus Williams £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer, £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div., H. Akhurst, J. R. Brotherton,
 P. E. Couratin, C. F. Hinton, W. Sowray, W.
 T. Jones, C. H. Kendall, E. Lee, E. Leefe, J.
 C. Martin, C. B. Ogle, W. A. T. Shorto, E. W.
 Waterhouse, G. E. Woodward £70 to £350

Naval Ordnance Store Department.

Storekeeper-General of Naval Ordnance, Colonel
 Thales Pease, C.B. £1,450
Civil Assistant do., David Evans £700 to £900
Deputy Naval Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. Charles
 Heinekin Ozanne £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, A. F. Taylor, H. Fathers, and J. C.
 Esott £300 to £400
Examiners, Frederick Ward, J. G. Morgan, and
 J. Reeves £200 to £300
Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns. £48,121.
Accountant-Gen., Richd. Davis Awdry, C.B. £1,300
Private Secretary, E. B. Croft £50
Deputy Acct.-General, G. B. Blount £1,200
Assistants, Robert Main, Wms. Cumming each £1,000

Superintending Clerks, G. M. Blandford, J. G. Best,
 E. G. Carter, Alfred Eyles, H. B. Foord, W.
 F. King, Edward Lumley, J. R. Mosse, W.
 H. H. Simmons £600 to £800
Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers
 Cummins, R.N. £350 to £450
Assist. Supt. Clerks and Clerks, J. E. Butler,
 Philip Butt, A. F. Dyer, J. F. Freeburn, T. D.
 James, C. J. Naef, Harold Roper, Wm. Sanger,
 W. S. Sarel, Osmond Seager, Frank Storr, J.
 F. Taylor, Fredk. Trafford, M. L. Waller, A.
 J. P. Webb £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. B. B. Bailey, W. H. Boar, John
 Cronin, Sidney Edwards, G. E. Foot, J. M.
 Henry, R. E. Nash, Arthur Northwood, H. F.
 Painter, Thos. Platts, W. G. Ralph, A. G.
 Smith, E. W. Stafford, A. E. Tippen, A. E.
 Watling £350 to £450

Contract and Purchase Department, £7,925.
Director of Navy Contracts, Tatham Gwynn £1,200
Assistant Director, Charles M. Heath £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, Wm. C. B. Hall, S. B. Lewis
 £600 to £800

Clerks, Percy Minter, C. A. Oliver, Henry Satham
 £150 to £500

Staff Clerk, R. W. Wilson £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div., H. J. Allen, A. Elliot, F. J.
 Ford, G. W. Hall, W. H. Judson, H. Morris,
 H. W. Pillow, A. E. Bule, F. G. Young £70 to £350

Medical Department.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue. —£7,231.
Director-Genl., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., R.N. £1,300
Dep. Insp.-Gen., Hen. Dawson Stanistreet, R.N. £922
Staff-Surg., Alex. G. Pemberton Gipps, R.N. £570
Senior Clerks, J. W. Garnell (in charge), £700
 F. M. Clark £526
Clerk, Robert G. Breaks £150 to £500
Clerks, 2nd Div., W. A. F. Armstrong, H. S.
 Barlow, G. F. Bristow, F. W. Crawford, W. H.
 Gane, J. F. Goldon, W. Innes, T. E. Kennedy,
 T. H. Perols, H. W. Temple £70 to £350

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works,
 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. —£13,747.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. E. Raban, R.N. £1,300
Assistant Director, W. E. Riley £850 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor, G. Brighton £800
Surv. of Coastgrd. Blags., J. M. Maxfield, £500 to £700
Clerk of Works, F. R. Oglesby £215 to 300
Assistant ditto, W. H. Elwell.

Senior Clerk in Charge, C. F. Wootton £650
Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone £500 to £600
Surveyor, F. W. Harrison £400 to £500
Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, J. Biden, £300 to £400
Clerk, Isaac T. Oliver £400
Clerks, 2nd Div., E. Fitzgerald, J. W. Lamprell,
 H. W. Pugsley £70 to £350
Draughtsmen, W. F. Crisp, H. F. Wootton, £215
 to £400

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Works Loan,

47, Victoria Street, S.W.
Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Major Henry Pilkington,
 O.B., R.E. £2,000
Deputy do., C. Colson £1,000
Chief Draughtsman, H. Fidler.
Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott-Smith.
Assist. Surveyors, H. M. Hodgson and H. Davis.
Architect (temporary), J. C. T. Murray.

Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves,

Admiralty, Whitehall. —£4,375.
Admiral Superintendent, Vice-Admiral Compton
 Edward Donville £1,619
Assist., Capt. Robert W. Stopford, R.N. £1,000
Secretary, James Bramble, R.N. £625
Clerk to Adm. Supt., Chas. H. Rowe, R.N. £200 to £269
Staff Clerk, F. W. Danter £350 to £450

Clerks, and div., G. A. Neilson, G. J. Prentice
£70 to £350

Royal Marine Office.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-General Sir
Henry Brasel Tuson, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant ditto, Col. Wm. Purvis Wright £800
Deputy-Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (also Jusys-Advocate),
Major James Henry Bor.
Quartermasters, Majrs. T. W. Davies, John J. Hoare.
Naval Intelligence Department—£7,908.
Director, Rear-Adm. Lewis A. Beaumont £1,500
Assistant Directors, Captain Arthur Barrow, R.N.
Captain Robert S. Lowry, R.N. each £700

Naval Staff, Comrs. Thos. P. Walker, Leicester F. G.
Tippinge, Reginald G. O. Tupper, Fredk. R. W.
Morgan each £500
Marine Staff, Maj. Henry D. Drake, R.M.A. £500
Capts. H. F. Mackay, R.M.A., H. W. L. Holman,
R.M.L.I., and J. E. Crowther, R.M.L.I. each £400
Clerk, R. Wynne Simpson £541
Clerks, 2nd div., H. Broadbent, R. Gordon, G. J.
Rickman, F. G. C. Young £70 to £350
Greenwich Hospital Department.
Director of Hospital, George T. Lambert, C.B. £1,000
Clerk in Charge, George H. H. Carrington... £600
Accountant, John Burrell £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd div., L. Setacci, A. A. Rutter, £95 to £350

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION, AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

Nore	Adm. Sir Henry Fredk. Nicholson, K.C.B.	Wildfire	Sec., Fras. C. Alton.
Portsmouth.....	Adm. Sir Mich. Culme-Seymour, Bt., G.C.B.	Nelson's Victory	Sec., Hn. H. Rickard.
Plymouth.....	Adm. Hon. Sir Edm. E. Fremantle, K.C.B.	Vivid	Sec., F. H. Smith.
Queenstown, Ireland	Rear-Admiral Claude Edward Buckle ..	Howe	Sec., E. F. E. Gipps.
Channel Squadron...	Vice-Adm. Sir Henry F. Stephenson, K.C.B.	Majestic	Sec., Wm. C. Gilies.
	Rear-Adm. John Fellowes, C.B. (2nd)	Magnificent	Sec., Rich. B. White.
Mediterranean.....	Adm. Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, K.C.B.	Ramilies.....	Sec., J. H. G. Chapple.
	Rear-Adm. Robt. Hastings Harris (2nd)	Revenge	Sec., C. E. A. Woolley.
North America and	Vice-Adm. Sir J. Arbutnot Fisher, K.C.B.	Renown	Sec., Chas. E. Byron.
West Indies	Commodore Herbt. W. Dowding, Jamaica	Urgent	Sec., S. Hinshelwood.
Pacific	Rear-Adm. Henry St. L. Bury Palliser... Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B.	Impérieuse ...	Sec., Geo. H. A. Willis.
	Rear-Adm. C. C. P. Fitzgerald (2nd)....	Centurion	Sec., W. Le G. Pullen.
China	Commodore, S. C. Holland, Hong Kong... Rear-Adm. Edmund Chas. Drummond... Rear-Adm. Cyprrian Arthur Geo. Bridge Rear-Adm. Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B.	Tamar	Sec., Vin. A. Lawford.
	Captain Charles James Norcock (senior)	Eclipse	Sec., Harry Robinson.
East Indies	Commodore, Edmund Samuel Poë, M.V.O.	Orlando	Sec., David Hopkins.
Australia	Rear-Adm. Ernest Rice (Supt.).....	Doris	Sec., Wm. H. Kowe.
Cape and West Africa	Rear-Adm. Henry John Carr (Supt.)....	Retribution ...	Sec. (None).
S.E. Coast of America	Rear-Adm. Hilary G. Andoe, C.B. (Supt.)..	Active	Sec., W. E. R. Martin.
Training Squadron...	Rear-Adm. Rodney Maclaine Lloyd, C.B.	Asia.....	Sec., E. Curtler.
Portsmouth Dockyd.	Vice-Adm. Compton Edward Domville...	Indus.....	Sec., W. T. Sanders.
Devonport Dockyd.		Algiers	Sec., J. Davison.
Chatham Dockyard		Hibernia	Sec., F. R. Waymouth.
Malta Dockyd. (Supt.)		Alexandra ...	Sec., James Bramble.
Supt., Naval Reserves			

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST. (68)

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET. (3)	More-Molyneux, Sir R. H., K.C.B.	Rice, Ernest (Portsmouth Dockyd.)
H.E.H. Prince of Wales (hon.)	Bowden-Smith, Sir Nath., K.C.B.	Vander-Meulen, Fredk. Samuel.
H. I. M. William II., German	Kerr, Lord Walter Talbot, K.C.B.	Andoe, Hilary Gustavus, C.B.
Emperor, King of Prussia (hon.)	Morant, George Digby.	(Supt. Chatham Dockyard).
H.E.H. Duke Alfred of Coburg-	Seymour, Sir Edw. Hobart, K.C.B.	Powlett, Armand Temple.
Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G.	St. John, Henry Craven.	Hastings, Alex. Plantagenet, C.B.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.	Kennedy, Sir Wm. Robert, K.C.B.	Lloyd, Rodney Maclaine, C.B.
Hay, Lord John, G.C.B.	Fisher, Sir John Arbutnot,	(Supt. Malta Dockyard).
Commerell, Sir Jno. E., G.C.B., VC.	K.C.B. (U.-in-C., N. America &	Clayton, Francis Starkie.
Clanwilliam, Earl of, G.C.B.	West Indies).	Alington, Arthur Hildebrand.
Lyons, Sir Algn. McLennan, G.C.B.	Stephenson, Sir Henry Fdk., K.C.B.	Carr, Hny. Jno. (Devonport Dock).
ADMIRALS. (10)	(Extra Esquerry to Pr. of Wales,	Oxley, Chas. Lister.
Salmon, Sir Nowell, G.C.B., VC	and Comdg. Channel Squadron).	Harris, Robert Hastings (2nd,
(First and Principal A.D.C.)	Fane, Charles George.	Mediterranean Fleet).
Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael, Bt.,	Domville, Compton Edward (Supt.	Pearson, Hugo Lewis.
G.C.B. (U.-in-C. Portsmouth).	of Naval Reserves).	Fellowes, John, C.B. (2nd, Channel
Richards, Sir Fd. W., G.C.B. (Adty).	Bedford, Sir Fredk. Geo. Denham,	Squadron).
Heneage, Sir Algernon C.F., K.C.B.	K.C.B. (2nd Admiralty).	Penrose - Fitzgerald, Charles
Rowley, Charles John.	Markham, Albert Hastings.	Cooper (2nd, China).
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Edm. Robt.,	Dale, Alfred Taylor.	Wilson, Arthur Knyvet, C.B., VC
K.C.B., C.M.G. (U.-in-C., Plymouth.)	REAR-ADMIRALS. (35)	(Controller at Admiralty).
Hopkins, Sir J. Ommanney, K.C.B.	Buckle, Claude Edward (Ireland).	Douglas, Archibald Lucius (V.-P.
(U.-in-C., Mediterranean).	Duckworth-King, Richard.	Ordnance Committee).
Fairfax, Sir Henry, K.C.B.	Rawson, Sir H. Holdsworth, K.C.B.	St. Clair, Wm. Home Chisholme.
Erskine, Sir J. Elphinstone, K.C.B.	(U.-in-C., Cape and West Africa).	Lake, Atwell Peregrine Macleod.
Nicholson, Sir Henry Frederick,	Bridge, Cyprrian Arthur George	Noel, Gerad H. Uctred (Admiral).
K.C.B. (U.-in-C., Sheerness).	(U.-in-C., Australia).	Brackenbury, John W., C.B., C.M.G.
VICÉ-ADMIRALS. (20)	Drummond, Edmund Charles	Jackson, Thomas Sturges.
Buller, Sir Alexander, K.C.B.	(U.-in-C., East Indies).	Hamond, Richard Horace.
(U.-in-C., China).	Cardale, Charles Searle.	Fanshawe, Arthur Dalrymple.
Jones, Loftus Francis.	Church, Edmund John.	Bosanquet, Day Hort.
Adeane, Edward Stanley, C.M.G.	Fullerton, John Regd. Thos.	Beaumont, Lewis Anthony (Naval
Tracey, R. E. (Res. R. A. Coll.)	A.D.C., C.B., C.V.O. (Royal Yacht).	Intelligence).
Hotham, Sir Chas. Fredk., K.C.B.	Palliser, Henry St. Leger Bury	Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Dela-
Scott, Lord Chas. T. M. D., C.B.	(U.-in-C., Pacific).	poer, C.B.

A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

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WITH THEIR GUNS, TONNAGE, RATE OF SPEED, AND (WITHIN BRACKETS) THEIR YEAR OF COMPLETION AND HORSE-POWER.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1897, have an asterisk * prefixed, and the names of their principal officers attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with a ‡ are paddle steamers.

- * **ABYSSINIA** (1870), 4, 2900 tons (900), Coast Defence ship, 9 kts., for India's naval defence. Bombay. *Lieut. in command*, Lawrence Hill Richardson; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry Eggleton Wingfield; *Assist.-Paym.* Frederick W. F. Vining.
- ACHILLES** (1854), 16, 9820 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 12.7 kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas F. Brown.
- Acorn** (1834), 8, 970 (1200), screw sloop, 12.2 kts., Sheerness.
- * **Active** (1869), 12, 3080 (2400), 2nd cl. cruiser, 15.10 kts., Training Squadron. *Commodore*, Edmund Samuel Poë, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Claud A. W. Hamilton; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Blackwell; *Staff-Surg.* J. B. Bowden Triggs; *Fleet-Paym.* Chas. James Pawsey; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. White.
- Æolus** (1822), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Devonport. *Chief Eng.* Frank R. Stuttaford.
- AGAMEMNON** (1883), 6, 8660 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, 12.1 kts., Devonport. *Lieut.* John Innes Pocock; *Fleet-Eng.* Richard Henry Tregenna.
- AGINCOURT** (1863), 17, 10600 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 12 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* James Montgomery Caulfield; *First Lt.* Charles R. Curtis; *Fleet-Eng.* Matthew R. Miller.
- AJAX** (1823), 6, 8660 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, 12.1 kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Thomas F. C. Dundas; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. Burnes.
- * **Alacrity** (1885), 4, 1700 (3000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* Arthur H. Smith-Dorrien; *Surg.* John H. Pead; *Chief Eng.* James Ryan; *Assist.-Paym.* John E. Jones.
- Alarm** (1832), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 15½ kts., Hull. *Lieut. & Comm.* Richard H. Story; *Eng.* Frank D. Thomsett.
- * **Albacore** (1883), 4, 560 (500), 2nd cl. gunboat, 11 kts., particular service. *Lieut. and Comm.* George S. Shuckburgh; *Surg.* John C. Rowan, M.B.
- † **Alberta**, 370 (1000), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* Geo. A. Broad; *Eng.* Joseph H. H. Ireland.
- * **Alecto**, 2, 620 (350), special service, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut.-Comm.* Arthur Fosberry Holmes; *Surg.* Alfred H. L. Cox; *Assist.-Paym.* William H. Campion; *Eng.* Charles F. Dunn.
- Alert** (1894), 6, 960 (1400), sloop, 13½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Cecil Eustace Rooke; *Eng.*, Herbt. John Leader; *Paym.* Charles D. M. Horne.
- * **ALEXANDRA** (1877), 18, 9490 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, 14.3 kts., Coastguard, Portland. *Vice-Adm.* Compton Edward Domville (Naval Reserve); *Capt.* Charles James Barlow, D.S.O.; *Comm.* Francis A. A. G. Tate; *Chap.* Rev. Samuel St. A. Bayles; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. George Jack; *Fleet-Paym.* Archibald Court; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry Chas. Goldsmith; *First Lieut.* Cresswell John Eyres.
- * **Algerine** (1895), 6, 1050 (1400), sloop, 13 kts., China. *Comm.* Ewen Francis Domville; *First Lieut.* Charles P. R. Coode; *Surg.* John Hutton Stenhouse; *Assist.-Paym.* Ralph B. H. Moore; *Eng.* Alfred W. Littlewood.
- * **Algiers** (late *Anson*), 3260 tons, flag-ship, Chatham Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Hilary Gustavus Andoe, C.B.; *Capt.* Albert Baldwin Jenkins; *Assist.-Paym. in charge*, John Kinnaird Watson.
- Amelia** (late *Hawk*), 416 tons (150), Coastguard, tender to *Collingwood*, Bantrey.
- * **Amphion** (1883), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16.6 kts., Pacific. *Capt.* Frank Finnis; *First Lt.* Hon. Stanhope Hawke; *Chap.* Rev. Thomas Roberts; *Paym.* Henry W. Braddon; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. H. C. Gale; *Surg.* Fredk. W. Stericker.
- Andromache** (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Wm. Hy. Adams.
- Andromeda** (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Pembroke. *Staff-Eng.* Alfred John Nye.
- * **ANSON** (1889), 10, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.9 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Wm. Wilson; *Comm.* Walter Vernon Anson; *Staff-Surg.* Geo. R. D. Charlton; *Fleet-Paym.* Charles Farwell; *Staff-Eng.* John R. J. Pedrick; *First Lieut.* Arthur Hayes-Sadler.
- Ant**, 1,254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Antelope** (1893), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Devonport. *Eng.* Fredk. Jarvis.
- Apollo** (1891), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Charles J. Wintour; *Chief Eng.* Geo. L. R. Perkins.
- * **Archer** (1885), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., China. *Comm.* Charles E. Kingsmill; *Paym.* George Whitcroft; *Chief-Eng.* Hy. L. Manning; *Staff Surg.* James Joseph Walsh; *First Lieut.* George E. B. Hand.
- Arden**, 6, 265 (4300), t.b.d., tender to *Ramillies*, Mediterranean. *Lieut.-Comm.* Edmond H. Parker; *Chief Eng.* Wm. H. Meadus.
- Arethusa** (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16.6 kts., Chatham. *Staff-Comm.* Bertram E. W. Gwynne; *Fleet-Eng.* George Thomas Simmons.
- Argus**, 2, 300 (150), Coastguard service, Bantrey.
- Arrogant** (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.5 kts., Devonport. *Chief Eng.* George A. Haggarty.
- Arrow**, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- † **Asia**, 3594 tons, flag-ship, Portsmouth Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Ernest Rice; *Capt.* Alex. George McKechnie; *Assist.-Paym.* Richd. B. Hoaking.
- * **Assaye** (1891), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay. *Sub-Lieut.* Austen E. Harold, Royal Indian Marine; *Eng.* John H. Jenkin.
- * **Astræa** (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry Deacon Barry; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Hall; *Staff-Surg.* John Leslie Barrington; *Staff-Paym.* Denham Rob. Kelsey; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. Fred. Pamphlett.
- AUDACIOUS** (1866), 18, 6010 (3300), 3rd cl. battleship, 11.6 kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* William H. Skinner.
- AUROBA** (1883), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18 kts., Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* William John Mabb.
- * **AUSTRALIA** (1888), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, 18kts., Coastguard, Southampton Water. *Capt.* John Mackenzie McQuhase, C.B.; *Comm.* Edwd. H. Blair; *First Lieut.* Morris E. L. Thompson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. Goodenough; *Staff-Surg.* Jeremiah Sugrue; *Staff-Paym.* Geo. V. Rashleigh; *Fleet-Eng.* John Moysey.
- Badger**, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Banshee**, 6, 290 (4400), t.b.d., Mediterranean (tender to *Nile*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest L. C. Muntz; *Eng.* Chas. H. Hill.
- * **BARBLEU** (1894), 14, 10500 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 18.5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Reginald Neville Custance, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Geo. E. Patey; *First Lieut.* John H. Robertson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Leely; *Staff-Surg.* Samuel W. Vasey;

- Fleet-Paym.* Francis R. C. Whiddon; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. New.
- Barham* (1889), 6, 1830 (4700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18.6 kts., Portsmouth; *Eng.* Thomas R. Reynolds.
- **Barracouta* (1889), 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Henry Joseph Keane, C.M.G.; *First Lieut.* Charles T. Borrett; *Paym.* Geo. Grant; *Surg.* John E. Coad; *Eng.* Wm. D. Chope.
- **Barrosa* (1889), 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Wm. Francis Tunnard; *First Lieut.* Hy. C. Cochrane; *Staff-Surg.* Richard Aubrey Fitch; *Paym.* Laurence A. Bebb; *Eng.* Fredk. C. Williams.
- **Basilisk* (1889), 8, 1170 (2000), sloop, 14.7 kts., S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Edward Percy Ashe; *First Lieut.* Charles George Bolton; *Staff-Surg.* John Dowson; *Paym.* Charles D. M. Farrant; *Eng.* James Arthur Reynolds.
- Bat* (1897), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.*, Charles John James.
- **Beagle* (1889), 8, 1170 (2000), sloop, 14.7 kts., S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Douglas A. Gamble; *First Lieut.* Charles E. Le Mesurier; *Paym.* Herbert K. Horsey; *Surg.* Joseph Chambers; *Eng.* William Ryan.
- BELLEISLE* (1878), 4, 4870 (2600), Coast Defence ship, 11.9 kts., Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* Thomas Whebbly.
- BELLEPHON* (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12.4 kts., Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Francis Rowlatt; *Fleet-Eng.* James Shirvell.
- Bellona* (1890), 6, 1830 (4700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 17.8 kts., Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* Richd. Willis Jones.
- **BENBOW* (1888), 12, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.75 kts., Coastguard, Greenock. *Capt.* Eustace Rooke; *Comm.* Clifton Selater; *Chap.* Rev. Horace S. Wansbrough; *Staff-Surg.* James H. Beattie; *Fleet-Paym.* William C. S. Hyne; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. Davis; *First Lieut.* Edmund R. Sankey.
- **BLACK PRINCE* ('87), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, training-ship for boys, Queenstown. *Comm.* Fredk. G. C. Langdon; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph W. Longrigg; *Staff-Surg.* Evan St. M. Nepean; *Staff-Paym.* Andrew J. Ramsay; *Fleet-Eng.*, Henry J. Lock; *First Lieut.* Wm. B. S. Wrey.
- **Blake* (1889), 12, 9000 (20000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Charles R. Arbuthnot; *Comm.* John Arthur Tuke; *First Lieut.* Cecil E. E. Carey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredk. A. Sims; *Fleet-Surg.* Everard H. Saunders; *Staff-Paym.* John Arthur Wood; *Fleet-Eng.* James Leighton.
- Blanche* (1889), 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., Devonport.
- Blaser*, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- **Blenheim* (1890), 12, 9000 (20,000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Walter Hodgson B. Graham; *Comm.* Bernard Currey; *First Lieut.* Richd. F. Phillimore; *Chaplain*, Rev. Jas. H. Blunn; *Staff-Surg.* Anthony Kidd; *Staff-Paym.* Ed. H. Banks; *Fleet-Eng.* J. Fielder.
- **Blonde* (1889), 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Peyton Hoskyns; *Staff-Surg.* James Lawrence Smith; *Paym.* Francis W. Osburn; *Eng.* William W. Hardwick; *First Lieut.* Thomas W. Kemp.
- Bloodhound*, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Boadicea*, 14, 4140 (4500), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Staff-Eng.* Henry John Walker.
- Bonaventure* (1892), 10, 4350 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.5 kts., Devonport. *Chief Eng.* Marlin Stuart.
- Bonetta*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- **Boomerang* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gun-
- boat, 20 kts., for protection of floating trade in Australasian waters, Sydney, N.S.W. *Chief Eng.* Edward Gallery.
- **Boscawen*, 4579 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Cecil Burney; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Mason; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. H. Norman; *Staff-Paym.* Francis B. Pritchard.
- Bouncer*, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- Bozer*, 6, 265 (4300), t.b.d., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* William Stanley Lambert; *Chief Eng.* Walter Kent Williams.
- Brasen*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow (completing for sea).
- Brilliant* (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.7 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Wm. Richd. Apps.
- **Brisk* (1886), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.5 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Fredk. St. G. Rich; *First Lt.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper; *Staff-Surg.* Alfred M. Page; *Paym.* Charles E. H. Meredyth; *Chief Eng.* Edward James Edgar.
- **Britannica*, 6201 tons, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Hon. Assheton G. Curzon Howe, O.B., C.M.G.; *Comm.* Christopher G. F. M. Cradock; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Wm. Plant; *Staff-Surg.* James Porter; *Staff-Paym.* William G. E. Penfold.
- +*Briton*, 1408 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Inverness, N.B. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. H. Miller.
- Bruiser*, 6, 265 (4300), torpedo-boat destroyer, Mediterranean. *Lieut.-Comm.* Arthur Halsey; *Eng.* Edwin W. Cudlip.
- Bulldog*, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Bustard*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- **Bussard* (1897), 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, 14.50 kts., North America and West Indies. *Comm.* George L. B. Bennett; *First Lieut.* Clement Cooper Horne; *Paym.* Arthur Wilson; *Chief Eng.* Ernest F. Sparks; *Surg.* Chas. Strickland.
- CESAR* (1896), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Michael Stephens Beatty; *Fleet-Eng.* Edwin Little.
- **Caledonia*, 3880 tons, training-ship for boys, Queensferry, N.B. *Comm.* Robert H. S. Stokes; *First Lieut.* Alex. Y. C. M. Spearman; *Chap.* Rev. Wilfrid W. Nicholson; *Staff-Surg.* Howard J. McC. Todd; *Staff-Paym.* George Jacob Mills.
- Calliope* (1884), 16, 2770 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14.6 kts., particular service. *Capt.* Henry Peter Routh; *First Lieut.* Archibald P. Purvis; *Chap.* Rev. Alfred W. Rainey; *Staff-Surg.* John Jenkins; *Paym.* Thomas H. Sabine Pasley; *Staff-Eng.* John H. Walton.
- **Calyppo* (1883), 16, 2770 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14.6 kts., Training Squadron. *Capt.* Archibald Jas. Pocklington; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredk. Ball; *Staff-Surg.* William Spry; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. Edw. Evans Reed; *Fleet-Eng.* Chas. Wm. Thorne.
- Cambrian* (1893), 10, 4350 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. Archd. Jas. Montgomerie, O.B.; *Chap.* Rev. Thos. W. Robinson; *Staff-Surg.* Francis A. Jeans; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. S. Richardson; *Chief Eng.* Geo. R. Taylor.
- +*Cambridge*, 4971 tons, gunnery school ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Wm. Metcalfe Lang; *Comm.* Chas. Pellew Ogle; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Cole Stebbing; *Staff-Surg.* Standish Thomas O'Grady; *Staff-Paym.* Chas. Aug. R. Flood Dunbar; *First Lieut.* Francis G. Eyre.
- **CAMPERDOWN* (1889), 10, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.9 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. Wm. Craigie; *Comm.* Herbert Leopold Heath; *First Lieut.* George F. Glennie; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Moore; *Staff-Surg.* Horace Ximenes Browne; *Fleet-Paym.* Charles Vawdrey; *Fleet-Eng.* Alfred Palmer.

- CANOPUS** (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, Portsmouth. (Launched 13th Oct. 1897—completing for sea.)
- Carysfort** (1878), 9, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Devonport.
- ***CENTURION** (1893), 14, 10500 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., flag-ship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander Buller, k.c.b.; *Capt.* Spencer H. M. Login; *Comm.* Keppel Wade; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ernest F. H. Smith; *Fleet-Eng.* John Pitt; *Fleet-Surg.* Charles A. Macaulay, m.d.; *Fleet-Paym.* George Lawless.
- Chamois** (1897), torpedo-boat destroyer. Portsmouth. *Eng.* George H. Fryer.
- ***Champion** (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Training Squadron. *Capt.* Chas. Henry Cross; *First Lieut.* William S. Bowman; *Chap.* Rev. Thomas T. Griffiths; *Staff-Surg.* George A. Dresaper; *Paym.* Fredk. W. L. Airey; *Fleet-Eng.* Stephen Henry Blundell.
- Charger**, 6, 250 (3100), t.b.d., Portsmouth.
- ***Charybdis** (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Lewis Edmund Wintz; *First Lieut.* George W. W. Dawes; *Staff-Surg.* Charles W. Sharples; *Staff-Paym.* Arthur J. Brown; *Staff-Eng.* Henry J. Rampling.
- Circe** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., tender to *Mersey*, Harwich. *Lieut.-Comm.* William H. du C. Chads; *Lieut.* Henry C. R. Boucher; *Eng.* John A. Hibbard.
- Cleopatra** (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* James J. Walker.
- ***Olyde**, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Francis Gilbert Jones; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander Martin French; *Fleet-Paym.* Robt. John Moore Macleod.
- † **Cockatrice** (late *Bramble*), 6, 715 (1000), 1st cl. gunboat, Mediterranean (for Danube). *Comm.* Edmond J. W. Slade; *First Lieut.* Ernest F. Gregory; *Surgn.* George A. Waters; *Asst.-Paym.* Gilbert Graham; *Eng.* Walter J. Leighton.
- Cockchafer** (1881), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9½ kts., tender to *Rodney*, Queensferry, N.B. *Chief Off.*, Wm. Smith.
- ***COLLINGWOOD** (1886), 10, 9500 (9500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Coastguard, Bantry. *Capt.* Henry Charles Bigge; *Comm.* Richard H. Peirse; *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward Henry Good; *Staff-Surg.* John J. Dinnis; *Staff-Paym.* Edward G. Edwards; *Staff-Eng.* John S. Fussell.
- ***COLLOSSUS** (1886), 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14½ kts., Coastguard, Holyhead. *Capt.* Samuel A. Johnson; *Comm.* Henry A. Phillips; *Chap.*, Rev. Arthur Graham Kealy; *Staff-Surg.* William M. Lory; *Paym.* Chas. S. Moore; *Fleet-Eng.* Jas. C. Larg; *First Lieut.* Chas. A. Buckland.
- Columbine** (late *Hiarta*), 260 tons (200), tender to *Renown*, Newfoundland Fisheries. *Lieut. Comm.* Adolphus H. Williamson.
- Comet**, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ***Comus** (1878), 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Pacific (ordered home). *Capt.* Henry Hart Dyke; *First Lieut.* John S. Luard; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Kane; *Staff-Surg.* Edmund Corcoran; *Staff-Paym.* Fredk. W. Mortimore; *Staff-Eng.* James Lane.
- Conflict**, 6 (4500), t.b.d., Portsmouth.
- CONQUEROR** (1882), 6, 6200 (6000), 3rd cl. battleship, 15½ kts., Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Charles Hemus Hopkins; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas Rule.
- Conquest** (1878), 9, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* Sylvester Rawling.
- Constance** (1880), 14, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., Devonport.
- Contest**, 6, 290 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. Hubert George Brand; *Eng.* Wm. Charles Morcom.
- ***Cordelia** (1881), 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., North America and West Indies. *Commodore* (Newfoundland Fisheries), Hon. M. A. Bourke; *Chap.* Rev. Walter B. K. Francis; *Staff-Surg.* Hugh W. Macnamara; *Fleet-Paym.* Geo. B. Townsend; *Chief-Eng.* Richd. W. Green.
- ***Coseack** (1886), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Ian M. Fraser, D.S.O.; *Staff-Surg.* Percy W. Bassett-Smith; *Paym.* Gover H. Miall; *Chief-Eng.* George C. Bath.
- Crane** (1896), torpedo-boat destroyer, 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Engineer*, Henry Abbott.
- ***Crescent** (1892), 13, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., "B" Division, Fleet Reserve, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Cook.
- † **Cruiser**, 1130 tons, training-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Lewis K. Bell; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander G. Willey; *Paym.* Alexander E. Cubitt; *First Lt.* Montagu Wm. Consett.
- Cuckoo**, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- ***Curaçoa** (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., sea-going training-ship for boys, Canary Islands and back. *Comm.* Thos. H. M. Jerram; *Paym.* John Riches; *Staff-Eng.* Robert S. G. Norgate; *Surg.* Joseph C. Wood; *First Lieut.* Bertram M. Chambers.
- Curlwe** (1885), 4, 950 (1200), 1st cl. gun-vessel, 14½ kts., Devonport. *Engineer*, Oliver Richard Paul.
- CYCLOPS** (1871), 4, 3560 (1200), Coast Defence ship, 9½ kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* George John Ross.
- † **Dadalus**, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Lieut. & Comm.* Herbert George Paris; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Henry Patterson; *Fleet-Paym.* Herbert Frank Roe.
- ***Daphne** (1888), 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, 14 kts., China. *Comm.* Arthur A. C. Galloway; *First Lieut.* John Knox Laird; *Paym.* Scarlett de V. Taylor; *Staff-Surg.* Herbert F. Shuttleworth; *Eng.* Corin V. Hardcastle.
- Daring**, 4, 260 (4200), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut.-Comm.* Alexr. A. Gordon; *Eng.* William Wilkinson Lawrance.
- ***Dart**, 470 tons (250), Surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* William V. Howard; *Surg.* Albert O. Bobardt; *Asst.-Paym.* Beauchamp U. Colclough; *Eng.* Septimus Ham.
- Dasher**, 6, 250 (3800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Engineer*, Frederick H. Hutchings.
- Decoy**, 4, 260 (4200), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Comm.* Arthur Horatio Shirley; *Engineer*, Thomas James Dawson.
- Dee**, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, for torpedo instruction, Malta. *Engineer*, Henry Wall.
- ***Defiance**, 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Fredk. Tower Hamilton; *Chap.* Rev. Chas. B. Mullins; *Staff-Surg.* Michael J. McCarthy; *Fleet-Paym.* John J. Hoar; *Fleet-Eng.* Richd. Jas. Wheeler.
- Desperate**, 6, (5600), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Eng.* John S. Gibson-Sugars.
- ***DEVASTATION** (1873), 4, 9330 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., port guard, Devonport. *Capt.* Wm. H. Henderson; *Comm.* Alexander E. Stewart; *First Lt.* P. G. V. Vander Byl; *Chap.* Rev. Fras. Flynn; *Staff-Surg.* Samuel W. Johnson; *Staff-Paym.* Thos. Guard; *Fleet-Eng.* Fredk. A. Cocks.
- Diadem** (1896), 6, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Glasgow (completing for sea). *Staff-Eng.* Henry S. Rashbrook.
- Diana** (1895), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Frank O. C. Osborne; *Chief-Eng.* Fras. T. George.

- Dido* (1896), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Chatham. *Staff-Eng.* John W. Agnew.
- Dolphin* (1882), 4, 925 (750), sloop, 11½ kts., Sheerness, fitting as training-ship for boys.
- Don*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Malta.
- **Doris* (1897), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., to be flagship Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Henry Lucius F. Royle, D.S.O.; *Chap.* Rev. Chas. J. Harper; *Lieut.* Chas. F. Henderson; *Fleet-Eng.* William S. Stribling.
- Dragon*, 6, 290 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Mediterranean (tender to *Barfleur*). *Lieut.-Comm.* Wm. F. Blunt; *Eng.* John H. Dalrymple.
- DREADNOUGHT* (1875), 4, 10820 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13½ kts., "C" Division, Dockyard Reserve, Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* Alfred Rayner.
- **Dryad* (1893), 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Frederick Sidney Pelham; *First Lieut.* Martin Theodore Daniel; *Chief Eng.* John W. Pleming; *Surg.* Charles S. Woodwright.
- **Duke of Wellington*, 6071 tons, general depot ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Francis C. B. Bridgman; *Comm.* Thomas H. Fisher; *Chaplain*, Rev. John A. Dougherty; *Staff-Surg.* J. Lloyd Thomas; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. B. Ramsey; *First Lt.* Peter O. Cazale.
- †*Durham*, 1815 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Leith. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wilford Fredk. Forrest; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred Thomas Corrie.
- †*Eagle*-, 2340 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Robert H. Archer; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Hogerson White, C.B.; *Fleet-Paym.* T. F. Harrison.
- Earnest* (1897), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Eng.* Henry W. Metcalfe.
- Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., flag-ship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Edmd. Chas. Drummond; *Capt.* Fredk. Samuel Inglefield; *Comm.* Wm. John Grogan; *Chaplain*, Rev. Jas. Julian Smith; *Staff-Surg.* Charles James; *Staff-Paym.* Henry A. Malaher; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Thomas Allen.
- **Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (12,000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., to China and back. *Capt.* Wm. Carnegie C. Forsyth; *Comm.* Joseph H. Brisson; *First Lt.* Henry Faulconer Aplin; *Paym.* Warwick A. Green; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. H. Grant.
- EDINBURGH* (1886), 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14½ kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. G. Parsons.
- Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11½ kts., Sheerness. *Comm.* Morris Henry Smyth; *Paym.* Robert F. C. Eames; *Surg.* James Bradley; *Eng.* Edward J. Campbell.
- †*Elfin*, 93 tons (170), tender to Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* James Edward Tully; *Eng.* William A. Wallis.
- **EMPERESS OF INDIA* (1893), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Charles Campbell, C.B., C.M.G.; *Comm.* Sackville A. Carden; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. E. L. Cowan; *Staff-Surg.* Arthur W. May; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. J. Kilroy; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. Gay.
- *†*Enchantress*, 1000 tons (1100), Admiralty Yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm.* in command, Philip Daniel Oulless; *Staff-Comm.* Fredk. W. E. H. Smith; *Fleet-Eng.* George S. Newton.
- Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Fleet Reserve, Chatham. *Lieut.* Henry F. Oliver; *Staff-Eng.* James J. Stuart.
- **Esk*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles Chadwick; *Surg.* Henry Newport Stephens.
- Europa* (1897) 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Pembroke. (Launched 20 March, 1897—completing for sea). *Staff-Eng.* Joseph T. Purkis.
- *†*Excellent*, 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* William Henry May, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Thomas B. S. Adair; *Chaplain*, Rev. James Black; *Fleet-Surg.* Edward Elphinstone Mahon, C.B.; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry Williams Hunt.
- **Fame*, 6 (5400 f.d.), torpedo-boat destroyer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles Tibbits; *Chief Eng.* Henry L. Manning.
- **Fearless* (1886), 4, 1580 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Charles E. Gladstone; *Staff-Surg.* Edward C. Ward, M.D.; *Paym.* Wm. V. T. Leonard; *Staff-Eng.* Fredk. W. Wells; *First Lieut.* Lewis Clinton-Baker.
- Ferret*, 4, 280 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Odiarne U. Coates; *Engineer*, William H. S. Moysey.
- Fidget*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Firebrand* (1877), 4, 455 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 10½ kts., Hong Kong.
- Fire Queen*, 446 tons (500), special service vessel, tender to *Victory*, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* Thomas Hawkins Smith.
- **Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* Albert E. L. Westaway.
- Foam* (1897), 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Malta. *Eng.* Richard W. Toman.
- **Forte* (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Randolph F. O. Foote, C.M.G.; *Staff-Surg.* James McCardie Martin, D.S.O.; *Paym.* Edward D. Hadley; *Chief Eng.* Charles A. rton Moore.
- Forth* (1886), 12, 4050 (5700), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* George Wm. Barry.
- **Fox* (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Geo. Aug. Giffard; *First Lieut.* Fredk. K. C. Gibbons; *Chaplain*, Rev. Augustine B. Price; *Staff-Surg.* Patrick B. Handyside; *Staff-Paym.* Alfred E. Bourchier; *Staff-Eng.* Ewin K. Odam.
- Furi* us (1886), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* Geo. Edw. Bench.
- Gadfly*, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.
- **GALATRA* (1889), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., coastguard ship, Hull. *Capt.* Count Fredk. C. Metaxa; *Comm.* Wm. Christ. Pakemham; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Morton; *Staff-Surg.* Robert W. Anderson; *Staff-Paym.* Bernard G. Lloyd-Evans; *Fleet-Eng.* Joseph Monk.
- **Ganges*, 3594 tons, training-ship for boys, Falmouth. *Comm.* Charles Henry Coke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh K. Moore; *Staff-Surg.* Horace Elliott; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. T. Fencock.
- **Gibraltar* (1892), 12, 7700 (12,000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Harry F. Hughes-Hallett; *Comm.* Julian C. A. Wilkinson; *Staff-Surg.* Edward H. Williams; *Fleet-Paym.* Alfd. G. Hill; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. H. Matthews.
- Gladiator* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* John Edwin Jenkins.
- GLATTON* (1872), 2, 4910 (2000), coast defence ship, 11 kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Henry Chas. Stansmore.
- Gleaner* (1890), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Sheerness. *Assist.-Eng.* Fredk. C. Haste.
- **Goldfinch* (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Australia. *Lieut. and Comm.* Chas. W. S. Leggatt; *Surg.* Thos. D. Halahan; *Assist.-Paym.* William F. Wells; *Eng.* Frederick G. Jacobs.
- GORGON* (1872), 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, 9½ kts., Devonport.
- Gossamer* (1890), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gun-

- boat, 19 kts., Kingstown. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis G. T. Cole; *Engineer*, Arthur T. Webb.
- * *Grafton* (1892), 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship of Second-in-Command, China. *Rear-Adm.* Chas. C. Penrose-FitzGerald; *Capt.* Edwd. Pitcairn Jones; *Comm.* Arthur W. Ewart; *Chaplain*, Rev. James H. Moriarty; *Staff-Surg.* Joseph Crowley, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* Ashley N. Innes; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. A. Howlett; *First Lieut.* Francis T. Barr.
- Grasshopper* (1887), 1, 525 (2700), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 17 kts., Chatham.
- Grifon* (1897), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Eng.* Alfred T. H. Stone.
- Griper*, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.
- * *Halcyon* (1894), 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Hon. Walter G. Stopford; *Surg.* Edward Cuffey; *Eng.* William H. James.
- * *Handy*, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alexander Gillespie; *Engineer*, Philip Hobbs.
- HANNIBAL* (1897), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* John S. Sanders.
- Hardy*, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. F. Heaton-Ellis; *Engineer*, Robert A. Hunter.
- Harrier* (1864), 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean (Crete). *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip Walter; *Surg.* Alexander Maclean; *Eng.* Arthur F. Kingsnorth.
- * *Hart*, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hastings F. Shakespear; *Eng.* Ernest W. Rodet.
- Hasty*, 6, 250 (3100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Sidney Richard Olivier; *Eng.* William Onyon.
- Haughty*, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Comm.* William de Salis; *Engineer*, Frank Averi Alliden.
- Havock*, 4, 240 (3400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* William R. Davies.
- Hawk*, 520 tons (400), tender to *Alexandra*, for Coastguard service, Portland.
- * *Hawke* (1891), 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Sir Richard Poore, Bart.; *Comm.* James de C. Hamilton; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles M. Vaughan; *Fleet-Surg.* Leonard H. Kellett, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* Gervase Fredk. Mathew; *Staff-Eng.* Edwin Cornish.
- * *Hazard* (1834), 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Price Vaughan Lewes, D.S.O.; *Chief Eng.* Richard Collingwood; *Surg.* Wm. J. Maillard.
- * *Hearty*, 2, 1300 (2100), North Sea Fisheries. *Comm.* Algernon H. Anson; *Surg.* Geo. Hewlett; *Assist.-Paym.* Desmond C. Roberts; *Eng.* Fredk. J. Kingston; *First Lieut.* Warren H. D'Oyly.
- * *Hebe* (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles Henry Umfreville; *Surg.* George R. MacMahon; *Eng.* George Pascoe.
- HECATE* (1872), 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, 9.9 kts., Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Sharp.
- * *Hecla* (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depot ship, 13 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Richard Harriman Wellings; *Fleet-Eng.* Robert Harding.
- * *Herald*, 82 tons (80), river service, Cape and West Africa (Zambesi). *Lieut.-Comm.* Murray MacGregor Lockhart; *Surg.* Arthur W. B. Livezey.
- HERCULES* (1858), 20, 8680 (8500), 3rd cl. battleship, 14.6 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Henry B. Anson; *Staff-Comm.* Frederick Hire; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry T. Hammond.
- * *Hermione* (1893), 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* George A. Callaghan; *Chaplain*, Rev. Reginald Dolby; *Staff-Surg.* Harold R. Osborne; *Paym.* John M. Lowry; *Fleet-Eng.* John W. Bennington; *First Lt.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa.
- HERO* (1888), 6, 6200 (6000), 3rd cl. battleship, 15.2 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* John Thirkill White; *Fleet-Eng.* George White.
- Heron* (1897), shallow-draught steamer for river service, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. in comm.* Francis W. Melvill; *Surg.* Francis J. Barter.
- * *Hibernia*, 4149 tons, flag-ship, Malta Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Rodney MacLaine Lloyd, C.B.; *Comm.* Stanley T. Dean-Pitt; *Fleet-Surg.* Horace E. F. Cross; *Fleet-Paym.* John K. Mosse.
- * *Hood* (1893), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Arthur Chas. B. Bromley; *Comm.* John H. W. Theed; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur J. Dexter; *Fleet-Surg.* Richd. G. Brown; *Fleet-Paym.* Andrew C. Jeffreys; *Staff-Eng.* William J. Bevan.
- Hornet*, 4, 240 (3800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. in comm.* Philip Sherard Watson; *Engineer*, William McGregor.
- HOTSPUR* (1871), 4, 4010 (2500), port guard ship, 11.25 kts., Bermuda. *Capt.* Frank H. Henderson; *Comm.* Charles S. Elliot; *Staff-Surg.* Cyril J. Mansfield; *Staff-Paym.* Henry J. Ollard; *Fleet-Eng.* Arthur J. London.
- * *Howe* (1889), 10, 10300 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.8 kts., flag-ship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Claude Edward Buckle; *Capt.* Fredk. R. Boardman, C.B.; *Comm.* Sidney Hughes; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm Chadwick Boucherie; *Fleet-Surg.* Matthew F. Ryan; *Fleet-Paym.* Montagu Bertie Williams; *Fleet-Eng.* Frederic G. Whittaker.
- * *Humber*, 1640 tons (800), store-ship, China. *Comm.* Fredk. R. Grassmore; *Surg.* Christopher L. W. Bunton; *Assist.-Paym.* Montague A. Penfold; *Eng.* George W. Murray.
- Hunter*, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Engineer*, Thomas W. Christian.
- Hussar* (1894), 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut.-Comm.* Cuthbert Godfrey Chapman; *Surg.* Ernest J. Finch; *Eng.* John A. Cook.
- Hyæna*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- HYDRA* (1872), 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, 9.9 kts., Sheerness. *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas. Geo. Coomber.
- * *Icarus* (1885), 8, 970 (1200), sloop, 12.2 kts., Pacific. *Comm.* Ernest James Fleet; *First Lieut.* John C. Watson; *Paym.* Ernest E. Silk; *Surg.* William J. Colborne; *Engineer*, Edward W. Liversidge.
- ILLUSTRIOS* (1896), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Engineer*, Isaac Edwin Hurst.
- * *IMMORTALITÉ* (1889), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18 kts., China. *Capt.* Edward Chichester; *Comm.* Frederic St. L. Luscombe; *First Lieut.* Spencer W. M. Beaumont; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. G. Gordon-Vaudin; *Staff-Surg.* Herbert Canton; *Fleet-Paym.*, Chas. Raxworthy; *Staff-Eng.* Daniel Griffin.
- * *Imogene*, 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edward Joseph Bain; *Lieut.* Geo. N. Tomlin; *Surg.* Henry B. Hall.
- * *IMPÉRIEUSE* (1886), 14, 8400 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 16.7 kts., flagship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* Hedry St. L. B. Palliser; *Capt.* Chas. H. Adair; *Comm.* Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe; *Chap.* Rev. Charles E. Parter; *Fleet-Surg.* Robert W.

- Williams; *Staff-Paym.* Robert A. Moore; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas H. Hyde; *First Lieut.* Wm. O. Boothby.
- ***Impregnable**, 6557 tons, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Pelham Aldrich; *Comm.* Robt. H. J. Stewart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. Hy. Marwood; *Staff-Surg.* William Tait; *Fleet-Paym.* Frederick C. Good.
- Inconstant** (1868), 16, 5780 (4200), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16'20 kts., Devonport. *Lieut.* Henry M. W. P. Johnson; *Chief Eng.* Edward A. E. Crowley.
- ***Indefatigable** (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt.* George A. Primrose; *First Lieut.* A. J. Henniker-Hughan; *Staff-Eng.* Thomas C. E. Hughes; *Paym.* Geo. H. Sturgess; *Staff-Surg.* James M. Rogers.
- ***Indus**, 3653 tons, flagship, Devonport Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Henry J. Carr; *Capt.* Wm. A. D. Acland, A.D.C.; *Assist.-Paym.* Alfred W. Claxton.
- INFLEXIBLE** (1881), 12, 11880 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 12'8 kts., Portsmouth Dockyard. *Fleet-Eng.* William Thos. Henry Bills.
- Insolent**, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ***Intrepid** (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt.* John Leslie Burr; *First Lieut.* Edward W. E. Wemyss; *Staff-Surg.* Henry E. South; *Paym.* Cyril H. Jones; *Staff-Eng.* Edwin J. Austen.
- INVINCIBLE** (1870), 16, 6010 (3300), 3rd cl. battleship, 12'5 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* William J. Scullard; *Fleet-Eng.* Richd. S. Hamm.
- Iphigenia** (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Horatio N. Dudding; *First Lieut.* Amherst C. H. Pearson; *Staff-Surg.* Alfred Cropley; *Paym.* James E. V. Morton; *Chief Eng.* John Adam Murray.
- Iris** (1877), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 18 kts., Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* George Wm. Hudson.
- IRON DUKE** (1871), 14, 6010 (3500), 3rd cl. battleship, 12'5 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Robert L. Gambier Noel; *Fleet-Eng.* John A'Court.
- Isis** (1896), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Wm. Thomas Hocken.
- ***Jackal**, 750 tons (1200), Scotch Fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* Armytage A. Lucas; *Surg.* Ernest Sydney Tuck; *Assist.-Paym.* Wm. J. K. Milln.
- Jacklaw** (1897), shallow-draught steamer for river service, Cape and West Africa (tender to *Fox*). *Lieut. in comd.* Beauchamp St. J. Bellairs; *Surg.* Oswald Rees, M.D.
- Janus**, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. in comd.* Raymond A. Nugent; *Eng.* Alfred Hills.
- Joseph** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19'25 kts., Port-mouth. *Lieut.-Comm.* Walter Carey; *Surg.* Herbert H. Gill; *Eng.* Henry Richard Teed.
- ***Jason** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, 19'25 kts., particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur G. M. Meredith; *Eng.* George G. Knight; *Surg.* Michl. J. Smith.
- Juno** (1895), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* Wm. Walter White.
- JUPITER** (1896), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Angus MacLeod; *Comm.* Oliver A. Stokes; *First Lieut.* Arthur H. Limpus; *Chap. Rev.* David Richards; *Staff-Surg.* Thomas E. H. Williams; *Staff-Paym.* George Finlay; *Staff-Eng.* John Jones.
- ***Karrakatta** (1890), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 23 kts., Australasian waters. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard M. Harbord; *Surg.* Edw. T. P. Eames; *Eng.* Joseph N. Crowle.
- ***Katoomba** (1889), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. *Capt.* John Geo. Jones; *First Lieut.* Fredk. S. Sieveking; *Staff-Surg.* John H. Thomas; *Staff-Paym.* Fredk. B. J. Mathias; *Staff-Eng.* John Geo. Lightfoot Baker.
- Kite**, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* John F. Murray-Aynsley.
- Landrail** (1886), 4, 950 (1200), 1st cl. gun-vessel, 14'5 kts., Sheerness. *Eng.* Edwin Bell.
- ***Lapwing** (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* George S. Q. Carr, O.M.G.; *Surg.* Bernard Ley; *Assist.-Paym.* Fredk. Treglohan; *Eng.* Joseph E. Lancashire.
- Latona** (1830), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Hugh Fras. Wyldbore Smith; *Staff-Eng.* Quintin Wm. King.
- ***Leander** (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16'6 kts., Pacific. *Capt.* Fredk. Fogarty Fegen; *First Lieut.* Louis J. MacHutchin; *Staff-Surg.* Hubert W. A. Burke; *Paym.* Charles B. Dawes; *Chief Eng.* Henry Wallis.
- Leda** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Southampton Water. *Comm.* Hubert Grant-Dalton; *Eng.* Henry John Turner.
- +**Liberty**, 447 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Lionel Henry St. Croix Coxon.
- ***Liffey**, 3915 tons, store-ship, Coquimbo. *Staff-Comm. in comd.* Philip H. Wright; *Staff-Surg.* E. G. Swan; *Fleet-Paym.* Cunyngnam Seales.
- Lightning**, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Comm.* William Henry Nicholson; *Eng.* Ernest Augustus Wm. Head.
- ***Lionet** (1883), 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, 11'80 kts., China. *Comm.* Robert Copland Sparkes; *Assist. Paym.* Francis John Ayles; *Surg.* Richd. Llewelyn Price; *Eng.* Wm. Matthias Whyman; *First Lieut.* Samuel M. Agnew.
- ***Lion**, 3842, and **Implacable**, 3223 tons, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* Thos. Y. Greet; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur C. Evans; *Fleet-Surg.* Henry W. D. Walsh; *Fleet-Paym.* Joseph W. Chaater.
- ***Lizard** (1886), 6, 715 (1000), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Australia, for home. *Lieut. & Comm.* Vivian O. L. Champion-de-Crespigny; *Surg.* Hy. Wm. Finlayson; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry Palmerston White; *Eng.* Jas. Mansfield Simpson.
- Lynx**, 4, 280 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport, for instruction of engineers. *Lieut.-Comm.* John Garnet Armstrong; *Eng.* Richard Bryan.
- ***MAGDALA** (1870), 4, 3340 (1400), coast defence ship, 10 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay. *Capt.* Henry Louis Fleet; *Staff-Surg.* Robert Howard Nicholson; *Chief Eng.* Geo. T. J. Ludlow; *Assist.-Paym.* Robt. E. Smith.
- ***Magicienne** (1888), 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Philip Francis Tillard; *First Lieut.* John E. T. Harper; *Chief Eng.* Wm. Thomas Wiggins.
- Maquet**, 430 tons (650), special-service vessel, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* James Webber.
- ***MAGNIFICENT** (1895), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts. (flag-ship, Second-in-Command), Channel Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* John Fellowes, C.B.; *Capt.* Gerald Charles Langley; *Comm.* Fredc. E. E. Brock; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richd. S. Hartley; *Fleet-Surg.* John Lyon; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry A. Scrivener; *Fleet-Eng.* Walter Coleman; *First Lt.* Herbert A. S. Fyler.
- ***Magpie** (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wentworth Vernon Cole; *Surg.* Fredk. F. Mahon; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry M. Ommanney; *Eng.* Harry R. Batchelor.
- ***MAJESTIC** (1873), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts. (flagship), Channel Squadron.

- Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Fredk. Stephenson, K.C.B., *Capt.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.; *Comms.* E. E. Bradford and Henry R. Robinson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Cecil Archer; *Fleet-Surg.* Michael FitzGerald, C.M.G.; *Fleet-Paym.* Algernon Yockney; *Fleet-Eng.* Jas. D. Nicholson.
- Malabar**, 6211 tons (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda.
- Mallard**, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Fleet Reserve, Chatham. *Eng.* Leonard Buckler.
- Marathon** (1888), 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* Samuel A. Screech.
- ***MARS** (1897), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Reginald F. H. Henderson; *Comm.* William B. Fawcaker; *Chaplain*, Rev. John H. Pitman; *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur W. Russell; *Fleet-Paym.* William S. Watson; *Fleet-Eng.* Benjamin J. Barnes.
- †**Martin**, 508 tons, sailing brig, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* & *Comm.* Herbert Powley.
- Masteriff**, 3, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ***Medea** (1888), 6, 2800 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, Southampton. *Comm.* Geo. H. C. MacArthur; *Lieut.* Edward Kelly; *Staff-Surg.* Horatio S. R. Sparrow; *Staff-Paym.* Robert L. Dymott; *Fleet-Eng.* David John Gyles.
- Medina**, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Bermuda.
- ***Medusa** (1888), 6, 2800 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Conyers Lang; *Staff-Surg.* Bassett C. E. F. Gunn; *Staff-Paym.* Andrew Hume; *Staff-Eng.* Edward G. P. Moffett.
- Medway**, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Bermuda.
- ***Melampus** (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Coastguard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Oswald Peopie Tudor; *Comm.* Henry J. D. Laxton; *First Lt.* Moultrie B. Fowke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles L. Whatley; *Staff-Surg.* Alfred Henry Miller; *Staff-Paym.* Reginald B. Rigby; *Staff Eng.* Walter Brown.
- ***Melita** (1888), 8, 970 (1200), sloop, 12½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Henry A. S. Stanhope; *Paym.* Arthur W. Morrell; *Surg.* George G. Borrett; *Eng.* Herbert W. Harris.
- ***Melpomene** (1888), 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., East Indies. *Capt.* Alexr. W. Chisholm-Batten; *Staff-Surg.* Chaworth L. Nolan; *Staff-Eng.* Alexander Kerr; *Paym.* Harry P. Barnett.
- Mercury** (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* George John Fraser.
- ***Mersey** (1885), 12, 4050 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 17½ kts., Coastguard, Harwich. *Capt.* Wm. McCoy F. Castle; *Comm.* Henry J. Davison; *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward L'E. Fawcett; *Fleet-Surg.* George D. Twigg; *Staff-Paym.* Alfred W. Askham; *Fleet-Eng.* Edward Jackson. *First Lieut.* Henry Walter Sharp.
- ***Mildura** (1889), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. *Capt.* Henry Leah; *Staff-Surg.* Fredk. J. Lilly; *Paym.* Chas. E. G. Johnston; *Staff-Eng.* Alfred W. Gibbs.
- Minerva** (1895), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Fleet Reserve, Chatham. *Lieut.* Alexr. Percy Davidson; *Staff-Eng.* Joseph Henry Pill.
- MINOTAUR** (1867), 21, 10690 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 12 kts., training-ship for boys, Portland. *Lieut.* Henry T. A. Bosanquet; *Fleet-Eng.* John T. H. Denny; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Baker; *Staff-Paym.* M. leoline C. Murdoch; *Staff-Surg.* Herbert W. G. Doyne.
- ***Mohawk** (1886), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Australia. *Comm.* Fredk. H. P. W. Freeman; *Staff-Surg.* John Moore, M.D.; *Paym.* Charles E. F. Webb; *Chief Eng.* Lewis E. Thumwood; *First Lieut.* Alexr. Farrington.
- ***MONARCH** (1866), 7, 8930 (8000), 3rd cl. battleship, 15 kts., guardship, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Capt.* Robert D. Barwick Bruce; *Comm.* Reginald A. Allenby; *First Lieut.* Walter J. W. Steward; *Staff-Surg.* Joseph H. Whelan; *Fleet-Paym.* Fredk. L. M. Dyer; *Fleet-Eng.* John Gardner.
- †**Moorhen** (late *Cockatrice*), 2, 600 (390), Malta.
- *†**Noguita**, 82 tons (80) (river service, Zambesi).
- *†**Cap** and West Africa. *Lieut.* & *Comm.* Gerald Oliver; *Surg.* Walter H. S. Stalkart, M.D.
- Natal** (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Oscar Matthew Makins; *Chief Eng.* Frederick Philip Smith.
- ***NARCISSUS** (1889), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st-cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., China. *Capt.* Geo. Fowler King-Hall; *Comm.* Charles Lionel Napier; *Chaplain*, Rev. Percy H. Jones; *Staff-Surg.* John S. Lambert; *Paym.* William Lionel Davy; *Fleet-Eng.* John William Henwood; *First Lieut.* Norman B. Youel.
- †**Nautilus**, 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut.* and *Comm.* Frank H. Peyton.
- NELSON** (1880), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Staff-Eng.* John Greet Stevens.
- NEPTUNE** (1878), 6, 9310 (6000), 2nd cl. battleship, 13¼ kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Geo. Aborn.
- Niger** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Queensferry, N.B. *Lieut.* and *Comm.* Reginald Henry Curteis; *Lieut.* Thos. A. Williams; *Eng.* Charles Bannister.
- ***NILE** (1890), 10, 11940 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Orford Churchill; *Comm.* Fredk. G. M'Kinstry; *First Lieut.* Claude W. M. Flenderleath; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph D. Dathan; *Fleet-Surg.* Robt. F. Yoo; *Fleet-Paym.* Charles F. W. Edwards; *Fleet-Eng.* Samuel Geo. Follett; *Naval In-trl.* Horace H. Holland.
- ***NORTHAMPTON** (1878), 12, 7630 (4500), 1st cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., seagoing training-ship for boys, Home Station. *Capt.* Herbert A. W. Onslow; *Comm.* Robert G. Fraser; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. H. H. Boyse; *Fleet-Paym.* Thomas Winterbottom; *Staff-Surg.* John Leonard Aherne; *Fleet-Eng.* Richard G. Wilby; *First Lieut.* Robert Edmd. Ross Benson.
- NORTHUMBRLAND** (1868), 35, 10760 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 13 kts., Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Richard George Roe; *Chief Eng.* Frank Rawling Stuttgartford.
- ***Nymphe** (1888), 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, 14 kts., Mediterranean (Constantinople). *Comm.* Chas. L. Otley; *Staff-Surg.* Harold F. D. Stephens; *Paym.* Wm. B. Penny; *Eng.* Ralph H. C. Ball.
- Onyx** (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Harwich. *Lieut.-Comm.* Lionel G. S. Hancock; *Eng.* Henry A. Madge.
- Opossum**, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lt.* and *Comm.* William Geo. Elmhirst Ruck-Keene; *Eng.* William Wallace Pearce.
- ORION** (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship, 11½ kts., Malta. *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Thomas Pover.
- ***ORLANDO** (1888), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., flagship, Australia (ordered home). *Rear-Adm.* Cyprion A. G. Bridge; *Capt.* Fredk. W. Fisher; *Comm.* Arthur W. Carter; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis C. Hartley; *Fleet-Surg.* Gerard J. Irvine; *Fleet-Paym.* Arthur A. C. Clarke; *Fleet-Eng.* William C. Fincham; *First Lieut.* Edmund P. E. Jervoise. (Will sail to Portsmouth.)
- *†**Osborne**, 1850 tons (2900), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles Windham; *Staff-Comm.* Herbert Roxby; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred G. Delmege,

- m.d.; Fleet-Eng. James F. Babb; Assist.-Paym. Hammet H. Share; First Lieut. Bryan G. G. Faussett.**
- * **Pallas** (1890), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt. Richard P. Humpage; First Lieut. Charles A. Christian; Staff-Surg. George F. Wales; Paym. Chas. Roach-Smith; Chief Eng. Albert V. Blake.*
- * **Paritidae** (1880), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., North America and West Indies (Jamaica). *Lieut. & Comm. Wm. G. Van Ingen; Surg. Alexander G. W. Bowen; Asst.-Paym. John E. Dathan; Eng. William A. Dathan.*
- * **Peacock** (1888), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm. Percy S. St. John; Surg. Patrick Wm. McVeane; Assist.-Paym. Duncan S. O. Grant; Eng. Percival R. T. Brown.*
- * **Pearl** (1890), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., North America and West Indies (Bermuda). *Capt. James E. C. Goodrich; First Lieut. Chas. B. Miller; Staff-Surg. Arthur S. Nance; Paym. Edward W. L. Street; Chief Eng. Colin McK. Norris; Nav. Lieut. Wm. A. S. Dodds.*
- * **Pelican** (1872), 8, 1130 (800), sloop, 10½ kts., North America and West Indies. *Comm. Arthur J. Horsley; Staff-Surg. Hy. F. Hiewicz; Paym. Oliver F. Tuck; Eng. Robert B. Ayers.*
- * **Pelorus** (1896), 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt. Edward Henry Bayly; First Lieut. Henry B. Pelly; Paym. George W. Whillier; Chief Eng. Wm. C. Burnett; Surg. John Grant.*
- * **Pembroke**, 5724 tons, dépôt ship, Chatham. *Capt. Robert F. Hammick; Comm. Hugh R. Evans; Staff-Comm. John Whitley Dixon; Chaplain, Rev. Francis E. Pitman; Fleet-Surg. Isaac H. Anderson, m.d.; Fleet-Paym. Edwd. Robinson; Fleet-Eng. John Francis Ryder.*
- PENLOPE** (1868), 8, 4470 (2700), dépôt ship, 11 kts., Cape of Good Hope (tender to *Monarch*).
- * **Penquin** (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., Surviving service, Australia. *Capt. Arthur M. Field; Paym. James Murray; Surg. Sidney Herbert Youel; Eng. William Toop; First Lt. Fredk. C. C. Paseo.*
- * **Phaeton** (1883), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Pacific. *Capt. Francis G. Kirby; First Lieut. George C. Cayley; Staff-Surg. Henry Harries; Chief Eng. Frederick J. Flood; Paym. Montague Stephens.*
- * **Pheasant** (1888), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., Pacific. *Lieut. and Comm. Herbert Granville Smith; Surg. Paul H. M. Star; Asst.-Paym. Percy John Ling; Eng. Edwin Carter; Lieut. Reginald D. Scott.*
- * **Philomel** (1890), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Cape and West Africa (for Home). *Capt. Michael P. O'Callaghan, c.b.; Staff-Surg. Robt. Hickson; Staff-Paym. Thomas J. Stovin; Fleet-Eng. Richard G. Callaway.*
- * **Phœbe** (1890), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt. Thos. MacGill, c.b.; Staff-Surg. Edgar R. Dimsey, d.s.o.; Staff-Paym. Wm. S. Andrews; Chief Eng. Walter J. Graham.*
- * **Phoenix** (1895), 6, 1050 (1400), sloop, 13 kts., China. *Comm. Reginald P. Cochran; First Lieut. Ernest S. Carey; Surg. Wm. A. Whitelegge; Assist.-Paym. Chas. F. Petch; Eng. Henry A. Gedye.*
- Pickle**, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * **Piccon** (1888), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm. Edward H. Moubray; Surg. Robert S. Barnard; Assist.-Paym. Reginald P. Walker; Eng. Vernon Alf. A. ter Veen; First Lieut. Walter R. G. Petrs.*
- * **Pigmy** (1888), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm. Charles J. T. Dormer; Surg. Fredk. D. Lumley; Assist.-Paym. Thos. G. B. Wonnall; Eng. Wm. C. Stevens.*
- Pike**, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- † **Pilot**, 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm. Frederick M. Walker.*
- Pincher**, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * **Pique** (1890), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt. Alvin Coote Corry; First Lieut. John Irvine Graham; Staff-Surg. Edward J. Morley; Staff-Paym. Arthur Kinnear Tuson; Fleet-Eng. James E. D. Graham.*
- * **Plassy** (1890), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Naval Defence, East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm. Annealey B. Prance; Surg. James W. W. Stanton; Chief Eng. Wm. John Hender; Assist. Eng. Herbert E. Rock.*
- * **Plover** (1888), 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm. Spencer V. Y. de Horsey; Surg. Fredk. J. A. Dalton; Assist.-Paym. Ernest A. Bremner; Eng. Reuben Main.*
- Plucky**, 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * **Polphemus** (1881), 2640 tons (5500), torpedo ram, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm. Herbert A. Warren; Staff-Surg. Edward R. D. Fasken; Staff-Eng. Thos. Green; First Lieut. Philip W. Dumas.*
- Porcupine**, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham. *Eng. Richard H. Pearce.*
- Porpoise** (1886), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Portsmouth, for Australia. *Chief Eng. Albert E. Tompkins.*
- * **Powerful** (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., China. *Capt. Hon. Hedworth Lambton; Comm. Alfred P. Ethelston; First Lieut. John Nicholas; Chaplain, Rev. Ernest G. Cull; Fleet-Surg. James C. Dow; Fleet-Paym. William H. F. Kay; Fleet-Eng. Robert W. Edwards.*
- † **President**, 1969 tons, drill-ship R.N. Reserve, West India Dock, London. *Comm. Wm. MacCarthy Maturin; Fleet-Surg. Anthony Gorham, m.d.; Fleet-Paym. John H. Cleverton.*
- PRINCE ALBERT** (1866), 4, 3880 (1300), armoured coast defence ship, 9 7 kts., Devonport.
- * **PRINCE GEORGE** (1896), 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt. Alf. A. Chase Parr; Comm. Fredk. A. Warden; Chap. Rev. Richard H. Donovan; Fleet-Surg. Wm. E. Breton; Fleet-Paym. Horatio Howell; Fleet-Eng. William Rines.*
- Proserpine** (1897), 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Sheerness. *Chief Eng. Sidney George Haddock.*
- * **Pylades** (1884), 14, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Australia. *Comm. Horace R. Adams; First Lieut. Arth. T. Taylor; Staff-Surg. Alex. G. Andrews; Staff-Paym. John C. Bartlett; Chief Eng. James Barber.*
- Quail** (1897), 6 (6200), torpedo-boat destroyer, North America and West Indies (tender to *Renown*). *Lieut. and Comm. Thomas L. Thorpe-Double; Eng. Chas. G. Taylor.*
- Racer** (1884), 8, 970 (350), sloop, 11 kts., Dartmouth (for instruction of naval cadets). *Comm. Henry W. Steele; Surg. Arthur A. J. McNabb; Eng. Francis J. Sercombe.*
- Rocoon** (1887), 6, 1770 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 17½ kts., Sheerness.
- * **Rainbow** (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt. Vernon Archibald Tisdall; Staff-Surg. Hamilton Meikle; Paym. Colville D. W. Kiddle; Chief Eng. Henry P. Vining.*
- Raleigh** (1373), 24, 5200 (4200), 2nd cl. cruiser, 13½ kts., Devonport. *Chief Eng. George Ramsay.*

- * **Rambler** (1880), 2, 835 (650), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, 10'66 kts., surveying service. *Comm.* George E. Richards; *First Lieut.* William O. Lyne; *Staff-Paym.* Joseph Green; *Surg.* Alfred H. Jeremy; *Eng.* Gilbert C. Nicolson.
- * **RAMILLIES** (1893), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Mediterranean (flag-ship). *Adml.* Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, k.c.b.; *Capt. and Chief of Staff.* Wm. Des Vœux Hamilton; *Comm.* Hugh P. Williams; *Chaplain.* Rev. Hugh S. Wood; *Fleet-Surg.* Thomas L. Horner; *Fleet-Paym.* George Liddell; *Fleet-Eng.* William Hy. Bramsdon; *First Lieut.* Chas. L. Vaughan-Lee. *Ranger*, 6, (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis Gerald St. John; *Eng.* Harold E. Haydon Ash.
- * **Rapid** (1883), 12, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12'6 kts., en route from Australia. *Comm.* John Casement; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. M. Craig; *Paym.* Henry de C. Ward; *Chief Eng.* Wm. P. Chapman.
- * **Rattler** (1886), 6, 715 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13'6 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. George A. Hardinge; *Surg.* Chas. H. J. Robinson; *Assist.-Paym.* Ernest A. Redman; *Eng.* Chas. W. Bolt. *Rattlesnake* (1886), 1, 550 (2700), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 18'5 kts., Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* George William Noll.
- * **Raven** (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9'5 kts., Channel Islands. *Comm.* Alexander Meldrum; *Surg.* Beauchamp F. Parish; *Assist.-Paym.* Fredk. W. Hammond; *Eng.* Ernest Haves. *Recruit*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow (completing for sea); *Eng.* William E. Hosken.
- * **Redbreast** (1888), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. Martin; *Surg.* Lancelot Kilroy; *Assist.-Paym.* John W. Creighton; *Eng.* Ernest C. Thornhill.
- * **Redpole** (1888), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest H. Grafton; *Surg.* Montague L. B. Rodd; *Assist.-Paym.* Wm. Herbert Franklin; *Eng.* Charlie Broadbent.
- Redwing* (1880), 2, 461 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9'63 kts., Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B.—tender to *Rodney*.
- Renard* (1892), 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19'4 kts., Holyhead—tender to *Colossus*. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. A. Ballard; *Eng.* Cuthbert R. Roger.
- * **RENOWN** (1896), 14, 12350 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., North America and West Indies (flagship). *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, k.c.b.; *Capt.* Daniel McNab Riddell; *Comm.* Arthur Y. Moggridge; *Chaplain.* Rev. Octavius R. F. Hughes; *Fleet-Surg.* Evelyn R. H. Pollard; *Fleet-Paym.* William O. Bedford; *Staff-Eng.* Alfred Daniel Watson.
- * **REPULSE** (1894), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Ernest Neville Rolfe, c.b., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Robert N. Ommanney; *Chaplain.* Rev. Edwin R. Borthwick; *Fleet-Surg.* Edward W. Luther; *Fleet-Paym.* Hy. Dawson; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Hy. Riley.
- * **Research**, 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. O. Moore; *Surg.* Elystan G. E. O'Leary; *Assist.-Paym.* Wm. Henry Le Brun; *Eng.* Geo. S. Holgate.
- * **RESOLUTION** (1893), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* John Hugh Bainbridge, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Wm. Oswald Story; *Chaplain.* Rev. George H. Trehearne; *Fleet-Surg.* Archibald McKinlay; *Fleet-Paym.* John Carlisle; *Fleet-Eng.* Edwd. Norrington.
- * **Retribution** (1891), 8, 3500 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'3 kts., senior officer's ship, South-East Coast of America. *Capt.* Charles James Norcock;
- Fleet-Surg.* Christopher Pearson, M.D.; *Staff-Paym.* John J. A. Sloan; *Staff-Eng.* Joseph H. W. H. Ellis; *First Lt.* Henry J. L. Clarke.
- * **REVENGE** (1895), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts. (flagship, 2nd in command), Mediterranean. *Rear-Adm.* Robert Hastings Harris; *Capt.* Reginald Chas. Prothero; *Comm.* Charles H. Robertson, C.M.G.; *Chaplain.* Rev. Thos. Austin; *Fleet-Surg.* John D. Henwood; *Fleet-Paym.* Clement P. Penny; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. Agnew; *First Lt.* Wm. C. M. Nicholson.
- Ringarooma* (1890), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters, Sydney, N.S. Wales; *Fleet Engineer*, Wm. Bromley.
- * **Ringdove** (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Devonport, for Australia. *Lieut. in comd.*, Ralph Fearon Ayscough.
- Rocket*, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Bermuda. *Engineer*, Henry P. Sparks.
- * **RODNEY** (1888), 10, 10300 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, 16'3 kts., Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B. *Capt.* John R. E. Pattison; *Comm.* Charles G. May; *Chaplain.* Rev. Alwyne C. H. Rice; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred Patterson; *Staff-Paym.* Edward H. Truscott; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. Morris.
- * **Royal Arthur** (1891), 13, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18'1/2 kts., for Australia (to be flagship). *Capt.* Chas. Gauntelett Dicken; *Comm.* Richard P. FitzGerald; *Fleet-Paym.* William E. Boxer; *Chaplain.* Rev. Henry S. Fitzroy; *Fleet-Eng.* Geo. Ferrier Laird.
- * **ROYAL OAK** (1894), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William Marrack; *Comm.* Herbert W. Savory; *Chaplain.* Rev. Charles W. C. Ingle; *Fleet-Surg.* Charles E. Geoghegan; *Fleet-Paym.* James A. Bell; *Fleet-Eng.* William J. Maudling.
- * **ROYAL SOVEREIGN** (1892), 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Harry Tremehere Grenfell; *Comm.* Edward F. Inglefield; *Chaplain.* Rev. Henry Chatham Roe; *Staff-Surg.* Richd. E. Biddulph; *Fleet-Paym.* John W. Secombe; *Fleet-Eng.* John R. B. Wright; *First Lieut.* Henry A. Hatchard.
- * **Royalist** (1883), 12, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12'6 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Ernest Goldfinch Rason, *Paym.* Walter H. J. Pym; *Staff-Surg.* Henry Bullen Beatty; *Eng.* Henry Thos. Winney.
- * **RUPERT** (1874), 4, 5440 (6000), port guardship, 14 kts., Gibraltar. *Senior Officer*, Capt James A. T. Bruce, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence; *Staff-Surg.* Ernest D. Minter; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. J. Nash; *Fleet-Eng.* Robt. C. Moon.
- Sabrina*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- * **St. George** (1892), 12, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19'7 kts., flag-ship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry H. Rawson, k.c.b.; *Capt.* Geo. Le C. Egerton, c.b.; *Comm.* Henry Holland Torless; *Chap. Rev.* Chas. Le P. T. Heaslop; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Berkeley Drew; *Fleet-Paym.* William Trew; *Fleet-Eng.* William J. Abbott.
- * **St. Vincent**, 4672 tons, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Erasmus D. St. Andrew Ommanney; *Chaplain.* Rev. Wm. J. Wilby; *Staff-Surg.* George W. Bell; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry Marsh; *First Lieut.* Basil C. Barber.
- Salamander* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport. *Eng.* Alfred E. C. Deacon.
- Salmon*, 6, 270 (3600), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* John F. E. Green; *Eng.* James T. Willoughby.
- Sandfly* (1887), 1, 525 (2700) 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Malta. *Eng.* John T. H. Ward.

- Sandpiper*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, Chatham.
- ***SANS PAREIL** (1889), 15, 10470 (14000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.2 kts. (port guard), Sheerness. *Capt.* James Lucas Hammet; *Comm.* Robert B. S. Wrey; *Chaplain.* Rev. Henry P. Dawson; *Staff-Surg.* John P. J. Coolican; *Fleet-Paym.* Walter H. Rae; *Fleet-Eng.* Andrew Spalding.
- Sappho* (1891), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20.47 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Wm. James Black.
- Satellite* (1881), 8, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12.6 kts., Sheerness.
- SCORPION** (1865), 4, 2750 (1000), coast defence ship, 8.5 kts., Bermuda. *Eng.* Geo. H. Stainton.
- Scourge*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- **Scout* (1885), 4, 1580 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.7 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Francis G. De Lisle; *Staff-Surg.* James C. F. Whicher; *Paym.* Geo. C. A. Boyer; *Chief Eng.* Arthur G. J. Faulds.
- **Scylla* (1892), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20.62 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Percy Moreton Scott; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander F. Harper; *Staff-Paym.* Edward Lander; *Staff-Eng.* Samuel Aston.
- +*Seafower*, 454 tons, sailing brig, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hy. St. Geo. Somerset Clive.
- Seagull* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Eng.* William Geo. Ludgate.
- **Seahorse*, 670 tons (1100), special surveying service. *Staff-Comms.* Geo. Stephen Keigwin (in command) and Francis Roberts; *Eng.* Chas. T. D. Greatham.
- +*Sealark*, 311 tons, sailing brig, Portland—tender to *Boscawen*. *Lieut.-Comm.* Edgar G. H. Gamble.
- Seamew*, 376 tons (150), tender to *Mersey*, for Coastguard service, Harwich.
- Severn* (1885), 12, 4050 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 17.3 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Harry Christopher McLean.
- SHANNON** (1877) 9, 5390 (2500), 1st cl. cruiser, 11.2 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* John Stanhope Clarke; *Fleet Eng.* James Henry Gilbert.
- Shark*, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Eng.* Benjamin James Watkins.
- **Sharryshooter* (1888), 2, 735 (2800), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Herbert G. King-Hall, d.s.o.; *Chief Eng.* Arthur W. Turner; *Surg.* James G. Fowler.
- Sheldrake* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport.
- **Sirius* (1890), 8, 3500 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.3/4 kts., to Mediterranean and back. *Capt.* Geo. Morris Henderson; *Staff-Paym.* William R. Dodridge; *Chief-Eng.* William George Mogg.
- Skate*, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Eng.* Robert St. John Raper.
- Skipjack* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Jarrow, fitting with new engines and boilers.
- Skyllark*, 6, 284 (180), gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Slaney*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- Snake*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Snap*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Snapper*, 6, 270 (3600), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward Stafford Houseman; *Eng.* Frederick John Page.
- Spanker* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hy. Leonard Bethune; *Eng.* Chas. Edwd. Shorey.
- **Sparrow* (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry Douglas Wilkin, d.s.o.; *Paym.* Augustus H. Brigstocke; *Surg.* Wm. Bernard Macleod; *Assist.-Eng.* Harry Edward J. Reynolds; *Lieut.* Francis Wm. Hanan.
- Sparrowhawk*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Pacific—tender to *Impérieuse*. *Lieut. and Comm.* Oscar Valentin de Satgé; *Eng.* Wm. R. Parsons.
- Spartan* (1891), 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.3/4 kts., Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* Matthew W. Ellis.
- Speedwell* (1889), 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport. *Eng.* Robert Boles Garde.
- **Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (4500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20.21 kts., Channel Squadron. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry Grant Monckton; *Surg.* Wm. Reynolds Trythall; *Chief Eng.* Henry Thomas Liversedge; *Lieut.* Charles H. McMullin.
- Spey*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- **Sphinx*, 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* Casper J. Baker; *Paym.* Richard E. S. Sturgess; *Staff-Eng.* Stephen Hockey; *Surg.* Montague H. Knapp.
- Spider* (1887), 1, 525 (2700), 1st cl. gunboat, 19 kts., Devonport. *Eng.* Arthur R. Anderson.
- Spitfire*, 6, (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, refitting at Chatham. *Eng.* David John Carruthers.
- Star*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* George Ernest Wheatley.
- Starfish*, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth.
- Starling* (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9.5 kts., Greenock, tender to *Benbow*.
- Staunch*, 1, 180 (60), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- **Stork* (1882), 465 tons (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9.5 kts., surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Herbert James Gedge; *Surg.* John A. L. Campbell; *Asst.-Paym.* Ernest St. G. Alton; *Eng.* Charles V. Eyre; *First Lieut.* Alfred E. H. Marescaux.
- Sturgeon*, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy Macalpine Riadore; *Eng.* Ethelbert S. Silk.
- SULTAN** (1871), 16, 9290 (8000), 3rd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth (recovered after shipwreck near Malta). *Lieut.* George S. Hockin; *Fleet-Eng.* John Robt. Dunmore Johnson.
- Sunfish*, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter Maurice Ellerton; *Eng.* William Denbow.
- SUPERB** (1880), 22, 9170 (8500), 2nd cl. battleship, 15 kts., Coastguard, Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* Robt. Browne Priston.
- Surly*, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* Chas. F. B. Pendleton.
- **Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (3000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt; *Chief Eng.* Alfred Hart; *Surg.* Arthur Reginald Bankart; *Asst.-Paym.* Tom Seaman; *First Lieut.* Reginald V. Tyrwhitt.
- **Swallow* (1883), 8, 1130 (1500), sloop, 13.5 kts., S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Francis Wm. Keary; *First Lieut.* John R. Seagrave; *Paym.* Wingfield W. Alton; *Surg.* Frederick Fedarb; *Eng.* Peter T. Crichton.
- Swoift* (1879), 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, 11.81 kts., China.
- SWIFTSURE** (1872), 18, 6910 (3500), 3rd class battleship, 12.6 kts., Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* James M. C. Bennett.
- Swordfish*, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham. *Eng.* Alfred Henry Moyssey.
- **Sybilie* (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Gerald Walter Russell; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. S. Lightfoot; *Fleet-Paym.* Robert L. Hoekyn; *Staff-Eng.* James J. Frost; *First Lieut.* Richard Sullivan.
- **Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Edward Harpur Gamble; *Comm.* Lewis Bayly;

- Chaplain*, Rev. Wilson Highmoor; *Staff-Surg.* Alexr. Livingston Christie; *Paym.* Frederick G. W. Taylor; *Fleet-Eng.* Geo. Baltic Alton.
- **Tamar*, 4650 tons (2500), receiving-ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (Commodore), Swinton C. Holland, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Wm. H. F. Taylor; *Staff-Comm.* Richard J. Rogers; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. E. Horne; *Staff-Paym.* Frederic H. M. Whitfield.
- **Tartar* (1886), 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 15 ½ kts., Sheerness. *Staff-Eng.* John L. Michell.
- **Tauranga* (1889), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., for service in Australasian waters, Sydney, New South Wales. *Capt.* William Leckie H. Browne; *First Lieut.* Angel H. Freeman; *Staff-Surg.* Robert F. Bowie; *Paym.* Chas. E. C. Webb; *Chief Eng.* Ernest J. Taylor.
- Tay*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Teazer*, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Cowes (completing for sea). *Eng.* Percy Bingham.
- Tees*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- TÉMÉRAIRE* (1877), 14, 8540 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13 ½ kts., Devonport. *Lieut.* Frederick Wm. Loane; *Fleet-Eng.* John Hughes Adams.
- Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Robert Sterling; *Chief Eng.* James H. Watson.
- Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22 ¼ kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Charles E. Madden; *Lieut.* William P. Lodder; *Staff-Eng.* John S. Rees.
- **TERROR*, 1844 tons, floating battery (armour-plated), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Captain* Wm. Harve Pigott; *Staff-Comm.* Arthur R. Phipps Bawden; *Staff-Surg.* James O'B. Williams; *Staff-Paym.* Sidney W. Wright; *Insp. of Machinery*, George Horatio Weeks.
- Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (5700), 2nd cl. cruiser, 15 ½ kts., Devonport. *Chief Eng.* John David Rees.
- Theseus* (1892), 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* George Parsons.
- Thetis* (1890), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Mark Blakeman.
- Thrasher*, 6 (6200), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Comm.* Robert H. Travers; *Eng.* Walter J. Kent.
- **Thrush* (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Jas. Winstanley Pochin; *Surg.* Percy Hamilton Boyden; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry C. F. C. Parker; *Eng.* Harry Basson; *First Lieut.* Denis B. Crampton.
- **THUNDERER* (1877), 4, 9330 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts. (port guard), Pembroke Dock. *Capt.* Herbert W. S. Gibson; *Comm.* Augustus L. K. Knupton; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick White; *Staff-Paym.* Richd. P. Hawkshaw; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry J. G. Moon; *Surg.* Frederick A. Brice; *First Lieut.* Aubrey W. Howe.
- Tickler*, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Cape of Good Hope.
- **Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1400), sloop, 13 ¼ kts., Australia. *Comm.* Henry Freedy; *First Lieut.* John R. Le Hunte Ward; *Paym.* Herbert N. Dymott; *Surg.* Charles H. Upham; *Eng.* Alfred E. Straw.
- **TRAFALGAR* (1890), 10, 11940 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, 16 7/8 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Andrew K. Bickford, A.D.C., C.M.G. (Comdg. Fleet Reserve); *Comm.* Hugh Cotesworth; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles J. Todd; *Fleet-Surg.* James T. W. S. Kellard; *Staff-Paym.* David J. Macdonald; *Fleet-Eng.* John Evans Chase.
- Traveller*, 700 tons (1100), special-service vessel, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Richd. A. Cathie.
- Trent*, 4, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- Tribune* (1891), 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Lieut.* Lewis D. Penfold; *Chief Eng.* John M. Downer.
- **Triton*, 410 tons (350), surveying service, Plymouth Sound. *Comm.* Geo. Pirie; *Staff-Comm.* Lucas G. Stovin; *Surg.* Louis E. Dartnell.
- TRUMPET* (1873), 14, 6640 (3500), 3rd cl. battleship, 12 ½ kts., Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Lonnon.
- Tweed*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Hong Kong.
- **Tyne*, 3560 tons (1200), troop-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Alfred F. Welldon; *Staff-Surg.* George Welch; *Assist.-Paym.* George A. Koe; *Eng.* Frederick Wise; *First Lt.* Berkeley Drummond.
- **UNDAUNTED* (1889), 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18 ½ kts., China. *Capt.* Arthur C. Clarke; *Comm.* Murray T. Parks; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. H. Salisbury; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. G. K. Barnes; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. C. A. J. Robinson; *Staff-Eng.* John E. Johnson; *First Lieut.* Geo. B. Hutton.
- **Uncorn*, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Dundee. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. Leighton Down; *Fleet-Surg.* Stewart F. Hamilton.
- **Urgent*, 2801 tons, depôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt.* (Commodore) Herbert Ward Dowding; *Comm.* Norman G. Macalister; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter; *Assist.-Paym.* Reginald R. Lee; *Surg.* Arthur H. H. Vizard.
- **Venus* (1895), 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 ½ kts., Mediterranean. *Staff-Surg.* John Otley; *Paym.* Jas. L. H. German; *Staff-Eng.* Harry Howard Meadus.
- **Vernon*, 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John Durnford, C.B., D.S.O.; *Comm.* Stuart Nicholson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hamilton Macdonald; *Staff-Surg.* Timothy J. Crowley; *Fleet-Paym.* Alfred H. Sherris; *Eng.* Lindsay J. Stephens; *First Lieut.* Robert S. P. Hornby.
- Vesuvius*, 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Trevelyhan D. W. Napier.
- **Victor Emanuel*, 5157 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Vide Tamar.*
- **Victoria and Albert*, 2470 tons (2400), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* Jno. B. T. Fullerton, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C. (in command); *Comm.* George J. S. Warrender; *Staff-Comm.* Wm. Stainer; *Depy. Insp.-Gen.* Henry C. Woods x.p., M.V.O.; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. H. Bowen; *Fleet-Eng.* Elijah Tricker; *First Lieut.* Rosalyn E. Wemyss.
- **VICEROUS* (1897), 16, 14,900 (12,000), 1st cl. battleship, 17 ½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Anson Schomburg; *Comm.* William Hewett; *First Lieut.* Edward F. B. Charlton; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur G. Yates; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander J. J. Johnston; *Fleet-Paym.* Beechey Rogers; *Fleet-Eng.* Francis J. Moore.
- **Victory*, 2164 tons, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., G.C.B.; *Capt.* Fras. C. B. Bridgeman; *Flag-Lieut.* Edw'n S. Alexander-Sinclair; *Chief Insp. of Machinery*, James Wootton, C.B.; *Fleet-Surgeon*, Barnard Renshaw. *Vide Duke of Wellington.*
- Violet*, 6, 6000 torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* George Thompson Goodall.
- Virago*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Pacific (Esquimalt). *Lieut. in comd.* Edward Ashley Baird; *Eng.* Thos. H. Pounds.
- **Vivid*, 550 tons (425), flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund Robt. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G.; *Capt.* Chas. Johnstone; *Comms.* Edwd. Leah, Charles W. Winnington-Ingram; *Staff-Comm.* (in command) Wm. Way; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ebenezer T. Fyffe; *Fleet-Surg.* Thomas M. Sibbald; *Fleet-Paym.* Richard E. Moore; *Chief Insp. of Machinery*, James J. Finch.

- * *Volage* (1874), 12, 3080 (2400), 2nd cl. cruiser, 12·8 kts., Training Squadron. *Capt.* Richard Nigel Gresley; *Chaplain.* Rev. Ernest J. Vaughan; *Staff-Surg.* Percy Edmd. Maitland; *Paym.* Jas. H. F. Campion; *Staff-Eng.* Charles Underhill.
- * *Vulcan* (1889), 8, 5620 (12000), torpedo depot ship, 20 kts., particular service. *Capt.* Richard W. White; *Chaplain.* Rev. Herbert H. Mitchell; *Staff-Surg.* Edwd. Ferguson; *Staff-Paym.* Innes W. Taylor; *Staff-Eng.* Frederick Worth.
- * *Wallaroo* (1889), 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. *Capt.* George N. A. Pollard; *Paym.* James Maxwell; *Fleet-Eng.* John S. Watch; *Surg.* Edward H. McSherry, M.D.; *First Lieut.* Henry Thompson.
- + *Wanderer*, 925 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* William Henry Eyre.
- WARRIOR (1860), 32, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* Geo. Aborn.
- WARSPITE (1888), 14, 8400 (10000), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, 16·7 kts., Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* Caleb John North.
- * *Waterwitch*, 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, Australian station. *Lieut. and Comm.* Willoughby P. Dawson; *Surg.* Edward C. Cridland; *Assist.-Paym.* Philip Le H. de la Garde; *First Lieut.* Stewart C. Weigall.
- Weazel*, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Whiting*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ion Plunket Barton; *Eng.* Arthur Samuel Crisp.
- * *Widgeon* (1889), 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Anthony F. Gurney; *Surg.* Richard F. Bate; *Assist.-Paym.* Gustavus C. Rochfort; *Assist.-Eng.* George Wormald.
- * *Wildfire*, 453 tons (360), flag-ship, Sheerness. *Adm.* Sir Henry Fredk. Nicholson, K.C.B.; *Staff-Comm.* (in command) Edwin W. G. Hilliard; *Chaplain.* Rev. John H. Berry; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. E. Bennett; *Staff-Paym.* Robert M. Pear-on; *Chief Insp. of Machinery.* James Albert Bedbrook.
- * *Wild Swan*, 8, 1130 (800), aloop, Pacific (ordered home). *Comm.* Macvey Napier; *First Lieut.* William D. Church; *Staff-Paym.* Charles H. A. Ward; *Surg.* Horace B. Marriott; *Eng.* Harold Gaisford.
- WIVERN (1865), 4, 2750 (1000), armoured coast defence ship, 8·5 kts., Hong Kong. *Staff-Eng.* John Kerr.
- Wizard*, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Cowes.
- * *Wye*, 1370 tons (700), store-ship, to Sierra Leone and Ascension and back. *Staff-Comm.* in command, Walter Sandys Chambré; *Surg.* D'Arcy Harvey; *Assist.-Paym.* Frank Lenn; *Engineer.* Nathaniel E. Green.
- Zebra*, 6 (4800), t.-b.d. "A" Division of Medway Fleet Reserve, Chatham, *Eng.* John J. G. G. Percey.
- Zephyr*, 6 (3850), torpedo-boat destroyer, Paisley (completing for sea).

NAVAL AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

<i>Adm. of Fleet</i> , H.R.H. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.C. (personal).	<i>Captains</i> : Bruce, James Andrew Thomas. Holland, Swinton Colthurst. Rofe, Ernest Neville, C.B. Moore, Arthur William, C.B., C.M.G.	Mann, William Fredk. Stanley. Bainbridge, John Hugh. Drury, Charles Carter. Custance, Reginald Neville. H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B. (hon.).
<i>Captain</i> H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G., K.P. (personal).	Moore, Arthur William, C.B., C.M.G.	<i>Marine</i> — Campbell, Colonel William, R.M.A. Crosbie, Col. Adolphus Brett.
Salmon, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Nowell, G.O.B., F.C. (first and principal).	Bickford, Andrew Kennedy, C.M.O.	
Fullerton, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> John Regd. Thos., C.B., C.V.O. (<i>Royal Yacht</i>).	Acland, William Alison Dyke.	

Navy Pay.

ANNUAL PAY OF EFFECTIVE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

ADMIRAL (home command), including table money and allowance in lieu of servants, £3,420 to £3,967. Vice-Admiral (according to where serving), £2,555 to £3,102. Rear-Admiral £1,642 to £2,737. Commodore (2nd class), £410 to £602; extras, £365 to £730. Captain, £410 to £602; extras, £91 to £328. Staff-Captain, £511; extras, £84 to £141. Commander, £365; extras, nil to £141. Staff-Commander £219 to £410; extras, £84 to £159. Lieutenant in command, £201 to £274; extras, £84 to £141. Lieutenant, £182 to £256; extras, nil to £73. Chief Officer, £201; extras, nil to £38. Sub-Lieutenant, £91; extra for navigating duties, £15. Senior Mate, £119 to £137. Second Mate, £91 to £100. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £11. Chief Gunner and Chief Boatswain, £164. Gunner, and Boatswain, £100 to £150. Petty Officer, and leading Seaman, £32 to £181. Able,

ordinary, and 2nd class ordinary Seaman, £24 to £106. Boy, £9 to £18.

Fleet-Surgeon £493 to £602; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £383 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £210 to £284. Chaplain, £210 to £401.

Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, £639. Inspector ditto, £548. Chief Engineer, £237 to £401; extras, £18 to £235. Engineer, £160 to £219; extras, £18 to £164. Assistant ditto, £110 to £137; extras, £18. Engine-room Artificer, £100 to £137. Stoker, £30 to £91. Chief Carpenter, £164; extras, £5 to £9. Carpenter (officer), £100 to £150.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant, £46. Domestic, from £17.

Ships building for the Royal Navy (November 1, 1896), 233

With their guns, tonnage, and (within brackets) their indicated horse-power under forced draught, except in the case of the *Albion*, where the H.P. under natural draught is given. Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS, and vessels building in the Government Dockyards have an asterisk * prefixed, the rest being constructed in private yards.

- Albatross*, 6 (7500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick. *Chief Engineer*, Edouard Gaudin.
- ALBION**, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, Blackwall. *Fleet Engineer*, William L. Wishart.
- Amphitrite*, 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cr., 20½ kts., Barrow-in-Furness. *Staff-Eng.* Jas. Armstrong.
- Angler*, t.b.d., Chiswick. *Eng.*, Jasper W.A. Parrott.
- Arab*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Argonaut*, 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cr., 20½ kts., Glasgow.
- Ariadne*, 16, 11000 (18000), first-class cruiser, Glasgow. *Staff Engineer*, William Milton.
- Ariel*, t.b.d., Chiswick (Launched March 5, 1897).
- Avon*, t.b.d., Barrow. *Eng.* Henry T. Knapman.
- Buttern*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow-in-Furness. *Engineer*, James A. Roye.
- Bramble*, first-class gunboat, Liverpool.
- Britomart*, first-class gunboat, Liverpool.
- Bullfinch*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Hull. *Engineer*, Charles Laughton.
- Cheerful*, 6 (5300), t.b.d., Newcastle O. T. *Eng.*, Robert S. Jennings.
- * *Cmdor*, 10, 960 (1400), sloop, Sheerness.
- Coquette*, 6 (5400), t.b.d., Chiswick.
- Cygnets*, 6 (5400), t.b.d., Chiswick. *Eng.*, Henry T. Yeats.
- Cynthia*, 6 (5400), t.b.d., Chiswick.
- Dove*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Hull.
- Dwarf*, first-class gunboat, Glasgow.
- Electra*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Express*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
- Fairy*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Fawn*, 6 (5900), t.b.d., Jarrow-on-Tyne (Launched April 13, 1897). *Engineer*, James R. Roifey.
- Fervent*, 6 (3850), t.b.d., Paisley.
- Flirt*, 6 (5900), t.b.d., Jarrow-on-Tyne.
- Flying Fish*, t.b.d., Jarrow. *Eng.* Wm. S. Frowd.
- Gipsy*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- GLORY**, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, 18½ kts., Birkenhead.
- * **GOLIATH**, 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. batt., Chatham.
- Hermes*, 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cr., 20 kts., Glasgow.
- Highflyer*, 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cr., 20 kts., Glasgow.
- Hyacinth*, 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cr., 20 kts., Glasgow.
- Kestrel*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Lee*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Sunderland.
- Leopard*, 6 (6000), t.b.d., Barrow, completing for sea.
- Locust*, t.b.d., Birkenhead, completing for sea. *Engineer*, Sidney J. Drake.
- Mermad*, 6 (5800), t.b.d., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Nightingale*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, Isle of Dogs, Poplar.
- Niobe*, 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cr., 20½ kts., Barrow (Launched 1897). *Staff-Eng.* Arthur J. Johns.
- * **OCEAN**, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, 18½ kts., Devonport Dockyard.
- Orwell*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
- Osprey*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Otter*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow-in-Furness. *Engineer*, Marrack Sennett.
- Pactolus*, 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cr., 20 kts., Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Chief Eng.* Wm. F. Turner.
- Pandora*, first-class cruiser, Portsmouth.
- Panther*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
- Pegasus*, 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Jarrow. *Chief Eng.* William Whittingham.
- Persues*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Hull. *Chief Engineer*, Wm. R. Parker.
- * **Pioneer**, third-class cruiser, Chatham.
- * **Pomone**, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Sheerness. *Chief Engineer*, William V. Juniper.
- Prometheus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Hull.
- * **Psyche**, 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cr., Devonport.
- Pyramus*, 8, 2135 (7000), 3rd cl. cr., 20 kts., Jarrow-on-Tyne. *Chief Eng.* Edward G. Guyat.
- Robin*, shallow-dr. for river service, Poplar.
- * **Rosario**, 10, 960 (1400), sloop, Sheerness.
- Seal*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
- Snipe*, shallow dr. for river service, Poplar.
- * **Spartiate**, 16, 11000 (18000), first-class cruiser, 20½ kts., Pembroke Dock.
- Spiteful*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
- Stag*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
- Sylvia*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sunderland. *Engineer*, Charles W. P. S. Bartwell.
- Thistle*, first-class gunboat, Glasgow.
- VENGEANCE**, 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. batt., Barrow.
- * **Vindictive**, 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cr., 19½ kts., Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Fredk. M. Cottam.
- Vulture*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
- Wolf*, t.b.d., Birkenhead. *Eng.* Wm. G. Glanville.
- Woodcock*, shallow-dr. for river service, Chiswick.
- Woodlark*, shallow-dr. for river service, Chiswick.

* RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

<p>Field Marshals</p> <p>Generals</p> <p>Lieut.-Generals</p> <p>Major-Generals</p> <p>Brigadier-Gens.</p> <p>Colonels</p> <p>Lieut.-Colonels</p> <p>Lieut.-Colonels { but Senior to }</p>	<p>According to date of Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rank with</i></p> <p>Admirals of the Fleet.</p> <p>Admirals.</p> <p>Vice-Admirals.</p> <p>Rear-Admirals.</p> <p>Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.</p> <p>Captains of 3 years.</p> <p>Captains under 3 years and Staff Captains.</p> <p>Commanders & Staff Commanders.</p>	<p>Majors, according to date of Commission or Order.</p> <p>Captains, according to date of Commission or Order.</p> <p>Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or Order.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rank with</i></p> <p>Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.</p> <p>Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 years' standing.</p> <p>Sub-Lieutenants.</p>
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* The title and rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine are similar to those of the Royal Naval Reserves, but senior to those officers in their respective ranks.

THE FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1897-98 (Nov., 1897).

Note. In the following table "Modern Ships" are ships which have been built since the year 1880, and which are, for the most part, steel vessels, with twin screws and breech-loading guns. "Obsolete Ships" are ships which were launched in or before 1880. Vessels, such as yachts and surveying ships, which have no fighting value, are, of course, not included below.

CLASS.	MODERN SHIPS.			OBSOLETE SHIPS.			TOTAL SHIPS.		
	No.	Tons.	I. H. P.	No.	Tons.	I. H. P.	No.	Tons.	I. H. P.
Battleships, I. Cl.	38 ^a	499,570	472,000	—	—	—	38	499,570	472,000
" II. Cl.	2	18,840	11,000	10	95,190	64,000	12	114,030	75,000
" III. Cl.	2	12,400	12,000	9	65,420	45,600	11	77,820	57,600
Total Battleships	42	530,810	495,000	19	160,610	109,600	61	691,420	604,600
Coast Defence Ironclads ..	—	—	—	15	58,430	28,200	15	58,430	28,800
Cruisers, I. Cl. (armoured)	13 ^b	103,400	154,500	9	60,960	36,500	22	184,360	191,000
Cruisers, I. Cl.	21 ^b	201,950	337,400	—	—	—	21	201,950	337,400
" II. Cl.	53 ^b	231,880	460,800	7	28,740	29,700	60	260,620	490,500
" III. Cl.	46 ^b	97,850	256,400	8	19,040	16,000	54	116,890	272,400
Total Cruisers	133	635,080	1,209,100	24	108,740	82,200	157	743,820	1,291,300
Torpedo Gunvessels	33	25,540	113,300	—	—	—	33	25,540	113,300
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers...	95 ^c	76,980	507,300	—	—	—	95	26,980	507,300
Torpedo-Boats, I. Cl.	75	5,663	69,750	15	435	6,770	90	6,098	76,520
" II. Cl.	53	640	11,150	23	290	4,600	76	930	15,750
Sloops	17 ^d	17,815	25,650	2	2,260	1,600	19	20,075	27,250
Gunboats, I. Cl.	24 ^b	19,420	28,600	—	—	—	24	19,420	28,600
Other Gunboats	12 ^a	1,989	1,820	5	14,060	8,070	57	16,049	9,890
Torpedo Depot Ships, Torpedo Ram, Dispatch Vessels	4	12,560	23,500	1	6,400	2,400	5	18,960	25,900

^a 8 are not yet launched. ^b 4 are not yet launched. ^c 2 are not yet launched. ^d 4 are not yet launched.

THE NAVY ESTIMATE FOR 1896-97 AND 1897-98.

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	1896-7.		1897-8.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.	£ 4,536,100	£ 4,419,200	£ 4,208,585	£ 4,696,000
2. Victualling and Clothing	1,800,544	1,369,600	1,865,660	1,384,600
3. Medical Establishments & Services	180,382	156,200	185,776	161,400
4. Martial Law	10,630	10,600	10,675	10,600
5. Educational Services	111,578	81,300	114,915	85,600
6. Scientific Services	74,180	63,300	78,444	66,700
7. Royal Naval Reserves	229,911	229,800	250,007	249,900
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
I. Personnel	2,116,915	2,104,000	2,008,915	1,996,000
II. Matériel	2,387,000	2,251,000	2,187,000	2,024,000
III. Contract Work	5,423,480	5,386,000	5,248,100	5,210,000
9. Naval Armaments	2,600,855	2,543,200	2,709,687	2,675,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	624,900	618,400	655,300	648,800
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	198,716	189,200	205,077	195,400
12. Admiralty Office	245,560	236,800	251,300	243,600
Total Effective Services	20,540,781	19,659,200	20,520,441	19,647,600
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Half-pay, Reserved & Retired Pay	761,258	749,000	761,771	749,500
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,052,090	1,030,100	1,075,176	1,053,200
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	324,889	324,400	327,785	327,400
Total, Non-Effective Services	2,138,237	2,103,500	2,164,732	2,130,100
SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLONIES.				
16. Additional Naval Force in Australasian Waters, Annuity payable under ..	95,300	60,300	95,300	60,300
Grand Total	22,774,318	21,823,000	22,780,473	21,838,000

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.

- ALDERSHOT.**—*Gymnasia. Inspr., Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Scott Napier; Assist., Capt. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone.*
- ALDERSHOT.**—*School of Signalling, £1,242. Inspector, Lt.-Col. Claude Kennedy; Assist., Maj. Elmhirst Rhodes, D.S.O.*
- ALDERSHOT.**—*In command, General H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. Deputy Adjt.-Gen., Col. John Talbot Coke. Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Herbt. S. Gould Miles, M.V.O. Comm. R.A., Maj.-Gen. Geo. Hen. Marshall. Comm. Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B. Comm. R.E., Col. Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, Bart., C.R. Chief Ordnance Offr., Col. Frank Graham Wintle, D.S.O. Dist. Paym., Col. William Morgan Playfair; Princ. Med. Officer, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Thomas Fras. O'Dwyer, M.D. Chaplains, Revs. Geo. Kirkwood (P.), Walter H. Milner, J. Corbett (R.C.), J. B. C. Murphy, L. J. Matthews (R.C.), R. J. D. Oliver, H. T. Coney, A. G. M. Wetherall. Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col. James Reilly. —Military Prison: Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg. Wm. Fredk. Rutledge. Governor, Capt. Ralph Anstruther Henderson.*
- ASCENSION.**—*Naval Yard. In charge, Capt. John Edric Blaxland. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. V. Rainier. —Staff-Surg., Charles W. Buchanan-Hamilton. Fleet-Paym., Abraham Turner.*
- BELFAST.**—*In command, Maj.-Gen. Hen. Le Guay Geary, C.B., B.A. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Arthur FitzRoy Hart, C.B. Comm. R.A., Col. James R. S. O. Hewitt (Londonderry). Comm. R.E., Lt.-Col. F. Wallis Bennet. Ordn. Officer, Capt. C. K. Greene. Dist. Paym., Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Gelston. Pr. Med. Off., Surg.-Col. Wm. Graves.*
- BERMUDA.**—*Naval & Victualling Yards. Salaries, £8,152. In charge, Capt. Wm. Harvey Pigott, £907. Staff-Comm., Arthur R. P. Bowden, £473. Chief Engineer, George H. Weeks, £676. Storekeeper & Cashier, H. C. Maule, £600. Civ. Eng., J. B. Hunt. Chaplain, Rev. John Cavanagh, £410. Staff-Surg., Jas. O'B. Williams, £550. Chief Constructor, C. P. Lemon, £622. —Dep. Inspr.-Gen., Robert Hay, M.D., £879.*
- BIRMINGHAM.**—*Royal Small Arms Factory. Wages £56,000. Supt., Lt.-Col. Francis W. J. Barker.*
- BOOMIN.**—*Naval Prison. Deputy Gov., Capt. Pearson Campbell Johnstone, R.N., £569.*
- BOMBAY.**—*Dockyard. Assistant Director, Capt. P. J. Falle, Royal Indian Marine. Staff Offr., Comm. W. Chandler, R.I.M. Constructor, R. Watson. Inspector of Machinery, T. Anderson. Storekeeper, A. E. Nash. Chief Builder, F. McCulloch.*
- BRITTON.**—*Military Prison. Governor, Captain Gregory Sinclair Haines.*
- CALCUTTA.**—*Dockyard. Deputy Director, Capt. A. Gwyd. R.I.M. Staff Offr., Commr. H. B. Hooper, R.I.M. Constructor, T. Avery. Inspector of Machinery, C. Fuller. Offg. Storekeeper, C. H. Bailey. Chief Builder, T. G. Bailey.*
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries, £3,755. Staff-Comm., James Fredk. Foot, £537. Storekeeper & Accountant, Harry Baker, £600. Chaplain, Rev. Arthur Price Hill, £425. Fleet Eng., Samuel John Robins, £519. Civ. Eng., E. A. W. Barnard. —Fleet-Surgeon, Henry A. W. Richardson, £660. Medical Storekeeper and Cashier, Wm. Edward Davidson.*
- CHATHAM.**—*In command, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., R.E. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Albt. E. W. Goldsmid. Comm. R.A., Colonel Francis Fredk. Ditmas. Comm. R.E., Colonel James Fellowes. Chief Ordnance Officer, Major Geo. James Butcher. District Paymaster, Maj. John B. Thornton Newbury. Senior Med. Off., Surg.-Col. Richd. Patrick Ferguson. Chaplains, Revs. Wm. Foster R. Buckle, John Alex. Hutton, Eugène Sullivan (Marines).*
- CHATHAM.**—*Royal Hospital (Melville). Salaries, £2,700. Dep. Insp.-Gen., Thomas H. Knott, £834. Staff-Surg., Henry S. Jackson, £491.*
- CHATHAM.**—*School of Military Engineering, £15,300. Comm., Maj.-Gen. Thos. Fraser. C.P. C.M.G. Asst. Comat., Colonel Wm. George Morris, C.M.G., R.E. Brig.-Major and Sec., Major Fredk. Crofton Heath, R.E. Adjt., Capt. Reginald Ulick H. Buckland.*
- CHATHAM DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries, £34,058. Adm. Supt., Hilary Gustavus Andoe, C.B., £1,883. Civil Asst., J. G. Wildish, £1,000. Harbour Master, Staff-Capt. Archibald G. Douglas, £600. Chief Construc., W. James, £700. Chief Engineer, Wm. Geo. Littlejohns, £650. Supt. Civ. Eng., Thomas Sims, £500. Storekeeper, W. F. S. Burton, £600. In charge of Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, £626. Cashier, T. Watson, £500. Chaplain, Rev. William Oxland, £500. Fleet-Surgeon, Jas. L. Sweetnam, £581. Constrs., J. Apsey, J. Millard, £400 to £550. Assist. Eng., Geo. Elbrow, £491.*
- CHELSEA.**—*Royal Hospital, £27,440. Governor, Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B. Lt.-Gov. and Sec., Maj.-Gen. Chas. Walker Robinson, C.B. Assist. Sec., John Dowling. Chaplain, Rev. Joseph H. Sutton Moxly. Phys. & Surg., Surg.-Col. Thomas Ligertwood, M.D. Deputy Surg., Surg.-Maj. W. J. Macnamara, M.D. Adjutant, Major Henry C. Barton Gray.*
- CHELSEA.**—*Duke of York's Royal Military School, £10,100 (Boys, 550). Comm., Col. George Athley Wm. Forrest. Gr.-Mast. & Adjt., Capt. Edward Chas. Thomas. Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg. John H. Connell Whipple, M.D. Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Hubert Andrews, M.A. Head Master, Lieut. William Irwin, R.A.*
- CHRESTER.**—*In command, Maj.-Gen. Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., C.M.G. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Colonel Geoffrey Barton, C.B. Comm. R.A., Lt.-Col. Arthur Jas. Dunninge. Comm. R.E., Col. Johnson Wm. Savage. Chief Ordnance Offr., Major Robt. T. Hewitt Law. Dist. Paym., Col. Wm. Lamb Barr. Princ. Med. Off., Surg.-Col. John Henry Hughes, M.D.*
- COLCHESTER.**—*In command, Maj.-Gen. Charles John Burnett, C.B. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Aug. Wms. Morris. Comdg. Cavalry, Colonel John Baillie B. Dickson, C.B. Comm. R.A., Col. Chas. Wm. Thomson. Comm. R.E., Col. Richard Henry Jelf, C.M.G. Chief Ordnance Offr., Maj. Thos. Preston Battersby. Dist. Paymaster, Col. Richard Oliffe Richmond. Princ. Med. Off., Surg.-Col. John Maturin. Chaplains, Revs. J. Bellord (R. C.), P. F. Raymond.*
- COQUIMBO.**—*Staff-Surg., Edward Goffe Swan.*
- CORK.**—*In command, Maj.-Gen. John Fryer, C.B. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Chas. Picher Temple, D.S.O. Comm. R.A., Col. Edmund Hunt Holley. Comm. R.E., Lt.-Col. Edmond Wm. Cotter.*

- Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Major Hugo Wm. N. Scott Smyth. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Chas. Fredk. Carey. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Edwd. Riordan. *Chaplain*, Rev. John Hackett. — *Military Prison, Med. Off.*, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Ulrick Albt. Jennings, m.d.
- CURRAGE CAMP.**—*In command*, Major-Gen. Boyce Albert Combe, c.b. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Edwd. T. H. Hutton, c.b., A.D.C. *Comdg. Cavalry*, Col. Viscount Downe, c.i.e. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. James Fox Brough. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. George Alex. Cockburn. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Capt. Thos. Wyatt Hale. *Senior Med. Officer*, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Henry J. W. Barrow. *Dist. Paym.*, Maj. Gordon Dewar. *Chaplains*, Revds. E. G. F. Macpherson, J. T. Bird (P.), A. R. Witt.
- DABTMOUTH.**—*Royal Naval Cadets' Sick Quarters. Staff-Surgeon*, James Porter.
- DEPTFORD.**—*Royal Victoria Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £8,555. *Superint.*, Francis H. Miller, £850. *Naval Storekeeper*, H. J. Laslett, £550. *Inspector of Victualling Stores*, W. A. Stone, £500. *Fleet-Surg.*, Theodore Julian Preston, £655. *Fleet-Paym.*, Thomas Mitchell, £626.
- DEVONPORT.**—*In command*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. E. F. Forester-Walker, k.c.b. *Assistant Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. Smith Cooke, George Poignand, and W. Dillon Richardson, c.b. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Neville Lloyd Walford. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Mark Sever Bell, *VC*, c.b., A.D.C. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Francis Edw. Mulcahy. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Thos. Palmer Senior, c.b. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Jn. Butler Hamilton, m.d. *Chaplains*, Revds. J. K. Lethbridge (Plymouth), Ernest W. M. Norris, F. Bickerstaffe-Drew (R.C.).
- DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries*, £39,169. *Adm. Supt.*, Henry John Carr, £1,833. *Civil Asst.*, Geo. Crocker, £1,000. *Harbour-Masters*, Staff-Capts. James R. Osborn, John B. Johnson, each £600. *Chief Constructor*, H. R. Champness, £700. *Chief Eng.*, Robert Mayston, £650. *Sup. Civil Eng.*, Lewis Parr, £500. *Storekeeper*, Edgar Besant, £600. *Cashier*, P. Basden-Smith, £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Clarkson, £427. *Fleet-Surg.*, Valentine Duke, £581. *In charge of Expense Accounts*, D. C. Simpson, £650. *Constructors*, T. Mitchell, H. Pledge, £400 to £550. *Assist. Engineer*, Geo. G. Goodwin, £400. *Assist. Civ. Engrs.*, A. D. Shortridge, G. H. M. Trew, T. B. Hunter, W. H. Moorby.
- DOVER.**—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Butler, k.c.b. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. John Spence. *Comm. R.A.*, Colonel Emilius Clayton. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Hendley P. Kirkwood. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Wm. Geo. Colingwood. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Wm. Barton Wade. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Henry Catherford, m.d. *Chaplains*, Revds. Samuel P. H. Statham, W. B. L. Alexander (R.C.), J. M. Simms (P.), Harwood Lättle.
- DUBLIN.**—(For Staff at Headquarters, see p. 190.) *In command*, Maj.-Gen. Matthew Wm. Edward Gosset, c.b. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Henry Cecil B. Farrant. *Comm. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hervey Bagot. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Herbert Thornton Wyon. *Dist. Paym.*, Major Fredk. Fenton Parkinson. *Chaplains*, Revds. Erasmus H. Goodwin, Edwd. John Hardy, Chas. Fredk. Baines, Thomas H. Chapman (P.), Arthur G. Pentreath. — *Military Prison, Med. Off.*, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Nathaniel Alcock.
- DUBLIN.**—*Royal Hibernian Military School*, £7,500. *Comm.*, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hall. *Gr.-Mr. and Adjt.*, Capt. Benj. Smyth. *Med. Off.*, Dep.-
- Surg.-Gen.* Jn. H. Whittaker. *Chaplains*, Revds. R. Foster (E.), J. M. Hamilton (P.), M. Donovan (R.C.). *Head Master*, Lieut. Wm. Gooding.
- DUBLIN.**—*Royal Hospital (Kilmainham)*, £5,650. *Master, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts*, *VC*, *Sec.*, L. F. Banks. *Phys. and Surg.*, Wm. Carte. *Adjt. Captain* Joshua Fielding.
- EDINBURGH.**—*In command*, General Edward Fras. Chapman, c.b., *R.A. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Edwd. Lee Street. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Harry Wm. Rooke. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. George Macdonald. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Maj. Robt. Whyte M. Jackson. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Edward Roberts. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. James Patk. Rooney. *Presbyterian Chaplain*, Rev. Jas. Robertson.
- ENFIELD LOCK.**—*Royal Small Arms Factory. Wages*, £257,000. *Supt.* (vacant).
- ESQUIMAULT.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,814. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, W. H. Lobbs, £221. *Fleet-Engineer*, Joseph Langmaid, £465. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, T. N. Woodgate. *Assist. Storekeeper*, H. F. L. Riseland. — *Staff-Surg.*, Gilbert Kirker, m.d., £535.
- GIBRALTAR.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,842. *In charge*, Capt. James A. T. Bruce, A.D.C., £983. *Chief-Eng.*, Geo. A. Haddy, £427. *Supt. Civil Eng.*, D. C. Leitch, £1. *Surgeon*, Fredk. A. Capps. *Depty. Storekeeper in charge*, N. A. Hay, £500. — *Staff-Surg.*, Herbt. Elliott Marsh.
- GOSPORT.**—*Discharge Dépôt: Lt.-Col.*, Stephen J. M. Jopp. *Adjt.*, Capt. A. Jas. Mitchell. *Paym.*, Lt.-Colonel Seton Churchill. *Chaplains*, Revds. Riddall Morrison, Tim. Twomey (R.C.), F. B. N. Norman-Lee. — *Mil. Prison: Gov.*, Lt.-Col. H. Waring. *Med. Off.*, Surg.-Capt. Edwd. Chandler.
- GOSPORT.**—*Royal Clarence Victing. Yard (Weevil). Salaries*, £3,333. *Supt.*, Wm. Scott, £700. *Deputy storekeeper*, W. A. Moore.
- GREENWICH.**—*Royal Hospital. Visitor & Governor* (vacant). *Director*, Geo. Thos. Lambert, c.b. *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel Kenah. *Curator Painted Hall*, William Fredk. Yeames, R.A.
- GREENWICH.**—*Royal Hospital School.*—*Supt. Comm.* Geo. Huntingford. *Chapt.*, Rev. Samuel Kenah. *Medical Officers*, Geo. Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Willes. *Cashier & Storekeeper*, Edward M. Roe. *Civ. Eng.*, C. S. A. Richardson. *Head Master*, G. C. Pulsford.
- HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,453. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Andrew Vizard, £600. *Engineer*, Henry Humphreys, £320. *Assist. Storekeeper*, D. McP. Grant.
- HASLAR.**—*Royal Hospital (Gosport). Salaries*, £8,043. *Inspector-Gen.*, Alexr. Turnbull, m.d., £1,089. *Dep.-Insp.-Gens.*, Richd. W. Coppinger, m.d., Thomas Bolster (each) £833. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. H. E. Mitchell, £200. *Chaplain*, Rev. William S. Harris, £500. *Fleet-Surgs.*, John Tyndall, Thomas D. Gimlette, each £700. *Clerk*, William A. Stevens.
- HAULBOWLINE.**—*Royal Alexandra Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £919. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Edwin Anderson, £593; *Assist.*, H. M. Miller. *Assist. Civ. Engrs.*, H. E. Oakley, A. Floyd.
- HAULBOWLINE.**—*Royal Hospital (Cork). Salaries*, £1,038. *Fleet-Surg.*, Charles C. Godding, £603.
- HONG KONG.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £9,303. *In charge*, Commodore Swinton C. Holland, A.D.C., £841. *Commr.*, Arnot Henderson. *Chief Eng.*, Josiah P. Thomas, £500. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. Tarn, £820. *Depty. Storekeeper*, W. E. Turner. *Civ. Engrs.*, Owen

- Ordish (*Suptg.*); E. Wakeford (*Assistant*), G. J. B. Sayer (*Asst.*). *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederic A. J. Gace, £483. *Chief Constructor*, J. Black, £611. — *Dep. Inspector-Gen.*, George Maclean, £879.
- HOUNSLOW (Kneller Hall).**—*Royal Military School of Music*, £2,200. *Commandant*, Col. Farquhar Glennie. *Qua'mast. & Adjt.*, Capt. Frederick H. Mahony. *Musical Dir.*, Lieut. Arth. J. Stretton.
- HYTH.**—*School of Musketry*, £6,100. *Comm.*, Col. Geo. Paton, C.M.G. *Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Capt. John Dut'on Hunt. *Chief Instr.*, Lt.-Col. Fras. Geo. A. Wiehe. *Qua'mast. and Adjt.*, Lieut. F. Bourne. *Surg.*, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* H. J. Rose.
- JAMAICA.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,326. *In charge*, Commodore Herbert Ward Dowding. *Master Attendant*, Staff-Capt. John D. Moulton. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, G. Coles, £650. *Engineer*, Robert K. Herbert, £256. — *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, James W. Fisher, m.d., £879.
- LEWIS.**—*Naval Prison. Gov.*, Captain Malcolm M'Neile, R.N., £350. *Chaplain*, Rev. George Leigh Blake, £500.
- LONDON (Horse Guards, Whitehall).**—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Henry Trotter. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. Henry Mackinnon. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Stanier Waller. *Brig.-Major*, Capt. Frederick Stanley Maude. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Major Percival Geo. Parkinson. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Jas. Graham Hamilton. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Thomas O'Farrell, m.d. *Chaplains*, Revs. H. H. Beattie, LL.D. (P.), Henry A. Darnell, Ernest F. Newman (*Caterham*), Reginald Moseley.
- LONDON.**—*Roy. Army Cloth. Dept.* (Grosvenor Road). *Salaries*, £12,600; *Wages*, £38,000. *Director*, Guy Douglas A. Fleetwood Wilson, C.B. *Asst.*, Henry de la B. De la Bère. *Storekeeper*, H. L. Kennedy. *Med. Officer*, Jas. Henry Reynolds, *Off. Insp. of Colours*, Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.B.
- LONDON.**—*The Tower. Constable*, Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B. *Lieut.*, Lt.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, C.B. *Major*, Lt.-Gen. George Bryan Milman, C.B. *Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. J. C. Edgill, D.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Sidney Randall. *Med. Officer*, Surg.-Capt. Fredk. James Morgan. *Keeper of Regalia*, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G.
- MALTA.**—*Naval Yard. Salaries*, £14,550. *Adm.-Supt.*, Rodney Maclaine Lloyd, C.B., £1,930. *Staff-Capt.*, Thos. Roberson, £550. *Chief Constructor*, W. H. Gard, £675. *Chief Engr.*, Richard J. Tench, £532. *Suptg. Civil Engineer*, W. J. Clarke, £675. *Storekeeper*, J. R. R. Whitmarsh, £550. *Chaplain*, Rev. Richard D. Lewis, £374. *Fleet-Surgeon*, Horace E. F. Cress, £605. *In Charge of Expense Accounts*, H. Vella. *Assist. Civil Engrs.*, G. P. Hayes, J. R. Sives, Walter Attard (*temp.*). — *Victualling Yard*, £1,138. *Supt. Storekeeper*, W. H. Hopper, £550. — *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, James H. Martin, D.S.O., £879. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, David J. Low.
- NETLEY.**—*Army Medical School*, £7,700. *Professors*:—*Clinical and Mil. Surgery*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Flack Stevenson. *Mil. Medicine*, Surg.-Col. Kenneth McLeod, m.d. *Mil. Hygiene*, Surg.-Col. James Lane Notter, m.d. *Pathology*, Almoroth Edward Wright, m.d. *Secretary*, Surg.-Capt. Wm. Wilfrid Webb. *Chaplains*, Revds. Thos. Patterson Mullins, LL.D., Robt. Edm'd. Kavanagh (R.C.).
- PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries*, £13,366. *Capt. Supt.*, B. Ives Watson, £1,125. *Queen's Harb.-Master*, Staff-Capt. Albert J. W. Neville, £600. *Chief Contr.*, Henry Cook, £700. *Storekpr. and Cashier*, E. A. da Ridder, £500. *Civil Engineer (temp.)*, C. H. Colson. *Chap.*, Rev. Alex. Nicolls, £550. *Fleet-Surg.*, Thos. C. Hickey, £546. — *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.* (for Several Defences), Col. Thos. Robt. Disney.
- PLYMOUTH.**—*Royal Hospital, Sal.*, £5,953. *Insp.-Gen.*, Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., m.d., £1,089. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Thomas Browne, m.d., £834. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry Thompson Cox. *Staff-Surg.*, William Eames, £581. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, Henry Vaughan Forrest, £200. *Chaplains*, Rev. John Brabazon, £400; Rev. Stephen S. Browne (*Marines*). *Clerk*, Mozart Vinning.
- PLYMOUTH.**—*Royal Marine Barrack Dispensary, Fleet Surg.*, George Bell Murray.
- PLYMOUTH.**—*Royal William Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £2,204. *Supt. and Storekeeper*, E. C. A. Capel, £600. *Deputy*, H. M. Evans.
- PORTLAND.**—*Royal Naval Sick Quarters. Staff-Surg.*, Ernest Edward Bray.
- PORTLAND BREAKWATER.**—*Civil Engineer (temp.)*, Donald Macfarlane. *Dep. Cashier*, Geo. Egan.
- PORTSMOUTH.**—*In command*, Gen. John Davis, C.B. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Joseph Henry Laye, Robert Auld, Walter Creagh. *Comm. R.A.*, Maj.-Gen. John Booth Richardson. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Francis Mascall. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. William Hughes. *Princ. Med. Offs.*, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Chas. McDonough Cuffe, C.B., Richard D. White, m.d. (*Marines*). *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Col. D. D. T. O'Callaghan. *Chaplains*, Revds. T. F. Falkner, C. W. Keatinge (R.C.), W. G. Howard, Samuel A. Shone, LL.D. (*Marines*).
- PORTSMOUTH.**—*Royal Marine Artl. Infrm. (East-ney). Fleet-Surg.*, Herbert M. Ellis (£655).
- PORTSMOUTH.**—*Royal Marine Infirmary (Forton). Fleet-Surg.*, Richd. Dormer White, m.d., £546.
- PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries*, £46,882. *Adm. Supt.*, Ernest Rice, £1,883. *Civil Ass't.* L. G. Davies, £1,000. *Harbour-Master*, Staff-Capt. Thomas J. H. Rapoon, £600. *Chief Constr.*, J. A. Yates, £700. *Chief Engr.*, John T. Corner, £566. *Fleet Engr.*, for charge of Gun Mountings, Cornelius Pitt, £366. *Suptg. Eng.*, Lt.-Col. H. S. Exham, R.E., £800. *Storekeeper*, W. Hynes, £600. *Cashier*, W. R. Ternan, £675. *Chaplain*, Rev. William Law, £539. *Fleet-Surg.*, Bernard Renshaw, £588. *In charge of Expense Accts.*, W. R. Thomas, £593. *Constrs.*, E. Beaton, F. B. Ollis, £400 to £550. *Asst. Engrs.*, Ed. R. Vine, Walter W. H. Rawlinsong, £400 to £500. *Civil Engr.*, T. C. Hunter.
- SHERNESS DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries*, £19,541. *Capt. Supt.*, John Coke Burnell, £1,125. *Staff-Capt.*, Alfred Thomas, £600. *Chief Constructor*, H. H. Ash, £700. *Chief Engr.*, R. H. Andrews, £540. *Assist. Civil Engr.*, C. Millard, £300. *Storekpr.*, J. E. Rattenberry, £500. *Chap.*, Rev. John H. Berry, £480. *Fleet-Surg.*, Wm. E. Bennett, £601. *In charge of Exp. Accts.*, T. E. Dexter, £500. *Cashier & Sec.*, H. M. Dixon, £500.
- SHOEBURNESS.**—*School of Gunnery*, £13,420. *Comd.*, Col. John Ford Bally. *Chief Instruct.*, Col. R. W. Rainford-Hannay (Woolwich), Lt.-Col. Thomas Perrott (*Devonport*), Lt.-Col. Arundel J. Nixon (*Golden Hill*), Lt.-Col. Cameron M. H. Downing, and Lt.-Col. Harry Barron. *Brig.-Maj.*, Maj. N. B. Ingfield, B.A. *Adjt.*, Capt. Arthur Fox Pullen, B.A. *Chaplain*, Rev. Marcus Wellesley Churchward.
- SHORNOLIFFE.**—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. Edward Alex. Wood, C.B. *Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Capt. Lancelot Edward Kiggell. *Brig.-Major*, Major Richd. Boileau Gaisford. *Chaplains*, Revds. Thomas Foran (R.C.), Arthur A. Lynn Geddes, John Benoy.
- SYDNEY.**—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*

£4,598. *Naval Off. in ch.*, Capt. Wm. McC. F. Castle. *Storekeeper*, John Forsey, £974.

WALMER.—*Royal Marine Infirmary, Fleet-Surg.*, John C. B. Maclean, M.D., £521. *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederic L. Warleigh. *Royal Marine Barracks, Clerk of Works*, J. W. Perry.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—*Royal Gunp. Fact. Wages*, £55,000. *Superint.*, Col. John Becher Ormsby. *Officers in charge of Danger Bldgs.*, Maj. Fred. Lewis Nathan, B.A., Lieut. Archie S. Buckle, B.A.

WOOLWICH.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. John. Fredk. Maurice, C.B., B.A. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Fredk. Geo. Slade, C.B. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Robt. D. Elliott-Lockhart. *Comm. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. Woodforde G. Du Boulay. *Dist. Paymaster*, Col. Henry Wm. Bateman. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Richd. Patk. Ferguson. *Veterinary Off.*, Lt.-Col. Jas. Kettle. *Recruiting Officer*, Lt.-Col. H. Kilgour. *Chaplains*, Revds. Albert S. Norfolk, Emmanuel M. Morgan (R.C.), Chas. Freeman O'Reilly, F. J. P. Jellicoe.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery College*, £9,900. *Director*, Col. Charles Trench. *Staff Offr.*, Capt. Lionel Richd. Kenyon, B.A. *Artil. Profrs.*, Maj. Geo. Robt. Townshend, Maj. P. A. MacMahon.

WOOLWICH.—*Ord. Factories*, £2,143,068. *Wages*, £945,746. *Dir.-Gen.*, Sir Wm. Anderson, K.C.B. See p 188.

YARMOUTH.—*Royal Hosp. Salaries*, £1,022. *Fleet-Surg. in charge*, John Dudley, M.B., £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh Bellamy, M.A.

YORK.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Reginald T. Thynne, C.B. *Assist. Adjt.-Gens.*, Cols. Walter A. Dunne, C.B., Geo. Malcolm Fox. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. John Ramsey Slade, C.B., A.D.C. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Alured De Vere Brooke. *Chief Ordn. Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Thos. Heron. *Dist. Paym.*, Lieut.-Col. James Bromfield (actg.). *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Deane Wilson, M.B. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Berkeley Dowding.

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-General, £2; Assistant ditto, £1 5s.; Deputy Assistant ditto, 21s.; Brigade Majors, senior Aides-de-Camp, and Assistant Military Secretaries, 21s.; Aides-de-Camp, 15s.; Staff Captains, 15s.; Garrison and Camp Quartermasters, 9s. to 15s.

REGIMENTAL DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	* Additional to regimental pay.															
	R. Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery (Field).		G. Artillery.		Royal Engineers.		Household Cavalry.		Line Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Colonel	24	9	18	0	18	0	18	0	23	6	21	6	26	9	23	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	18	6	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	6	15	0	15	6	13	7
Major	15	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	13	6	13	0	11	7	11	7
Captain	7	8	5	7	6	10	6	10	9	0	7	8	6	6	6	6
Lieutenant	7	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	6	8	6	8	5	3	5	3
Second Lieutenant	17	6	14	1	14	1	2	6*	12	6	18	0	10	0	16	7
Adjutant	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riding-Master	10	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Quartermaster	6	0	5	10	5	6	0	0	5	10	5	4	5	2	5	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	0	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp. Maj.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	9	4	0	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.)	4	5	.....	.....	4	3	3	9	4	3	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3	11	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collar-Maker & Saddler Q.M. Serg. (Corp.)	3	11	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	4	0	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orderly-room Sergeant (Corporal)	2	8	2	8	3	2	.....	.....	3	0	2	8	2	6	2	6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler..	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	8	2	6	.....	.....
Sergeant (Corporal) Cook	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	.....	.....
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	.....	.....
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3	9	3	7	3	7	3	3	3	4	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kettle-Drummer, Sergeant Drummer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	0
Corporal	2	8	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	8	2	0	1	9	1	8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collar-Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	5	2	3	2	3	1	11	2	4½	1	9½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoing and Carriage Smith	2	2	2	0	2	0	.....	.....	2	3	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer..	2	0	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	11	1	4	1	2	1	1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	4	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	0
Driver	1	3	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND is "established" in its recognition as the national organisation for the maintenance of Christian belief and practice, and its clergy are an estate of the realm; the Sovereign is one of its members, and its supreme governor on earth; the free exercise of its inherent rights as a Church is guaranteed, and its authority, when lawfully exercised, is enforced. The Church has taken a large share in the promotion of civilisation, education, and philanthropic enterprise, and has exercised a powerful moral influence towards order, peace, and national progress.

The Church of England took its rise in 597, when Ethelbert, the pagan King of Kent, was baptized by missionaries sent by Gregory, the Bishop of Rome. The Italians only converted, permanently, the small kingdom of Kent; but they made the first beginning of the Church of England. East Anglia and Wessex were converted by other foreigners. The great impetus to the spread of the faith was given by two English Northumbrian Kings, who had been taught by the Scotie (Celtic) Church from its centre at Iona. By their influence the new faith was established in by far the largest part of the country.

The Church of the Britons, whom the pagan English had driven away to the West, continued a separate existence in its mountainous retreats, and took no part in the conversion of the English. It had merged its organization in that of the English Church as early as the Norman times. The Church of England and Wales is one.

About the years 660 to 680, the principal Kings of the English Heptarchy learned to take united action in Church matters, and that was the beginning of the unity of England. It was not till 150 years later that England became in any sense one kingdom. At that time, A.D. 828, the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York had long been in existence, and the Bishoprics of London, Rochester, Winchester, Lichfield, Worcester, Hereford, and the originals of the Sees now called Chester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Norwich, Chichester, Durham, as also four Bishoprics since merged in others. Thus, to speak generally, the present organization and geographical arrangement of the Church of England is older by a century and a half, in some parts by two centuries and more, than the Kingdom of England.

The Church of England passed unbroken through the Norman Conquest. Lanfranc was consecrated the first Norman Archbishop of Canterbury by nine English Bishops. The Reformation under Henry VIII. is the most important landmark in its existence, and at the Reformation the Bishoprics of Chester, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, and Gloucester were formed. In the present century, to meet

the wants of the growing populations, the sees of Ripon, Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Wakefield, Truro, Newcastle and Southwell have been created. There are now two Archbishoprics, 33 diocesan Bishoprics (of whom 24 have seats in the House of Lords), and 17 Bishops Suffragan. The Anglican Episcopate has spread far and wide. There are 90 colonial and missionary bishoprics, the first being that of Nova Scotia in 1787; and 80 American bishoprics, the first in 1784. The growth in modern times may be seen from the invitations to the Lambeth Conference of Bishops in communion with the Church of England: in 1867, 144; 1878, 173; 1888, 211; in 1897, 247.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York are the deliberative bodies of the Church of the Southern province and the Northern province respectively. The archbishops and bishops, the deans and archdeacons, sit in Convocation *ex officio*, and there are elected representatives of the Cathedral Chapters and the beneficed clergy. In accordance with ancient custom, Convocation cannot make ecclesiastical laws or canons without the permission of the Sovereign.

There are about 14,000 parishes, and in half of these the income of the incumbent is less than £130 a year. The estates of the Bishoprics and Cathedral are in the main managed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the incomes of the bishops, &c., and spend the balance in improving the endowments and buildings of parishes, providing funds for additional clergy, and endowing new parishes. The whole number of clergy, beneficed and not beneficed, is about 23,000; the Archdeacons (90 in number) and Rural Deans (810) are the officers through whom the bishop of the diocese regulates their proceedings. Each diocesan bishop has a Court with legal officials, for the trial of cases that arise.

The sums raised by voluntary contribution during the year 1895, or the alternate period from Easter 1895 to Easter 1896, as given in the "Church Year Book" for 1897, amounted to nearly £5,750,000, exclusive of offerings by Churchmen made direct to societies and independently of the parochial clergy (or for the general maintenance of hospitals and similar institutions). In the 25 years from 1860 to 1884, £35,000,000 was given for Church building and work of that kind; £7,000,000 for Home Mission work, £10,000,000 for Foreign Missions, £22,000,000 for Elementary Education, £4,000,000 for Charitable Work, and £2,000,000 for Clergy Charities; with a total of £81,000,000. In the ten years from 1884 to 1893, £13,500,000 was given for church building, &c. Some of the most important items are exclusive of the action of Societies, and a vast amount of charity is never put on record.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS.*

Protestants	137,000,000
Roman Catholics	216,000,000
Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian Churches. }	95,000,000

Buddhists and Brahmins.....	672,000,000
Mohammedans	200,000,000
Jews	7,000,000
Other Creeds.....	125,000,000

Total Christians

Total non-Christians.....

* From Meyer's *Konversations-Lexikon*.

Canterburg. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D.1896
(Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs F. Cantuar.]

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 Rochester.
Dean, Very Rev. F. Wm. Farrar, D.D. (1895) £1,400*

Canons Residentiary (each £700).

G. Rawlinson, M.A. 1872 | W. P. Roberts, M.A. 1895
F. J. Holland, M.A. 1882 | A. J. Mason, M.A. 1895
Archd. Smith, M.A. 1887 | Bishop Walsh, D.D. 1897
Organist, William Henry Longhurst, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Benj. Fredk. Smith, M.A., Maidstone.....1887
Rt. Rev. William Walsh, D.D., Canterbury ...1897
Beneficed Clergy, 427; Curates, &c., 199.

Vicar-Gen. of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, G.C., D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, G.C., D.C.L.
Domestic Chaplains, Rev. G. S. Pownall, M.A.;
Rev. E. L. Ridge, M.A.; **Rev. F. Halsey, M.A.**

Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secs., H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1, Sanctuary, S.W.

Purk. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Dalrymple MacLagan, D.D. '91
(Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Willem: Ebor.]

Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891
(St. Mary's Vicarage, Scarborough.)

Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Furey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident. (each £700, red. temp. to £400).
Jas. Fleming, B.D. 1877 | Henry Temple, M.A. 1895
Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882 | John Watson, M.A. 1896

Organist,

Archdeacons (each £200).

Rt. Rev. Robert J. Crosthwaite, D.D., York ...1884
Ven. James Palmes, D.D., East Riding1892
Ven. William Hy. Hutchings, M.A., Cleveland 1897
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, Sheffield1897
Beneficed Clergy, 632; Curates, &c., 250.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Lord Grimthorpe, G.C., LL.D.

Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.

Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, Lendal, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury).....1896
(St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs M. London.]

Bishops Suffragan.

Marlborough, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D.D.1888
(St. Botolph's Rectory, Bishopsgate, E.C.)

Stepney, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram M.A. 1897
Bp. Assistant for Northern and Central Divis.
Right Rev. Thomas Edw. Wilkinson, D.D. ...1886
(42 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W.)

Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Doctors' Commons, £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Henry Scott-Holland, W.C.E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
M.A.1884 **Bishop Ingram, M.A. 1897**
Achd Sinclair, D.D. 1889

Organist, Sir George Clement Martin, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D., London (1889).
Ven. Robinson Thornton, D.D. Middlesex (1893) £333
Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.

Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, G.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1, Dean's Court, E.C.
Secs. & Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee and Frederic Hugh Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, D.D. 1881
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875 | B. Wilberforce, D.D. 1894
Ven. C. W. Furse, M.A. '83 | Charles Gore, M.A. 1894
Robert Eyton, M.A.1895.

Organist, Sir John Frederick Bridge, MUS.D.

Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Charles W. Furse, M.A.1895

Receiver-General, John Charles Thyne.
Chapter Clerk, Charles St. Clare Bedford.

Precentor, Rev. J. Troutbeck, D.D.

Burham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D. 1890
(Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)
[Signs B. F. Dunelm.]

Assist. Bp., Rt. Rev. Dan. Fox Sandford, D.D. 1889
(Boldon Rectory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.)
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £2,000 1894
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Dr. H. B. Tristram 1873 | Archden. Hamilton 1882
Dr. A. S. Farrar ...1878 | Dr. George Body ...1883
Archden. Watkins 1880 | Dr. H. Kynaston ...1889

Organist, P. Armes, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry Wm. Watkins, D.D., Durham.....1882
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., Auckland1882
Beneficed Clergy, 243; Curates, &c., 207.

Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.1891
Registrars, J. Booth and J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A. Durham.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Randall Thos. Davidson, D.D. 1895
(Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Randall Winton.]
Bishop of Guildford, Rt. Rev. George Henry Sumner, D.D.1888

Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, Rt. Rev. George Carnac Fisher, D.D.1896
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Rd. Wood Stephens, B.D., 1894
Canons Res., each £450 to £550 (nominally £910).
W. P. Warburton, M.A. '84 | Archd. Sapte, M.A., 1888
Bishop Sumner, D.D. 1885 | Archd. Haigh, M.A., 1890
Arthur S. Valpy, M.A.1895

Organist, G. B. Arnold, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Rt. Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Winchester 1885
Ven. Henry Haigh, M.A., Isle of Wight1886
Ven. John Henry Sapte, M.A., Surrey1888
Beneficed Clergy, 558; Curates, &c., 347.

Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Woolbridge, Winchester.

Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

* The following Deans and Chapters several years ago, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, preferred to take estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income, and are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression:—Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Gloucester, Norwich, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, York.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, D.D. ...1890
(Palace, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.)
Dean, Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A. (1884) ...£700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Williams, M.A. 1882 | *E. Williams*, B.A. ...1888
Archdeacon Pryce 1884 | *D. W. Thomas*, M.A. 1891
Organist, T. Westlake Morgan.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. John Pryce, M.A., *Bangor*1887
Ven. Thomas Williams, M.A., *Merioneth*1891
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates*, &c., 70.
Chancellor, James Edmund Vincent, M.A. ... 1891
Registrar, Secretary and Chapter Clerk, R. Hughes
Fritchard, M.A., Bangor.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bn. Rt. Rev. Geo. Wyndham Kennion, D.D. 1894
(The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath & Well.]
Dean, Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
T. D. Bernard, M.A. 1858 | *Geo. Buckle*, M.A. ...1887
C. M. Church, M.A. 1879 | *Archd. Ainslie*, LL.D. '95
Organist, Percy C. Buck, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Aug. Otway Fitzgerald, M.A., *Wells*1863
Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., *Bath*1895
Ven. Alexander C. Ainslie, LL.D., *Taunton*1896
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates*, &c., 136.
Chancellor, Thomas Englesby Rogers, M.A.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bristol. £3,000 (reconstituted 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geo. Forrest Browne, D.D. ... 1897
Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £650).
H. Robeson, M.A. ...1884 | *Jas. G. Tetley*, M.A. 1892
Alf. Ainger, LL.D. ...1897 | *S. A. Barnett*, M.A. 1893
Organist, G. Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Robeson, M.A. (1892) ...£180
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Eliott, M.A., 1891.
Registrar and Secretary, William Hurle Clarke.

Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Wareing Bardaley, D.D. ...1892
(Rose Castle, Carlisle, Cumberland.)
Bp. Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Right Rev.
Henry Ware, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) ...1889
Dean, Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D. (1884) £1,225
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | *Bp. of Barrow*, D.D. 1888
T. K. Richmond, M.A. 1893 | *Archd. Diggle*, M.A. 1896
Organist, H. E. Ford, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.

Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Ven. Thompson Phillips, M.A., *Furness* (1893) £200
Ven. J. W. Diggle, M.A., *Westmorland* (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates*, &c., 95.
Chancellor, Richard Saul Ferguson, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. ... 1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) ...£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | *G. R. Feilden*, M.A. 1888
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | *Arthur Gore*, D.D. 1893
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, M.A., MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester*1886
Ven. Chas. M. Woomam, M.A., *Macclesfield* ...1893

Beneficed Clergy, 269; *Curates*, &c., 197.
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Registrar, John Gamon, Chester.
Deputy Registrar, Richard Farmer, Chester.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon & Farmer, Chester;
and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Chichester. £4,060.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D. 1895
(The Palace.) [Signs Ernest R. Cicestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Randall, D.D. (1892) £500
Canons Residentiary (each £250).
Archd. Mount, M.A. 1887 | *R. E. Sanderson*, D.D. 1889
Jos. S. Teulon, M.A. 1888 | *A. M. Deane*, M.A. 1897
Organist, F. J. Read, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Francis John Mount, M.A., *Chichester* ...1887
Ven. Robert Sutton, M.A., *Lewes*1888
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates*, &c., about 188.
Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk, and Registrar, Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D. 1886
(Palace, Ely; & Ely House, Dover St., Piccadilly.)
Dean, Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D. (1894) £1,220
Canons Residentiary (each £570).
Ven. W. Emery, B.D. 1870 | *A. F. Kirkpatrick*, D.D. '82
E. C. Lowe, D.D. 1873 | *V. H. Stanton*, D.D. 1889
Ven. Chapman, M.A. 1879 | *Bp. Macrorie*, D.D. 1892
Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William Emery, B.D., *Ely* (1864)£600
Ven. F. R. Chapman, M.A., *Sudbury* (1870) ...£200
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) ...£200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 565; *Curates*, &c., 230.
Chancellor, Albert Gray, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Johnson Evans, Ely.
London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Hy. Bickersteth, D.D. 1885
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs E. H. Exon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert
Edward Trefusis, D.D. 1897
Dean, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D. (1883) £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Arch. Sandford, M.A. 1888 | *Bishop Trefusis*1889
C. I. Atherton, M.A. 1889 | *W. J. Edmonds*, B.D. 1890
Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS.DOC.
Archdeacons.

Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., *Exeter* (1888), £50
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., *Totnes* (1888), £200
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1890), £200
Benefices 512; *Incumbents*, 495; *Curates*, &c., about 240.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L. (1888).
Registrar and Secretary, Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Gloucester. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Eliott, D.D. ...1863
(Palace, Gloucester, and 55 Great Cumberland Place, W.)
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Saml. Edwd. Marsden, D.D.
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D. (1886) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
E. D. Tining, M.A. 1867 | *Archd. Sheringham* 1889
M. F. St. John, B.D. 1884 | *J. P. A. Bowers*, M.A. '90
Bartholomew Price, D.D.1892

Organist, Herbert Brewer, MUS.B., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John W. Sheringham, M.A., *Gloucester*...1881

Ven. Henry Rudge Hayward, *Oxford*...1882

Beneficed Clergy (Glo. & Br.), 498; Curates, &c., 190.

Thanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891

Registrar and Sec., B. Bonnor, J.F. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D......1895

(The Palace, Hereford.)

Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D. (1894).....£1,000

Canon Residentiary (each £500).

Sidn. L. Smith, M.A. 1877 | Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892

Archd. Bather, M.A. 1892 | F. M. Williams, M.A., '96

Organist, George Robertson Sinclair.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hon. Berkeley L.S. Stanhope, M.A., *Heref.* 1887

Ven. Henry Francis Bather, M.A., *Ludlow*...1892

Beneficed Clergy, 322; Curates, &c., 81.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.O., D.C.L.

Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.

Lon. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield).....1891

Bishop Suffragan of Shrewsbury, Right Rev. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., D.D....1888

(Edmond Rectory, Salop.)

Dean, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000

Canon Residentiary (each £500).

J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. 1855 | C. Mortimer, M.A. 1890

Chas. Bodington...1888 | Archdeacon Scott...1894

Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Ernald Lane, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent*.....1888

Ven. Melville Horne Scott, M.A., *Stafford*.....1888

Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop*.....1896

Beneficed Clergy, 420; Curates, &c., 279.

Chancellor, Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, M.A.

Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.

Sec., R. B. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D......1885

(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)

Dean, Very Rev. Edw. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000

Canon Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | Jac. Clements, M.A. 1878

E. T. Leake, M.A. 1877 | H. R. Bramley, M.A. 1895

Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln*...1863

Ven. John Bond, M.A., *Stow* (£200).....1897

Benefices, 581; Curates, &c., 122.

Chancellor, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bt., D.C.L.

Registrar, John Swan, Lincoln.

Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Chas. Ryle, D.D....1880

(Palace, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool.)

Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Peter Sorenson Royston, D.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Wm. Francis Taylor, D.D., *Liverpool*.....1895

Ven. Thos. John Madden, M.A., *Warrington*...1895

Beneficed Clergy, 205; Deaneries, 11; Curates, &c., 220.

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Esplanier Espin, D.D., D.C.L.

Regist. J. Gamon & R. Farmer, 53 Lord St., Lpl.

Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer, & Gamon, 53 Lord St.

London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D......1883

(The Palace, Llandaff.)

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A.

(1897).....£700

Canon Residentiary (each £350).

Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | Griff. Roberts, M.A. 1889

Archd. Edmondest 1897 | H. B. Johnson, M.A. 1896

Organist, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondest, M.A., *Llandaff* 1897

Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1886

Beneficed Clergy, 246; Curates, &c., 228.

Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.

Registrar & Sec., Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.

Apparitor-General, Fred. J. Smith.

Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

Hon. London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D....1886

(Bishop's Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Francis A. Bandal

Cramer-Roberts, D.D., *Vicarage, Blackburn*, 1888.

Dean, Very Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, D.D.

(1890).....£1,500

Canon Residentiary (each £600).

Wm. Crane, M.A. ...1871 | Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884

C. W. Woodhouse, M.A. '74 | Ewd. L. Hicks, M.A. 1892

Organist, James Kendrick Pyne.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. James Maurice Wilson, M.A., *Manchester* 1890

Ven. Robert A. Rawstorne, M.A., *Blackburn*...1885

Ven. Arthur Frederick Clarke, M.A., *Lancaster* 1896

Beneficed Clergy, 525; Curates, &c., about 350.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar and Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.

Diocesan Registry and Office for Marriage Licences,

51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D......1896

(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. H. Hamilton, D.D., *Northumberland*...1882

Ven. Henry John Martin, M.A., *Lindisfarne*...1882

Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.O.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 169; Curates, 100.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.

Dep. & Acting Registrar, John Booth, Durham,

and J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

Sec., James H. Ingledew, 3 Dean St., Newcastle.

London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Sheepshanks, D.D......1893

(The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs Joh. Norvic.]

Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Right Rev. Arthur

Thomas Lloyd, D.D.1894

(North Creak, Fakenham.)

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889)...£1,300

Canon Residentiary (each £650).

C. K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 | Arthur B. Crosse 1893

Archdeacon Nevill 1873 | F. A. J. Hervey, M.A. 1897

Organist, F. A. Bates, MUS.D., £200

Archdeacons.

Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200

Ven. H. Ralph Nevill, M.A., *Norfolk* (1874) ...£200

Ven. Richard H. Gibson, M.A., *Suffolk* (1892) ...£184

Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, D.D., *Lynn* (1894) ...£200

Beneficed Clergy, 914; Curates, &c., 225.

Chancellor, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, M.A.

Regis. and Sec., Wm. Thos. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.

London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. William Stubbs, D.D. 1889
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs W. Oxon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Reading, Right Rev. James
Leslie Randall, D.D. (Ch. Ch., Oxford) 1889
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Francis Paget,
D.D. (1892) £2,250

Canons Residentiary (£1,200) £1,500.
William Bright, D.D. 1868 | E. C. Moberly, D.D. 1892
William Ince, D.D. 1878 | W. Sanday, D.D. ... 1895
S. R. Driver, D.D. 1882 | Bishop Randall, D.D. 1895
Organist, Basil Harwood, Mus.B., £300.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Alfred Pott, B.D., Berks (1866) £200
Rt. Rev. Jas. L. Randall, D.D., Oxford (1895)
Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A., Buckingham (1895) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 651; *Curates*, &c., 233.
Chancellor, Henry William Cripps, Q.C.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D. 1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)
J. Neale Dalton, M.A. 1885 | Marq. Normanby, M.A. '91
Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 | Richard Gee, D.D. ... 1894
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, Mus.D.

Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
(Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.
(Sibstone Rectory, Atherstone.)
Bishop Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Francis
Henry Thicknesse, D.D. (Precincts, Peterboro.) 1888
Dean, Very Rev. W. Clavell Ingram, D.D. (1893) £480
Canons Residentiary (each £240).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | Lewis Clayton, M.A. 1887
J. C. MacDonnell, D.D. '83 | F. Cecil Alderson, M.A. '90
Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.

Archdeacons.
Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D., Northamp. (1875) £80
Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., Oakham (1884) £200
Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D., Leicester (1886) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 522; *Curates*, &c., 152.
Chancellor, George Holmes Blakesley, M.A. ... 1891
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Sec. and Dep. Registrar, Henry Wm. Gates, N.P.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creedy
Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
(The Palace, Ripon.)
Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James
Pulleins, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Darlington) '88
Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.
(1895) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Wm. W. Gibbon, M.A. 1879 | Archd. Waugh, M.A. 1891
M. MacColl, M.A. 1884 | Archd. Danks, M.A. 1896
Organist, E. J. Crew, Mus. DOG., £200.

Archdeacons.
Ven. William Danks, M.A., Richmond (1894) ... £200
Ven. Arthur T. Waugh, M.A., Ripon (1894) ... nil
Ven. Francis Chas. Kilner, M.A., Craven (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 347; *Curates*, 192.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L. £250
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Rochester. £3,800.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. 1895
(Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.)
[Signs Edw. Roffen.]

Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, Rt. Rev. Hayshe
Wolcott Yeatman, D.D. 1891
(Dartmouth House, Blackheath, S.E.)
Dean, Very Rev. S. R. Hole, D.D. (1887) ... £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Geo. E. Jelf, M.A. 1880 | Professor Cheyne, D.D. '86
Arch. Cheetham, D.D. '83 | Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92
Organist, J. Hopkins.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D., Rochester 1882
Ven. John Richardson, D.D., Southwark (£200) 1882
Ven. Charles Burney, M.A., Kingston (£200) ... 1879
Beneficed Clergy, 342; *Curates*, &c., 386.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, A. A. Arnold, Rochester.
Secs., Day & Son, 28 Gt. George St., S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wogan Festing, D.D. 1890
(21 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.)
[Signs J. W. Alban.]
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Henry
Frank Johnson, D.D. (Rectory, Chelmsford) 1894
Organist, George Gaffe, F.C.O.

Archdeacons.
Ven. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., St. Albans (1883) £200
Bishop Johnson, D.D., Colchester (1894) £600
Ven. Thos. Stevens, M.A., Essex (1894) £450.
Beneficed Clergy, 627; *Curates*, 225.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. (1891).
Registrar, Arthur Day, 28 Gt. George St., S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 1889
(Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]
Dean, Very Rev. Watkin Herbt. Williams, M.A.
(1892) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Thomas, M.A. 1886 | Archd. Evans 1897
W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1897 | Archd. Jones, M.A. 1897
Organist, Percy Allen, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.
Ven. David Evans, M.A., St. Asaph 1897
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., Montgomery ... 1886
Ven. D. Wynne Jones, M.A., Wrexham ... 1897
Beneficed Clergy, 206; *Curates*, &c., 106.
Chancellor, Wm. Trevor Parkins, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. 1897
(Abergwill Palace, Carmarthen.)
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd,
D.D. (St. Peter's, Carmarthen) 1890
Dean, Very Rev. David Howell, B.D. (1897) ... £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
David Lewis, M.A. 1876 | W. Williams, B.A. 1893
Bishop Lloyd, D.D. 1890 | Jas. A. Smith, M.A. 1897
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.C.O.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Geo. C. Hilbers, M.A., St. David's (1888) £279
Ven. J. H. Protheroe, M.A., Cardigan (1893) £200
Ven. Wm. Latham Bevan, M.A., Brecon (1895) £400
Ven. Shadrach Pryce, M.A., Carmarthen (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates*, &c., 130.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A. (1891).
Registrar, J. Hoyes Barker, Carmarthen.
Secretary, T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885
(The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs J. Sarum.]
Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £600

Canons Residentiary (each £300).
 Hon. D. H. Gordon, 1860 | Edw. E. Bernard, M.A., 1889
 Archd. Lear, M.A., 1862 | Archd. Buchanan ... 1895
Organist, Charles F. South.
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wills*... 1874
 Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum*..... 1875
 Ven. Francis Briggs Sowter, M.A., *Dorset*..... 1889
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates*, &c., 227.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Secretary to the Bishop, Clifford
 Wyndham Holgate, M.A., Palace, Salisbury.

Sodor and Man. £1,600.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D., 1892
 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Moran, M.A.
Archdeacon, Ven. Hugh Stowell Gill (1895)... £550
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates*, &c., 34.
Chancellor and Vicar-Gen., Samuel Harris.
Registrar and Sec., Samuel Harris, Douglas.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed
 Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Ridding, D.D. 1884
 (Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notts.)
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash
 Were, D.D. (St. Werburgh's Vicarage, Derby) 1889
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. Thomas Henry Freer, M.A., *Derby* 1891
 Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
Beneficed Clergy, 493; *Curates*, &c., 200.
Domestic Chaplain and Sec., Rev. R. G. Plumtre.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar, John Borough, Derby.
Deputy Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom, Nottingham.
Secretaries, John Borough, Derby; D'Oyley Scott
 Ransom, Nottingham.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed
 Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. John Gott, D.D. 1891
 (Trenyhton, Par Station.) [Signs John: Truron:]

Canons Residentiary.
 A. B. Donaldson, M.A., '85 | (Under 50 & 51 Vict.)
 A. J. Worlledge, M.A., 1887 | B. G. Hoskyns, M.A., 1895
 (Each of above £400.) | F. E. Gardiner, M.A., 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. John Bunde Cornish, M.A., *Cornwall* (1888).
 Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* (1892).
Organist, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 231; *Curates*, 91; *other Clergy*, 38.
Chancellor, Robert Maclean Paul, M.A. (1888) Truro.
Registrar and Sec., Arthur Burch, Principal
 Registry, Palace Gate, Exeter.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed
 Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons.
 1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons.
 Ven. Joshua I. Brooke, M.A., *Halifax* (1888) £200
 Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* (1892) £200
Organist, J. N. Hardy, F.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 167; *Curates*, &c., 136.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

Worcester. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John James Stewart Perowne,
 D.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) ... 1890
Bishop Suffragan of Coventry, Rt. Rev. Edmund Ar-
 buthnot Knox (St. Philip's, Birmingham) 1894
Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D. (1891) £1,450
Canons (each £800).
 David Melville, D.D., 1881 | T. L. Cloughton, M.A., 1886
 W. Knox-Little, M.A., | T. Teignmouth Shore 1891
 [1881]
Organist, Ivor Atkins, MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. William Bree, D.D., *Coventry* 1887
 Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester* 1889
 Rt. Rev. Ednd. A. Knox, D.D., *Birmingham*... 1894
Beneficed Clergy, 493; *Curates*, 253; *non-parochial*
Clergy, 180.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., Q.C.
Bishop's Sec., *Registrar of Diocese*, and *Archdeacons*-
ries of Worcester, Birmingham, and Coventry,
 John Harvey Hooper, M.A., Worcester.
London Sec., Sir John Hassard, K.C.B., 3 Creed
 Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).—Archbishops and Bishops.

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1891.)	Benefices.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (cons. 1867)	1896 ...	62,593 ...	92 ...	18 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (cons. 1894)	1897 ...	99,372 ...	155 ...	82 ...	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D. ...	1897 ...	11,892 ...	73 ...	10 ...	1,500
Limerick ...	Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.	1866 ...	11,271 ...	56 ...	12annuity	3,015
Cashel ...	Right Rev. Maurice FitzGerald Day, D.D. ...	1872 ...	10,258 ...	62 ...	17 ...	1,175
Clogher ...	Right Rev. Charles Maurice Stack, D.D.	1886 ...	43,410 ...	73 ...	16 ...	1,273
Tuam ...	Right Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.	1890 ...	11,563 ...	62 ...	11 ...	1,493
Down.....	Right Rev. Thomas James Welland, D.D. ...	1892 ...	186,958 ...	167 ...	63 ...	1,800
Cork ...	Right Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D. ...	1894 ...	35,889 ...	105 ...	32 ...	1,700
Derry.....	Right Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D. ...	1896 ...	55,242 ...	110 ...	26 ...	2,000
Kilaloe ...	Right Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897 ...	10,619 ...	61 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Right Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D. ...	1897 ...	36,297 ...	106 ...	23 ...	1,200
Ossory ...	Right Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D.	1897 ...	25,157 ...	110 ...	32 ...	1,533

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.—Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).
Honorary Secretaries, Ven. J. George Scott, D.D.; J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Gordon E. Tombe, 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, founded by St. Patrick in nearly 1300 years. From 1152 to 1560 she was in alliance with the Church of Rome. This ceased

when, only two Bishops dissenting, she accepted the Reformation. By the Act of Union, 1800, she was united with the Church of England. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her ancient position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her property, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy, the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage) built by the clergy at their own cost, and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually. Subject to the General Synod are 43 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

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 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 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 Synod, with 1300-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £1,614,848, charged with annuities to 272 annuitants, £51,507. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £7,947,335, made up of Commutation £1,614,848, Parochial Sustentation £4,247,731, Episcopal Sustentation £560,302, Glebes purchase £331,756, Miscellaneous purposes £1,140,376.

Since 1871, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £4,847,320. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is £169,909. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1896, was £132,934, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £235,390.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland by the Census of 1891 was 602,300.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Secs.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	CONS. CLER.	STIPD.
Aberdeen ...	Hn. A. G. Douglas, D.D.	1883...47...	£722
Argyll	James Robt. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D.	1883...21...	638
Brechin.....	Most Rev. Hugh W. Jermyn, D.D., Præm.	1886...1871...31...	885

Secs.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	CONS. CLER.	STIPD.
Edinburgh...	John Dowden, D.D.	1886...82...	£914
Glasgow ...	Wm. T. Harrison, D.D.	1888...74...	706
Moray	James B. Kelly, D.D.	1867...20...	859
St. Andrews	G. H. Wilkinson, D.D.	1883...51...	786

Registrar to Præm., W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14 Young St., Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 331. Parsonages, 151. Clergy, 327. Communicants, 43,098.
Baptisms, 1895-96, 8,500.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also 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 1,757 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants in 1896 was 633,408. The sum of £466,138 was raised in 1896 for home and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 404 chapels, at a cost of £1,477,833, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were in 1897, 404 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, also 203 new endowed churches and 184 mission stations; a total of 1,757. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. In consequence of the action of the civil courts in certain cases of disputed settlements, confirmed by a decision of the

House of Lords in 1842, about 289 parish ministers resigned their preferments and in 1843 founded the Free Church. LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Marquess of Tweeddale. MODERATOR, the Right Rev. William Mair, D.D.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.
(1) *The Free Church of Scotland*, founded in 1843, is based on the great principle of the independence of the Church in its spiritual action, and holds as a consequence the right of each congregation to elect its own minister. 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, and by 1853 850 congregations had been formed. At the present day the Free Church is a fully organised body, consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, and 75 presbyteries. There are 1,165 ministers, with 1,094 congregations meeting in well-appointed churches built for them, of which about 50 are 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 along with congregational supplements gives on an average £245 to each minister, three-fourths of whom are also provided with manes. The sum of £673,883 was raised in 1896-97 for the various purposes of the Church, including Missions. MODERATOR for 1897-8 is the Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., LL.D., of the Free West Church, Greenock.

(2) *The United Presbyterian Church*, which has 29 presbyteries, 577 churches, 613 ministers, and 191,881 members in Scotland and Ireland, who raised

£410,853 in 1896 for its purposes. It has 873 missionaries, evangelists, and teachers in the East and West Indies, in Africa, China, and Japan. MODERATOR, 1897-98, the Rev. John Hutchinson, D.D., Bonnington, Edinburgh.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1891, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 446,687. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 home presbyteries, 652 ministers, 566 congregations, with 106,104 communicants, 83,467 families, 9,131 Sabbath-school teachers, and 103,816 scholars. During the year 1896-97 this branch contributed by congregational effort £193,308 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £256,216. It possesses two Colleges, with a staff of 14 professors, and has 28 ordained with 4 medical missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR, 1897-98, Rev. Matthew Leitch, D.D., Belfast. Clerk, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., Londonderry.

(4) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 305 congregations, 13 preaching stations, and 70,639 communicants. It has a Theological College in London, and supports 59 missionaries abroad, including 22 women. In 1896 the amount raised for various purposes was £261,571. MODERATOR of Synod for 1897-98, Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A., Swatow, China.

(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.

OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. (See page 250.)

WESLEYAN-METHODISTS. (See page 252.)

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England 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 episcopacy 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 in England and Wales, with 4,607 churches and preaching stations containing 1,621,764 sittings; the number of ministers is stated as 2,867. Of these 254 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 63 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 41 are occupied in secretarial work, and 321 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. CHAIRMAN, 1898, Rev. Alfred Rowland, LL.B., Crouch End, N. Sec., Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A. (Memorial Hall, Earrington St.).

The *Counsell of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 36 chapels. Its tenets are expressed in XV articles, founded on the XXXIX articles and Westminster Confession, but in some 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 1813. In Great Britain and Ireland there were, in 1896, 3,822 chapels and 1,955 pastors.

The members numbered 350,112, and Sunday scholars 519,226. 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 somewhere about 4,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. PRESIDENT, 1898, Rev. S. Vincent, of Plymouth.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian. At the present time the body numbers—chapels and places of worship, 1,536; ministers and preachers, 1,166; deacons, 5,434; communicants, 150,442; on probation, 2,706; Sunday-school teachers, 25,139; scholars and teachers, 199,059; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 308,307. A sum amounting to £228,417 was collected for various religious purposes in 1896. 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 251 English congregations with 16,499 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. MODERATOR of General Assembly, 1897-8, Rev. John Morgan Jones. Moderator elect, Rev. Principal Roberts, D.D.

THE SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Aug. 1897, the number of *Officers* was 12,769, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 5,818, of *Junior Soldiers Corps* 2,935, *Local Officers* 30,646. The number of countries occupied was 44, and of languages used 28. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions under various denominations, including 27 Homes of Rest, 76 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 99 Slum Posts, 16 Prison Gate Homes, 93 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 54 Workshops and Factories, 34 Labour Bureaux, 9 Farms, &c. "GENERAL," William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 16,674 members in Great Britain and 2,609 in Ireland, has 374 recorded ministers, including 148 women; their places of worship in 1896 numbered 366. *Central Office*, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. The Moravians have about 50 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with 6,063 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 120,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 80 synagogues, with about 100 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at various totals, ranging between 8 and 9 millions. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

COLONIAL AND MISSIONARY BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.				PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.			
Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Olyg.	Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Olyg.
<i>Algoma</i> ...	George Thorneloe, D.C.L.	1897	27	<i>St. John's</i> ...	Bransby L. Key, D.D.	1866	33
<i>Fredericton</i> ...	H. Tully Kingdon, D.D.	1892	82	<i>Zululand</i> ...	Wm. M. Carter, D.D.	1891	22
<i>Huron</i> ...	Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D.	1883	140	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.			
<i>Montreal</i> ...	Wm. B. Bond, D.D.	1879	103	<i>Antigua</i> ...	Herbert Mather, D.D.	1897	32
<i>Niagara</i> ...	John P. DuMoulin, D.C.L.	1896	70	<i>Barbados, &c.</i> , ...	Herbert Bree, D.D.	1882	71
<i>Nova Scotia</i> ...	Fredk. Courtney, S.T.D.	1888	122	<i>Guiana</i> ...	Wm. Proctor Swaby, D.D.	1893	42
<i>Ontario</i> ...	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	1862	126	<i>Honduras</i> ...	George A. Ormsby, D.D.	1893	18
	Archbishop and Metrop.			<i>Jamaica</i> ...	E. Nuttall, D.D., <i>Ab. Prim.</i>	1880	107
<i>Ottawa</i> ...	C. Hamilton, D.D. (cons.'85)	1896	65	<i>Assistant</i> , ...	Chas. Fredk. Douet, D.D.	1888	21
<i>Quebec</i> ...	Andrew H. Dunn, D.D.	1892	188	<i>Nassau</i> ...	Edward T. Churton, D.D.	1886	27
<i>Toronto</i> ...	Arthur Sweatman, D.D.	1879		<i>Trinidad</i> ...	Jas. Thos. Hayes, D.D.	1889	21
PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.				DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBRURY.			
<i>Athabasca</i> ...	Richard Young, D.D.	1884	8	<i>Caledonia</i> ...	William Ridley, D.D.	1879	12
<i>Mackenzie River</i> ...	Wm. Day Beeve, D.D.	1891	6	<i>* China, Mid-</i> ...	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D.	1880	27
<i>Moosonee</i> ...	J. A. Newnham, D.D.	1893	11	<i>* China, North-</i> ...	C. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	11
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> ...	John Grisdale, D.D.	1897	21	<i>* China, West</i> ...	W. Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	5
<i>Rupertsland</i> ...	Robert Machray, D.D.,	1865	83	<i>* Corea</i> ...	Charles J. Corfe, D.D.	1889	7
	Archbp. of Rupertsland and Primate of All Canada			<i>* Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.)</i>	Herbert Tugwell, D.D.	1894	18
<i>Saskatchewan</i> ...	W. Cyprian Pinkham,	1887	48	"	<i>Asst.-Bps.</i> { C. Philipps 1893		
<i>and Calgary</i> ...	D.D.	1891	2	"	{ I. Oluwole 1893		
<i>Belkirk</i> ...	W. C. Bompas, D.D. (Cons.'74)	1891	22	"	{ (Eastern, Bermuda, A.		
<i>British Columbia</i> ...	W. F. Perrin, D.D.	1893	24	"	{ R. Tucker, D.D. 1890		
<i>New Westminster</i> ...	John Dart, D.C.L.	1895	73	<i>Falklands</i> ...	Waite H. Stirling, D.D.	1869	17
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.				<i>Gibraltar</i> ...	C. W. Sandford, D.D.	1874	90
<i>Bombay</i> ...	Louis George Mylne, D.D.	1876	124	<i>Hokkaido (Japan)</i> , ...	P. K. Fyson, D.D.	1896	9
<i>Calcutta</i> ...	E. R. Johnson, D.D. <i>Met.</i>	1876	30	<i>* Honolulu</i> ...	Alfred Willis, D.D.	1871	7
<i>Chota Nagpur</i> ...	Jabez C. Whitley, D.D.	1890	81	<i>* Jerusalem</i> ...	Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	54
<i>Colombo</i> ...	Regd. S. Copleston, D.D.	1875	100	<i>Kiushiu (S. Japan)</i> , ...	Hy. Evington, D.D.	1894	27
<i>Lahore</i> ...	Henry J. Matthew, D.D.	1888	77	<i>* Likoma</i> ...	John E. Hine, D.D., M.D.	1896	23
<i>Lucknow</i> ...	Alfred Clifford, D.D.	1893	263	<i>* Madagascar</i> (vacant)			
<i>Madras</i> ...	Frederick Gell, D.D.	1861	39	<i>Mauritius</i> ...	(vacant)		
<i>Rangoon</i> ...	J. M. Strachan, D.D.	1882		<i>Newfoundland and Bermuda</i> , ...	Llewellyn Jones, D.D.	1878	54
<i>Tranvelly</i> ...	Samuel Morley, D.D.	1896	39	<i>Osaka (Japan)</i> , ...	(vacant)	1896	16
<i>Travancore & Cochin</i> ...	Edward Noel Hodges, D.D.	1890	61	<i>Sierra Leone</i> ...	John Taylor Smith, D.D.	1867	60
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.				<i>Singapore, &c.</i> ...	Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D.	1881	24
<i>Auckland</i> ...	Wm. G. Cowie, D.D. (Prim.)	1869	77	<i>* South Tokyo</i> ...	W. Adwry, D.D.	1890	28
<i>Christchurch</i> ...	Churchill Julius, D.D.	1890	25	<i>Victoria</i> (vacant) ...		1895	30
<i>Dunedin</i> ...	Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D.	1871	12	<i>* Zansibar</i> ...	W. M. Richardson, D.D.	1895	25
<i>Melanesia</i> ...	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	21	Bishops who have Resigned.			
<i>Nelson</i> ...	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D.	1892	44	Name.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Res.
<i>Waipapu</i> ...	Wm. Leonard Williams.	1895	34	Chas. J. Abraham, D.D.	<i>Wellington</i> ...	1858	1870
<i>Wellington</i> ...	Frederick Wallis, D.D.	1895	41	Charles B. Alfred, D.D.	<i>Victoria, China</i> ...	1867	1873
AUSTRALIA. Prov. of New South Wales.				Hon. A. J. R. Anson, D.D.	<i>Qu'Appelle</i> ...	1884	1892
<i>Bathurst</i> ...	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D.	1887	40	Alfred Barry, D.D.	<i>Sydney, N.S.W.</i> ...	1884	1889
<i>Goulburn</i> ...	William Chalmers, D.D.	1892	34	Edwd. H. Beckles, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i> ...	1860	1870
<i>Grafton & Armidale</i> ...	Arthur Vincent Green, LL.D.	1894	41	Robt. C. Billing, D.D.	<i>Bedford</i> ...	1888	1895
<i>Newcastle</i> ...	G. H. Stanton, D.D. (cons.'78)	1891	17	Chas. H. Bromby, D.D.	<i>Tasmania</i> ...	1864	1882
<i>Riverina</i> ...	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	79	J. S. Burdon, D.D.	<i>Victoria, China</i> ...	1873	1895
<i>Sydney</i> ...	W. Saumarez Smith, D.D. <i>Abp.</i> ;	1890	60	Henry Cheetham, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i> ...	1870	1882
<i>mate of Australia, & Metrop. N.S.W.</i>			79	R. Kestell-Cornish, D.D.	<i>Madagascar</i> ...	1874	1896
<i>Adelaide</i> ...	John Reg. Harmer, D.D.	1895	50	Regd. Courtenay, D.D.	<i>Kingston</i> ...	1856	1879
<i>Ballararat</i> ...	Samuel Thornton, D.D.	1875	179	Octavius Hadfield, D.D.	<i>Wellington, N.Z.</i> ...	1870	1893
	H. E. Cooper (Coadj.) ...	1895	43	Isaac Hellmuth, D.D.	<i>Huron</i> ...	1871	1883
<i>Brisbane</i> ...	Wm. T. T. Webber, D.D.	1885	85	Edmd. Hobhouse, D.D.	<i>Nelson, N. Z.</i> ...	1858	1865
<i>Melbourne</i> ...	J. F. Stretch, LL.D. (Coadj.)	1895	25	W. B. Hornby, <i>Nyasaland</i> (now <i>Likoma</i>)		1892	1894
<i>New Guinea Bp. desig.</i> ...	M. J. Stone Wigg	1887	33	Ernest G. Ingham, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i> ...	1883	1896
<i>N. Queensland</i> ...	Chris. Geo. Barlow, D.D.	1891	63	Henry L. Jenner, D.D.	<i>Dunedin, N.Z.</i> ...	1866	1871
<i>Perth</i> ...	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	43	W. K. Macrorie, D.D.	<i>Maritzburg</i> ...	1868	1892
<i>Rockhampton</i> ...	N. Dawes, D.D. (cons.'89)	1892	78	Sam. E. Marsden, D.D.	<i>Bathurst</i> ...	1869	1885
<i>Tasmania</i> ...	H. H. Montgomery, D.D.	1889	85	John Mitchinson, D.D.	<i>Barbados</i> ...	1873	1881
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.				F. A. R. C. Roberts, D.D.	<i>Nassau</i> ...	1878	1886
<i>Bloemfontein</i> , ...	John Wale Hicks, D.D.	1892	9	Peter S. Royston, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i> ...	1872	1890
<i>Capetown</i> ...	W. W. Jones, D.D., <i>Abp.</i>	1874	40	Dan. F. Sandford, LL.D.	<i>Tasmania</i> ...	1883	1899
<i>Grahamstown</i> , ...	A. G. S. Gibson (Coadj.)	1894	30	J. R. Selwyn, D.D.	<i>Melanesia</i> ...	1877	1892
<i>Lebombo</i> ...	Allan B. Webb, D.D.	1883	4	John M. Spechly, D.D.	<i>Travancore</i> ...	1879	1889
<i>Lebombo</i> ...	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B.	1893		Thos. N. Staley, D.D.	<i>Honolulu</i> ...	1861	1870
<i>Mashonaland</i> ...	William Thos. Gaul.	1895		Edmd. Craig Stuart, D.D.	<i>Waipapu</i> ...	1877	1893
<i>Natal</i> ...	A. H. Baynes, D.D.	1893		E. Sullivan	<i>Algoma</i> ...	1882	1896
<i>Pretoria</i> ...	Henry B. Bousfield, D.D.	1878		Wm. Geo. Tozer, D.D.	<i>Jamaica</i> ...	1863	1880
<i>St. Helena</i> ...	Thos. Earle Welby, D.D.	1862		William Walsh, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i> ...	1891	1897

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy; there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower 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 the Province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the Province of York. A fresh election 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; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Sumner, D.D. The Very Rev. the Deans. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter,* Canon Thomas. *Clergy.*—T. Edwards; E. Hughes.
BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter,* Canon Buckle. *Clergy,* W. Michell; Edwin A. Salmon.
BRISTOL.—*Chapter,* Canon Tetley. *Clergy,* H. Procter.
CANTERBURY.—*Chapter,* Canon Rawlinson. *Clergy,* A. Whitehead; F. H. Murray.
CHICHESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon Sanderson, D.D. *Clergy,* A. H. S. Barwell; J. J. Hannah.
ELY.—*Chapter,* Canon E. C. Lowe, D.D. *Clergy,* J. H. Macaulay; W. Cunningham.
EXETER.—*Chapter,* Canon Edmonds. *Clergy,* H. Tudor; R. Martin.
GLOUCESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon St. John. *Clergy,* F. V. Mather.
HEREFORD.—*Chapter,* W. Poole. *Clergy,* E. F. Clayton; C. S. Palmer.
LICHFIELD.—*Chapter,* Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bt. *Clergy,* C. N. Bolton; E. Phillips.
LINCOLN.—*Chapter,* Sub-Dean Clements. *Clergy,* J. H. Overton; G. W. Jeudwine.
LLANDAFF.—*Chapter,* Prebendary C. J. Thompson. *Clergy,* John T. Harding; S. F. H. Nicholl.
LONDON.—*Chapter* (vacant); Canon Duckworth (Westminster). *Clergy,* Preb. A. J. Ingram; H. W. Villiers.
NORWICH.—*Chapter,* Canon C. K. Robinson. *Clergy,* Constantine Erere; T. P. Garnier.
OXFORD.—*Chapter,* Canon William Bright. *Clergy,* Edmund Savory; W. F. Norris.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter,* Canon L. Clayton. *Clergy,* W. Yates; H. L. Watson.
ROCHESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon Jelf. *Clergy,* Canons Clarke and Bristow.
ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy,* J. W. Irvine; J. M. Procter.
ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter,* Canon W. H. Fletcher. *Clergy,* David Evans; W. Ll. Nicholas.
ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter,* Canon Lewis. *Clergy,* T. R. Walters; D. Jones.
SALISBURY.—*Chapter,* Canon T. L. Kingsbury. *Clergy,* R. S. Hutchings; Canon E. S. Bankes.
SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy,* Charles Gray; C. J. Hamilton.
TRURO.—*Chapter,* A. J. Worledge. *Clergy,* A. C. Thynne; J. S. Tyacke.
WINCHESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon W. P. Warburton. *Clergy,* Vernon Musgrave; W. Durst.

WINDSOR.—*Chapter,* Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.

WORCESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon Knox Little.

Clergy (vacant); E. A. Waller.

Vicar-Gen., The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Parker Deane,

Registrar, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B. [D.C.L., Q.O.

Actuary, Francis Cobb.

Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.

Clerk, Arthur Ryder.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Carlisle; Manchester; Liverpool; Newcastle; Wakefield; Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor. T. E. Espin, D.D.

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province.

The Venerable the Archdeacons.

And the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter,* Chancellor Randolph; Bishop Blunt. *Clergy,* Canon Faber; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland,* Rev. C. N. Gray; Canon H. Temple. *Of E. Riding,* Canon Watson; Canon Stanbridge. *Of Sheffield,* J. Gilmore; W. R. Pym.
CARLISLE.—*Chapter,* Bishop Ware. *Clergy,* Canon Mathews; Canon Bower. *Clergy of Westmorland,* Canon Stock; Canon Sherwen. *Clergy of Furness,* Canon Ayre; Canon Bell.
CHESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon Feilden. *Clergy,* Canon Wood; W. E. Torr. *Clergy of Macclesfield,* Canon Gore; S. A. Boyd.
DURHAM.—*Chapter,* Canon Tristram. *Clergy,* Canon J. Baily; Canon H. E. Savage. *Clergy of Auckland,* Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon D. R. Falconer.
LIVERPOOL.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy,* Canons Jones and Blundell. *Clergy of Warrington,* Canons O. H. L. Penrhyn and G. H. Spooner.
MANCHESTER.—*Chapter,* Canon Crane. *Clergy,* Canon Birley; Hon. A. T. Lyttelton. *Lancaster,* Canon Hawkins; S. Hastings. *Blackburn,* Bishop Cramer-Roberts; Canon Rogers.
NEWCASTLE.—*Chap.* (none). *Clergy of Northumberland,* Canons J. M. Lister; P. Rogers. *Clergy of Lindisfarne,* Canons J. Waite and H. F. Long.
RIPON.—*Chapter,* Canon Wynter-Gibbon. *Clergy of Richmond,* R. P. Daniell-Bainbridge; V. J. Ryan. *Of Craven,* Canon Eddowes; A. J. G. Nash. *Of Ripon,* Canons Owen and Wood.
SODOR AND MAN.—*Clergy,* Canon B. P. Clarke.
WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax,* Canons Ivens and Grensie. *Clergy of Huddersfield,* Canons J. W. Bardaley and W. F. Norris.
Archbishop's Commissioners.—Bishop of Beverley; the Dean and Canons Residentiary of York.
Synodal Secretary.—Rev. Canon Wright, Rector, Stokesley, Yorkshire.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

BRITISH MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.
 THE 25th annual summary of British contributions to Foreign Missions was compiled by the late Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, of the Dane John, Canterbury, and exhibits the amount collected in the United Kingdom by Missionary Societies. These amounts do not include balances brought forward, contributions from abroad, or sums derived from invested capital:—

Church of England Societies	£544,232
Unsectarian Societies, Bible, Tract, &c. ...	184,219
Nonconformist Societies in England	445,847
Scottish & Irish Presbyterian Societies ...	200,455
Societies of the Roman Catholic Church	12,912
Total for Foreign Missions in 1895 ..	£1,387,665
Total in 1893, £1,228,257—in 1894, £1,375,571.	

In *England*, from 1623 to 1850, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, with first 1, then 4, and afterwards 8 Districts or Vicariates; in 1850 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of one Archiepiscopal and 12 Episcopal Sees, now increased to 14. In *Scotland*, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars Apostolic, from 1694 to 1878, with first 1, then 2, and afterwards 3 Districts or Vicariates; in 1878 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees. In *Ireland*, the ancient Hierarchy has continued to this day. In *Wales*, there is now a Vicariate.— Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia.

There are now in the British Empire 28 Archiepiscopal and 102 Episcopal Sees; and 29 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic. Including 10 Coadjutors and 5 Bishops Auxiliary, the number of Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 166, distributed as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	ARCHBISHOP.	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Westminster</i> ...	Herb. Card. Vaughan	1872 404
BISHOPS.		
<i>Birmingham</i> ...	Edward Hales	1879 245
<i>Clifton</i>	Wm. R. Brownlow	1894 102
<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> }	Thomas W. Wilkinson	1888 175
<i>Leeds</i>	William Gordon	1890 116
<i>Liverpool</i>	Thomas Whiteside	1894 384
<i>Middlesbrough</i>	Richard Lacy	1879 81
<i>Newport</i>	John C. Hedley	1873 68
<i>Northampton</i>	Arthur G. Riddell	1880 6
<i>Nottingham</i>	Edward G. Bagshawe	1874 123
<i>Plymouth</i>	William Vaughan	1856 59
	Chas. Graham, Coadj.	1891 59
<i>Portsmouth</i>	John Virtue	1882 117
<i>Salford</i>	John Bilsborrow	1892 253
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Samuel Webster Allen	1897 78
<i>Southwark</i>	Francis Bourne	1897 305
<i>Wales</i>	Francis Mostyn, Vic. Ap.	1895 68

SCOTLAND. ARCHBISHOPS.

<i>St. Andrew & Edinburgh</i> }	Angus Macdonald	1878 62
<i>Glasgow</i>	Charles Eyre	1869 184
	J. Maguire, Bp. Aux.	1894 184
BISHOPS.		
<i>Aberdeen</i>	Hugh Macdonald	1890 69
<i>Argyll & Isles</i>	George J. Smith	1893 23
<i>Dunkeld</i>	James A. Smith	1890 37
<i>Galloway</i>	William Turner	1893 29

IRELAND. ARCHBISHOPS.

<i>Armagh</i>	Michael Card. Logue	1879 178
<i>Dublin</i>	William J. Walsh	1885 526
	N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883 526
<i>Cashel</i>	Thomas W. Croke	1870 116
<i>Tuam</i>	John MacEvilly	1857 119

BISHOPS.

<i>Achnonry</i>	John Lyster	1888 48
<i>Ardagh</i>	Joseph Hoare	1895 97
<i>Clogher</i>	Richard Owens	1894 104
<i>Clonfert</i>	John Healy	1884 54
<i>Oloyns</i>	Robert Browne	1894 137
<i>Cork</i>	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884 190
<i>Derry</i>	J. Keys O'Doherty	1890 106
<i>Down & Connor</i>	Henry Henry	1895 139
<i>Dromore</i>	Thomas MacGivern	1887 53
<i>Elphin</i>	John Clancy	1895 102
<i>Ferns</i>	James Browne	1884 136
<i>Galway and Kilmacduagh</i> }	Francis MacCormack	1872 65
<i>Kerry</i>	John Coffey	1889 150
<i>Kildare and Leighlin</i> }	Patrick Foley	1896 162
<i>Killala</i>	John Conmy	1892 35
<i>Killaloe</i>	Thomas McRedmond	1890 158
<i>Kilmore</i>	Edward Magennis	1888 101
<i>Limerick</i>	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886 161
<i>Meath</i>	Thomas Nulty	1864 155
<i>Ossory</i>	Abraham Brownrigg	1884 116
<i>Raphoe</i>	Patrick O'Donnell	1888 59
<i>Ross</i>	Denis Kelly	1897 27
<i>Waterford & Lismore</i> , R. A. Sheehan		1892 164

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	EUROPE. BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Malta</i>	Peter Pace	1877
<i>Goso</i>	John Camilleri	1889
<i>Gibraltar</i>	Gonzalo Canilla, Vicar Apost.	1881
AMERICA. ARCHBISHOPS.		
<i>Quebec</i>	Alex. Cardinal Taschereau	1871
	Louis Bégin, Abp. Coadj.	1888
<i>Haiti</i>	Cornelius O'Brien	1883
<i>Kingston</i>	James Vincent Cleary	1880
<i>Montreal</i>	P. N. Bruchesi	1897
<i>Ottawa</i>	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874
<i>Port of Spain</i>	Vincent Flood	1887
<i>Toronto</i>	John Walsh	1867
<i>St. Boniface</i>	Louis Philip Langevin	1895
BISHOPS.		
<i>Alexandria</i>	Alexander Macdonell	1890
<i>Antigonish</i>	John Cameron	1870
<i>Charlottetown</i>	Charles McDonald	1890
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>	James Rogers	1880
<i>Chicoutimi</i>	Michael Labreque	1892
<i>Hamilton</i>	Joseph Thomas Dowling	1887
<i>Harbour-Grace</i>	Ronald McDonald	1881
<i>London</i>	Denis O'Connor	1890
<i>New Westminster</i>	Paul Durieu	1875
	A. Dontenville, Coadj.	1897
<i>Nicolet</i>	Elphege Gravel	1885
<i>Peterborough</i>	Richard O'Connor	1889
<i>Rimouski</i>	Andrew Blais	1890
<i>Roseau</i>	Michael Naughten	1880
<i>St. Albert</i>	Vitalis Grandin	1859
	E. Légal, Coadj.	1897
<i>St. Hyacinth</i>	Louis Moreau	1876
	Maximus Decelles, Coadj.	1893
<i>St. John, N. Brunswick</i>	John Sweeny	1860
<i>St. John, Newfoundland</i>	Michael Howley	1892
<i>Sherbrooke</i>	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
<i>Three Rivers</i>	Louis F. Laféche	1867
<i>Valleyfield</i>	Joseph Emard	1892
<i>Vancouver</i>	John Lemmens	1888
<i>Athabasca-Mackenzie</i> }	E. Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
	Isidore Clut, Auxil.	1867
<i>Demerara</i>	Antony Butler, Vicar Apost.	1878
<i>Honduras</i>	Salvador di Pietro, Vicar Ap.	1893
<i>Jamaica</i>	Chas. Gordon, Vicar Apost.	1889
<i>Pontiac</i>	N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apost.	1882
<i>St. George, N.F.</i>	Neil MacNeil, Vic. Ap.	1895
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	Albert Pascal, Vicar Apost.	1891
AFRICA. BISHOPS.		
<i>Port Louis</i>	Peter Austin O'Neil	1856
<i>Cape Colony</i> }	East.....H. MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West. { J. Leonard, Vic. Ap.	1872
	{ J. Rooney, Coadj.	1886
<i>Lagos</i>	Paul Pellet	1895
<i>Natal</i>	Charles Jolivet	1874
<i>Orange Free State, &c.</i>	A. Gaughran, Vic. Ap.	1886
<i>Port Victoria, Seychelles</i>	Mark Hudrider	1890
<i>Upper Nile</i>	Henry Hanlon, Vic. Ap.	1894
<i>Victoria Nyansa</i>	James Hirth, Vic. Ap.	1894
ASIA. ARCHBISHOPS.		
<i>Agra</i>	Vacant.	
<i>Bombay</i>	Theodore Dalhoff	1892
<i>Calcutta</i>	Paul Goethals	1880
<i>Colombo</i>	Andrew Theophilus Melizan	1886
<i>Cyprus</i>	N. Seluan, Maronite	1892

ASIA. ARCHBISHOPS—continued. CONS.		ASIA. BISHOPS—continued. CONS.	
Madras	{ Joseph Colgan	Tricomales... (See vacant).	
	{ Theoph. Mayer, Bp. Auxil.	Visagapatam. John Mary Clerc.....	1891
Verapoly ...	{ Leonard Mellano	AUSTRALASIA. ARCHBISHOPS.	
	{ F. Bernard, Ap. Coadj.	Sydney	{ Patrick F. Cardinal Moran ... 1872
BISHOPS.		Adelaide	{ Joseph Higgins, Bp. Auxiliary 1888
Aden	Louis Lasserre, Vicar Apost.	Brisbane	{ John O'Reilly
Allahabad	Charles Gentili	Hobart.....	{ Robert Dunne
Burma, East	R. Tornatore, Vicar Apost.....	Melbourne.....	{ Daniel Murphy
Burma, North	Antony Usse, Vicar Ap.....	Wellington.....	{ Patrick Delany, Bp. Coadj.... 1893
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.		{ Thomas Carr
Channgancherry	Matthew Makil, V. A.		{ Francis Redwood
Cochin	Vacant.	AUSTRALASIA. BISHOPS.	
Coimbatore	Joseph L. Bardou	Armidale	{ Elzear Torregiani
Dacca	P. J. Hurth	Auckland	{ George M. Lennihan
Ernakulam	Aloysius Parepambil, V. A.	Ballaarat	{ James Moore
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	Bathurst	{ Joseph Patrick Byrne
Hong Kong	Louis Piazzoli, V. A.	Christchurch	{ John J. Grimes
Hyderabad	Vacant.	Cooktown	{ Vacant
Jaffna	Henry Joulain	Dunedin	{ Michael Verdon
Kandy	Clement Pagnani	Fiji Islands	{ Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. ... 1887
Kishnagur	Francis Pozzi	Goulburn	{ William Lanigan
Kottayam.....	Charles Lavigne, Vicar Ap.....	Grafton	{ John Gallagher, Coadj. 1895
Lahore	Godfrey Pelckmans	Maitland	{ James Murray
Malacca	René M. Fey	New Norcia... ..	{ Patrick Dwyer, Coadj. 1897
Mangalore	Claudius Cavadini	Perth	{ R. Salvado, Abbot.....
Melapur	Henry Joseph Da Silva	Port Augusta	{ Matthew Gibney.....
Mysore	Louis Eugene Kleiner	Rockhampton	{ James Maher
Nagpur	Charles Pelvat	Sale	{ John Cani
Poona	Bernard Beiderlinden	Sandhurst	{ James Corbett
Quilon	Ferdinand Ossi	Wilcannia	{ Martin Crane
Trichinopoly	John Mary Barthe.....		{ Stephen Reville, Coadj. 1885
Trichur	John Manacherry, Vic. Ap.....		{ John Dunne

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 Revs. 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 organisation than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The Conference is now composed in its Representative Session 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 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists, but this has been proved incorrect. *Pres. Rev. W. L. Watkinson, D.D.; Sec. Rev. M. Hartley*. Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being—

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. Innocent*.

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. W. Jones*.

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. A. Trengrove*.

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. R. Swallow, M.D.*

Finances.—The amount raised for sustentation by the Methodist bodies can only be approximately estimated. The Wesleyans raised in 1896-97 £128,858 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £36,000; £29,040 were expended on the education of ministers' children at the Connexional schools; £230,928 were contributed in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £8,500 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 153 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £943; for missions, £6,006. *The Primitive Methodists* raised £25,834 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £14,028 for their missions.

In the Middle Ages the term "University" could be applied to any organised 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 organisation, 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 and who fulfilled certain requirements, and thus they became what we now understand by the term "degrees."

The earlier Universities grew so imperceptibly from small beginnings, that it is impossible to say who were their founders or in what year they were founded. 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, or Colleges, of which the names are given below.

There have been and are Colleges at many Universities, but nowhere have they 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. One of the old lodging-houses, or "Halls" kept by graduates still remains at Oxford; but under the regulations of the Commission of 1832, it will disappear on the next vacancy in the office of Principal. But a statute of the same year provided for the existence of Private Halls: of these there are present are three, with 45 undergraduates. 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 UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD at present numbers upwards of 12,000 members. Of these about 3,000 are in residence in Oxford; the remainder, with a few exceptions, have finished their academic course, taken a degree, and are scattered over the country following various 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 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; it may, however, amend certain proposals relating to money. The election of the University representatives in Parliament is vested in the members of Convocation. The Ancient House of Congregation, which must not be confounded with the Congregation of the University, has now nothing to do with legislation in any form, but confines itself to granting degrees and electing examiners. 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, as an exhibitor, or as a commoner. Most of the scholarships are now open to competition for youths under 19, and are chiefly of the value of £30 per annum for (practically) four years. Some of the exhibitions are scarcely distinguishable in any important respect from open scholarships, but election to an exhibition is, as a rule, subject to the satisfaction of the electors that the candidate is in necessitous circumstances. Besides the open scholarships and exhibitions, there are still a few "close" ones confined to particular localities, or particular schools. 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 test accepted in lieu of this examination. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, the ordinary University degree, cannot be obtained in less than 2 years and 8 months from matriculation, nor without residing in Oxford for twelve terms, which need not be continuous; there are 4 terms in each year. Members of the University who wish to proceed to a degree must first pass Responsions or one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. The path of undergraduates then divides: those aiming at Honours in Natural Science take the science preliminary, and then the final schools; to the rest three courses are open, (a) to read Pass Moderations and Pass Finals; (b) to read Pass Moderations (or, what is reckoned as the equivalent for the schools of Law and Modern History, the Law Prelim.), and one

of the final honour schools of Litt. Hum., Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Studies, and English Literature; (c) to read Honour Moderations in Classics or Mathematics, and any one of the above-mentioned Honour Schools or the Pass final School. After passing these examinations the under-graduate is entitled to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts (or Medicine). For a musical degree a special course is prescribed. For the higher degrees of Bachelor or Doctor in Civil Law, Medicine, and Divinity no more residence is necessary, but for the baccalaureate in Civil Law and Medicine there is an examination prescribed. For the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc., a special course of study is prescribed by the statutes of the University; for the baccalaureate in Divinity a thesis is at present required. For the M.A. degree the only requirement is that the candidate should have taken the B.A. degree and had his name on the books for twenty-six terms since his matriculation. The 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 another. The remainder of the instruction is given by the University Professors and Readers. The chief University institutions are the Bodleian Library, the second library in the 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; and in the British Colonies, Sydney and the Cape of Good Hope availed themselves of this in 1888, Calcutta and the Punjab in 1839, Bombay in 1890, Adelaide in 1891, Madras, Melbourne, Allahabad, and New Zealand in 1894, and Toronto in 1895.

In 1834 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. Semerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, and St. Hilda's Hall, 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 some of the University professors, and to certain of the College lectures.

The semi-official guide to the University is the "Student's Handbook to the University of Oxford."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE is an incorporation of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences. It consists of seventeen Colleges, one public, and one private, hostel, founded "for the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of Church and State." 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 the Queen 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 foun-

dateion; (4) Bachelors of Arts, Physic, and Law; (5) Fellow-commoners; (6) Scholars; (7) Pensioners, forming the great bulk of the students; and (8) Sizar, 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, or a council elected by them, 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. 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 second 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, Mechanical 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, the Museum of Biological and Physical Science, and the Divinity School. James I. granted to the University the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, which it has ever since enjoyed. In 1865-67, the number of students who matriculated was 887, while the members on the boards amounted in 1897 to 13,079. The University has powers with regard to the admission of affiliated students similar to those possessed by the University of Oxford. Privileges of affiliation are also granted under certain conditions to students and local lecture centres. The following Colleges and Institutions have been admitted to the privileges of affiliation:—University College, Nottingham; Firth College, Sheffield; St. David's College, Lampeter; University College of Wales, Aberystwith; University of Adelaide; University of New Zealand; University of the Cape of Good Hope; St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware; Universities of Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Punjab, Toronto. The University also admits persons as Advanced Students. Each applicant must submit (1) a diploma or other certificate of graduation; (2) a statement as to the course or courses of (a) advanced study or (b) research which he desires to pursue, with such evidence of qualification, attainments, and previous study as he may be able to submit; (3) a certificate or declaration that he has attained the age of 21 years. When the application has been approved by the Special Board connected with the applicant's studies, he must be admitted a member of a College or a Non-Collegiate Student. An Advanced Student who has kept by residence at least six terms, and has obeyed the regulations as to examinations, &c., may proceed to the degree of B.A., as also may an Advanced Student who has obtained a certificate of research.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, which is, for most purposes, identical with Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1591. Oxford and Cambridge recognise each other's degrees, and those granted by Dublin University, but no others. There are schools of 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 again by the Universities Act of 1889, with numerous ordinances issued by the Commissioners appointed under the latter Act. The University of Edinburgh is a Corporation consisting of a chancellor, rector, principal, 39 professors, and 100 lecturers, &c., 8,200 registered graduates, and about 3,000 matriculated students. The essential qualification for graduation at this, as at other Scottish Universities, is attendance at certain series of lectures or classes and passing of the required examinations. There are now six faculties in the University, viz., Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Music. The University confers the following degrees after examination, viz.:—M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.Sc. D.Sc., B.D., B.L., LL.B., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., Mus. Bz. and Mus. Doc. It also confers the honorary degrees of D.D., LL.D., and Mus. Doc. The buildings have been more than doubled in extent within the last 20 years, and the magnificent McEwan hall is now completed. The library contains about 200,000 volumes and 700 MSS., and there is also a theological library of 10,000 volumes. In the various faculties there are bursaries, prizes, scholarships, and fellowships, tenable from one to four years, and ranging in value from £10 to £160, their total value being upwards of £16,000 per annum.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS was founded by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of the diocese, in 1411, and was confirmed by a Bull of Pope Benedict XIII. in 1413. During the 15th and 16th centuries three Colleges were established in connection with it, viz., St. Salvator (1450), 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, the Colleges of 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

now to be seen at the west end of the city. The University of Glasgow includes five faculties, viz., Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science: it was reconstituted and received further endowments under the Acts of 1838 and 1889. Conjointly with the University of Aberdeen, it 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, 5th Earl Marischal, under 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 five faculties are Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine; and at the end of the Arts curriculum scholarships and prizes are given of the annual value of about £1,300. The University Library contains upwards of 100,000 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 November 28, 1836. The present Charter was issued in 1863; and a supplemental charter, opening all degrees to women, was granted in 1878. This University 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, Law, Medicine, and Music, and all faculties (except Medicine) are open to candidates irrespective of the place or manner of their education. The matriculation, the Pass examinations in Arts and some in Science, are held at a large number of provincial Colleges, while the matriculation B.A. and LL.B. examinations may be held at colonial centres. The corporate body of the University includes the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, fellows, and graduates. In 1895 the total number of candidates at all the examinations was 6,000.

The remaining modern Universities are DUBHAM, established by the Dean and Chapter of Durham under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1831; 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 AND CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES OF IRELAND; and the UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

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 as evidence of competency from an educational point of view. They have also organised "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, conducted under the direction of the Senate.

Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1869
High Steward, Right Hon. Lord Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* 1896
Vice-Chancellor, John Richard Magrath, D.D., *Provost of Queen's* 1894
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, James Bellamy, D.D., *St. John's*; *H. Boyd*, D.D., *Hertford*; *J. Franck Bright*, D.D., *University*; *Sir W. R. Anson*, Bart., D.C.L., *All Souls*
Proctors, J. Wells, M.A., *Wadham*; *J. B. Baker*, M.A., *Non-Collegiate*.....
Burgesses, Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., D.C.L., *Oh. Oh.* 1868
Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, D.C.L., *Oh. Oh. Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland*, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1876
Deputy Steward, A. S. Hill, D.C.L., *St. John's Public Orator, W. W. Merry*, D.D., *Lincoln* 1874
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, W. S. Church, M.D., *Oh. Oh.* 1889
Bodleian'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., *Oh. Oh. Keeper of Museum, Edward Burnett Tylor*, M.A., *Bailliol* 1883
Rackiffe's Librarian, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, Bart., M.D., *Ch. Oh.* 1851
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., *Brasenose* 1884
Keeper of the Indian Institute, Sir M. Monier Williams, M.A., *Bailliol* 1885
Registrar of the University, T. H. Grose, M.A., *Queen's* 1897
Rackiffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., *Qns. Bampton Lecturer for 1897, Rev. R. L. Otley*, M.A., *Magdalen*.
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* ... 1873
Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*.
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, Frederic Parker Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* 1870
Coroners of University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*; *William L. Morgan*, M.A., *Exeter*.
Univ. Counsel, Montague H. Crackanthorpe, D.C.L., *St. John's* 1893
Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*.
Bedels, G. Shelton, Law; *E. Parker, Medicine*; *W. Moon, Arts*; *E. H. Bellamy, Divinity*.
Organist, James Taylor, MUS.D., *New College*.
Clerk of the University, George Parker.
Keeper of University Galleries, A. Macdonald, M.A.

HERBODOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; *Vice-Chancellor*; *ex-Vice-Chancellor*; *Proctors*.
Heads of Houses, Dean of Oh. Oh.; *Warden of All Souls*; *Rector of Lincoln*; *Principal of Brasenose*; *President of St. John's*; *Rector of Exeter*.
Professors, The Reader in Ancient History; *the Professor of Exegesis*; *the Camden Professor of Ancient History*; *the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy*; *the Waynflete Professor of Chemistry*; *the Begius Professor of Divinity*.
Members of Convocation, H. O. Wakeman, M.A.; *L. R. Phelps*, M.A.; *H. Hassall*, M.A.; *H. T. Gerrans*, M.A.; *P. E. Matheson*, M.A.; *H. A. Wilson*, M.A.
1. PUBLIC EXAMINERS.—Final Honour Schools.
In Literis Humanioribus, H. Rashdall, M.A., *New*; *A. H. J. Greenidge*, M.A., *Hertford*; *T. H. Grose*, M.A., *Magdalen*; *S. Ball*, M.A., *St. John's*; *W. H. How*, M.A., *Merton*.

In Scientiis Math. et Phys., A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Merton*; *C. Leudesdorf*, M.A., *Pembroke*; *H. T. Gerrans*, M.A., *Worcester*.
In Scientiis Naturali, Preliminary, E. S. Craig, M.A., *University*; *J. A. Gardiner*, M.A., *Magdalen*; *M. S. Pembrey*, D.M., *Christ Church*; *W. Garstang*, M.A., *Lincoln*; *W. W. Fisher*, M.A., *Corpus*; *F. Harrison*, M.A., *New Coll.*
 — *Final, R. E. Baynes*, M.A., *Oh. Oh.*; *W. Ramsay* (P.H.D. Lond.); *C. S. Sherrington* (B.M., Camb.); *S. F. White*, M.A., *New College*; *V. H. Veley*, M.A., *University*; *F. Gotch*, M.A., *Magdalen*.
In Jurisprudentia, Preliminary, J. Williams, D.C.L., *Lincoln*; *E. Armstrong*, M.A., *Queen's*; *F. C. Montague*, M.A., *Oriel*.
In Jurisprudentia, Final, A. A. Pranker, D.C.L., *Worcester*; *H. Goudy*, D.C.L., *All Souls*; *A. V. Dicey*, M.A., B.O.L., *All Souls*.
In Historiâ Modernâ, C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*; *R. Lodge*, M.A., *Brasenose*; *O. M. Edwards*, M.A., *Lincoln*; *D. J. Medley*, M.A., *Keble*; *J. Tait*, M.A., *Pembroke*.
In Sacra Theologia, A. C. Headlam, B.D., *All Souls*; *W. C. Allen*, M.A., *Exeter*; *C. Bigg*, D.D., *Christ Church*.

Final Pass Schools.

B. L. Abbott, M.A., *Non-Collegiate*; *J. Tracey*, M.A., *Keble*; *A. B. How*, M.A., *Exeter*; *P. V. M. Benecke*, M.A., *Magdalen*; *W. H. Fairbrother*, M.A., *Lincoln*; *H. D. Leigh*, M.A., *Corpus*; *C. B. Grant*, M.A., *Queen's*; *J. H. Maude*, M.A., *Hertford*; *C. R. Beazley*, M.A., *Merton*; *W. A. Spooner*, M.A., *New*; *W. A. Spooner*, M.A., *New College*; *G. H. Wakeling*, M.A., *Brasenose*; *W. M. Hunt*, M.A., *Bailliol*; *W. S. Houldsworth*, M.A., *New College*; *G. B. Burnham*, B.O.L., *Univ.*; *L. J. M. Bebb*, M.A., *Brasenose*; *J. F. Stenning*, M.A., *Wadham*; *G. F. Lovell*, B.D., *Bailliol*.

2. MODERATORS.—Honour Schools.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, T. H. Warren, M.A., *President of Magdalen*; *P. E. Matheson*, M.A., *New College*; *A. E. Haigh*, M.A., *Hertford*; *T. W. Allen*, M.A., *Queen's*; *R. Carter*, M.A., *Lincoln*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis, E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New*; *A. E. Jolliffe*, M.A., *Corpus*; *J. W. Russell*, M.A., *Merton*.

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, R. W. M. Pope, D.D., *Worcester*; *R. H. Ferard*, M.A., *Keble*; *A. C. Clark*, M.A., *Queen's*; *C. N. Jackson*, M.A., *Hertford*; *W. H. Pogson Smith*, M.A., *St. John's*; *F. J. Haverfield*, M.A., *Oh. Oh.*

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

H. B. George, M.A., *New Coll.*; *H. A. Prichard*, M.A., *Hertford*; *H. L. Thompson*, M.A., *Ch. Oh.*; *R. R. Mcreit*, M.A., *Exeter*; *C. Cookson*, M.A., *Magdalen*; *L. A. Phillips*, M.A., *Pembroke*.

PROFESSORS, &c.

Anglo-Saxon, John Earle, M.A., *Oriel* 1876
Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Bailliol* 1895
Arabic (Laud's), D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., *New* 1888
 „ (*Ld. Almoner's*), *G. F. Nicholl*, M.A., *Baill.* 1878
Archæology (Linc.), P. Gardner, M.A., *Lincoln* 1887
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, M.A., *Queen's* 1891
Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. Turner, M.A., *New* 1893
Botany (Sherard), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd...* 1888
Celtic, John Rhys, M.A., *Jesus* 1877
Chemistry (Waynflete), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.* 1872
Chinese, James Legge, M.A., *Corpus* 1876
Civil Law (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1893

<i>Clinical Lecturers, Medicine</i> , W. T. Brooks, Elect. M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> ; <i>Surgery</i> , W. L. Morgan, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> .		<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriel)</i> , Elec. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1885
<i>Comparative Anatomy (Linacre)</i> , E. R. Lankester, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1891	<i>Jurisprudence (Corp.)</i> , Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1883
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , Rt. Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1866	<i>Latin Literat. (Corp.)</i> , R. Ellis, M.A., <i>Corpus Latin (Reader)</i> , (Vacant)	1893
<i>Deputy</i> , J. Wright, M.A. <i>non-collegiate</i>	1891	<i>Law (Vinerian)</i> , A. V. Dicey, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1882
<i>Dante (Lect. in)</i> , E. Moore, D.D., <i>Principal of St. Edm. Hall</i>	1896	<i>Logic (Wykeham)</i> , J. Cook Wilson, M.A., <i>New Mediaeval Palaeography (Lecturer)</i> , F. Madan, M.A., <i>Brasenose</i>	1889
<i>Diplomatic (Lect. in)</i> , R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1896	<i>Medicine (Reg.)</i> , John S. Burdon Sanderson, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Divin. (Margaret)</i> , W. Sanday, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1895	<i>Mineralogy</i> , Henry A. Miers, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , William Ince, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1878	<i>Modern History (Chichele)</i> , Montagu Burrows, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1862
<i>Eccles. Hist. (Reg.)</i> , W. Bright, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1868	<i>Modern Hist. (Reg.)</i> , F. York Powell, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1894
<i>English History (Ford)</i> , <i>Lect. in</i> , 1897-98, F. W. Maitland (LL.D., <i>Camb.</i>).		<i>Moral Philosophy (Waynflete)</i> , T. Case, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1889
<i>English Language and Literature (Merton)</i> , Arthur S. Napier, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1885	<i>Moral Philos. (Whyte)</i> , J. A. Stewart, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1897
<i>English Law (Bdr.)</i> , E. Jenks, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1896	<i>Music</i> , Sir J. Stainer, M.A., D.MUS., <i>Magdalen</i>	1889
<i>Ezzeqisis (Ireland)</i> , Walter Lock, D.D., <i>Keble</i>	1895	<i>Natural Philos. (Sedleian)</i> , B. Price, D.D., <i>Pem.</i>	1853
<i>Exp. Phil.</i> , R. Bellamy Clifton, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1865	<i>Pastoral Theology (Reg.)</i> , Robert Campbell Moberly, D.D., <i>Christ Church</i>	1891
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , H. E. Wooldridge, M.A. <i>Trin.</i>	1895	<i>Physiology (Waynflete)</i> , Francis Gotch, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Foreign Hist. (Bdr.)</i> , Geogr. (Bdr.), H. J. Mackinder, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1887	<i>Poetry</i> , William J. Courthope, M.A., C.B., <i>New College</i>	1895
<i>Geology</i> , W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1897	<i>Political Econ.</i> , F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1891
<i>Geometry (Savilian)</i> , W. Esson, M.A., <i>New College</i>	1897	<i>Rabbinical Lit. (Bdr.)</i> , A. Neubauer, M.A., <i>Ex.</i>	1884
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , I. Bywater, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1893	<i>Rural Economy (Sibthorp)</i> , R. Warington, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	1894
<i>Greek (Reader)</i> , A. Sidgwick, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1894	<i>Russian, &c. (Reader)</i> , W. R. Morfill, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1889
<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , S. B. Driver, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1882	<i>Sanskrit</i> , Sir M. Monier Williams, M.A., <i>Ball.</i>	1860
<i>History, Ancient (Camden)</i> , H. F. Felham, M.A., <i>President of Trinity</i>	1889	<i>Deputy</i> , A. A. Macdonell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1888
<i>" (Reader)</i> , E. W. Macan, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	1890	<i>Septuagint</i> , L. J. M. Bebb, M.A., <i>Brasenose</i>	1897
<i>Human Anatomy</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1885	<i>Turkish (Lect.)</i> , C. Wells, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1894
<i>Indian Hist. (Bdr.)</i> , S. J. Owen, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1862	<i>Zoology</i> , E. B. Poulton, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1893
<i>Indian Law (Bdr.)</i> , Sir W. Markby, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1878	TEACHERS.—Hindustani , Captain St. John, M.A.; Telugu , G. U. Pope, M.A.; Persian , J. T. Platts	
<i>International Law (Chichele)</i> , Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1874		

Fnded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Income from Endowments.	Members on the Books.	Undergrads.	Members of Convocation.
1437	<i>All Souls</i>	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., <i>Warden</i>	1881	£14,572	114	5	84
1262	<i>Balliol</i>	Edward Caird, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1893	6,272	894	238	423
1509	<i>Brasenose</i>	Charles B. Heberden, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .	1889	9,349	571	135	328
1532	<i>Christ Church</i>	Francis Paget, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1892	28,790	1,360	282	752
1516	<i>Corpus</i>	Thomas Fowler, D.D., <i>President</i>	1881	10,754	385	91	234
1314	<i>Exeter</i>	William W. Jackson, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1887	4,064	883	175	543
1874	<i>Hertford</i>	Henry Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1877	—	316	96	159
1571	<i>Jesus</i>	John Rhys, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1895	9,507	317	112	117
1869	<i>Keble</i>	Walter Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1897	—	682	218	181
1427	<i>Lincoln</i>	William Walter Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i> ..	1884	4,813	341	82	173
1456	<i>Magdalen</i> ..	Thomas H. Warren, M.A., <i>Principal</i> ..	1885	25,804	677	176	293
1270	<i>Merton</i>	Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., <i>Warden</i> ..	1881	13,342	514	123	252
1386	<i>New College</i> ..	James Edwards Sewell, D.D., <i>Warden</i> ..	1860	16,382	889	275	341
1326	<i>Oriel</i>	David Binning Monro, M.A., <i>Provost</i> ..	1882	5,556	413	124	225
1624	<i>Pembroke</i> ..	Bartholomew Price, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1892	4,105	294	79	173
1340	<i>Queen's</i>	John Richard Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i> ..	1878	10,790	525	116	279
1555	<i>St. John's</i> ..	James Bellamy, D.D., <i>President</i>	1871	12,166	640	154	328
1554	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Francis Pelham, M.A., <i>President</i> ..	1897	4,954	637	176	312
1249	<i>University</i> ..	James Franck Bright, D.D., <i>Master</i> ..	1881	5,546	623	170	395
1613	<i>Wadham</i>	George Earlam Thorley, M.A., <i>Warden</i> ..	1881	3,625	470	115	231
1714	<i>Worcester</i> ...	William Inge, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1881	2,158	405	94	235
	HALLS.						
1269	<i>St. Edmund</i> ..	Edward Moore, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1864	—	94	35	31
	<i>St. Mary Hall</i>	Drummond Percy Chase, D.D.	1857	—	86	22	38
	<i>Marcon's</i>	Charles Abdy Marcon, M.A.	—	—	49	34	3
	<i>Grindle's</i>	Edward Samuel Grindle, M.A.	—	—	9	7	0
	<i>Clarke's</i>	Richard Frederick Clarke, M.A.	—	—	5	4	0
1868	<i>Non-Coll. Stu.</i>	Richard Wm. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Censor</i> ..	1887	—	461	227	100
Total (Oxford Calendar, 1897)...					12,654	3,365	6,145

M.A.; German, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*;
French, H. E. Berthon; Italian, Carlo Felice
Coccia, M.A.; Spanish, F. de Arteaga, M.A.;
Bengali, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.; Burmese, R. F.
St. Andrew St. John, M.A.

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1897.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—A. J. Sargent, *Brasenose*.

Latin Verse—A. S. Ward, *Balliol*.

Latin Essay—S. P. Bunting, *Magdalen*.

GAISFORD.

Greek Verse—W. F. Nicholson, *Balliol*.

Greek Prose—E. L. D. Cole, *Balliol*.

NEWDIGATE.

English Verse—J. E. Barton, *Pembroke*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1896.

Essay, "Cobden"—P. F. Rowland, *Hertford*.

COMINGTON, 1897.

F. G. Kenyon, *Magdalen*.

Arnold—J. B. Rye, *Bal'iol*.

Lothian—H. P. C. Davis, *All Souls*.

Stanhope—J. Buchan, *Brasenose*.

Ellerton—(not awarded).

Sacred Poem (1896)—Rev. H. C. Beeching, M.A.,
Balliol.

SCHOLARS, &c., 1897.

Craven (Fellow)—

Eldon—G. S. Robertson, *New College*.

Derby—

Vinerian—O. A. R. Murray, *Exeter*.

Hertford (1897)—B. P. Moore, *Bal'iol*.

Ireland (1896)—H. E. Dale, *Balliol*.

Craven (1896)—F. H. Williamson, *Balliol*.

" " H. T. Baker, *New College*.

" " L. H. S. Matthews, *Balliol*.

Taylorian (1896), H. W. Giffard, *Exeter*.

Sanskrit—C. Clementi, *Magdalen*.

Chinese—W. A. Grist (1895), *Non-collegiate*.

Burdett-Coutts (1896)—(No election).

Johnson Univ. Mathem.—E. E. Roberts, *Corpus*.

Junior " W. M. Roberts, *Corpus*.

" " Esch, H. Hilton, *Hertford*.

Kennicott (1897) (senior), J. F. Stenning, M.A.,
Wadhvm.

(junior), M. Simon, *Wadhvm*.

Poetry and Ellerton (1897), R. H. Coates, *Non-*

Coll.; W. H. Hutchons, *Exeter*.

Denyer and Johnson, W. F. Lofthouse, *Trinity*.

J. E. McFadyen, *Balliol*.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Limpeter, St. David's 1880

Nottingham, University 1882

Sheffield, University College 1886

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

Cape of Good Hope, 1888; Sydney, 1888;

Calcutta, 1889; Funjaub, 1889; Bombay, 1889;

Adelaide, 1891; Madras, 1894; Melbourne, 1894;

New Zealand, 1894; Allahabad, 1894; Toronto,

1895.

MATRICULATION...1865, 524; 1875, 718; 1895, £63.

DEGREES. 1865 1875 1895 DEGREES. 1865 1875 1895

M.A. ... 343 294 372 * D. Mus. 4 2 5

B.A. ... 297 394 608 B.D. 7 — 8

* D.D. ... 5 2 12 B.C.L. 4 2 5

* D.C.L. ... 15 11 10 B. Med. . 3 5 11

D. Med. 1 2 5; B. Mus. . 6 11 10

* Including Honorary Degrees.

University Receipts and Expenditure, 1896:

Receipts—

Balance £1,846

Receipts, &c. 60,211

Payments—

Miscellaneous, 1896 62,056

University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devon-
shire, K.G., LL.D., Trin. 1892

High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trin. 1891

Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Hill, M.D., Down. 1897

Representatives in Parliament, Professor Rich-
ard Claverhouse Jebb, LITT.D., Trin. 1895

Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.A., Q.O.,
St. John's 1895

Commissary, Wm. Forsyth, M.A., Q.O., Trin. 1893

Deputy High Steward, Right Hon. Spencer

Horatio Walpole, LL.D., Trin. 1887

Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, LITT.D., St. John's

Registrar, J. Willis Clark, M.A., Trin. 1891

Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin. 1889

Counsel, Arthur Cohen, M.A., Q.C., *Magdalene*

Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trin. 1877

W. A. Gill, M.A., *Magdalene* 1893

Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert

Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's*.

Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology,

S. F. Harmer, M.A., *King's*.

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, M. R.

James, LITT.D., *King's*.

Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*.

Curator in Zoology, D. Sharp, M.A.

Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and

Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A.,

Trin.

Curator of the Botanical Gardens, R. I.

Lynch

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master

of *Christ's*; the Master of *Stoney*; the Provost

of *King's*; the Master of *Downing*; Prof.

Maitland, *Down*; Prof. Robinson, *Christ's*;

Prof. Sidgwick, Trin.; Prof. Jebb, Trin.; F.

Whitting, *King's*; R. T. Wright, *Christ's*;

Dr. D. MacAlister, St. John's; Dr. Forsyth,

Trinity; Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; W. L. Mollison,

Clare; A. E. Shipley, *Christ's*; R. T. Glaze-

brook, *Trinity*.

See Viri, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Peile, Mr. H. M. Tay-

lor, Mr. Chawner. Dr. Clark, Dr. Kenny,

Court of Discipline, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Taylor, Dr.

Peile, Mr. Austen Leigh, Dr. Ryle, Mr. W.

Chawner.

Auditors of the Chest, Mr. Caldwell, *Corpus*;

Mr. Dodds, *Pet.*; Mr. Grant, *King's*.

Proctors, H. W. Fulford, M.A., *Clare*; J. B. Peace,

M.A., *Emm*.

Moderators, H. M. Macdonald, M.A., *Clare*; G. T.

Bennett, M.A., *Emm*.

PROFESSORS.

Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *John's* Elect.

Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, LITT.D., *Christ's* 1878

Arabic, Dr. C. Rien, M.A. 1894

" (*Ld. Alm.*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Caius*

Aroh. (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Caius* 1892

Astro. (*Lovndes*), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *Trin.* 1892

Astronomy (*Pumian*), G. H. Darwin, M.A., *Trin.* 1883

Botany, Harry Marshall Ward, SO.D., *Christ's* 1895

Chemistry, G. D. Laveing, M.A., St. John's ... 1861

Civil Law (*Regius*), E. C. Clark, LL.D., St.

John's 1872

Divinity (*Regius*), H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* 1890

Divinity (*Marg.*), A. J. Mason, M.A., *Trin.* . 1895

Divinity (*Hulsean*), H. E. Ryle, D.D., *King's* 1887

Divinity (*Norriian*), J. A. Robinson, D.D.,

Christ's 1893

Divinity (*Ely*), V. H. Stanton, D.D., Trin. ... 1880

<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> (<i>Dixie</i>), Henry	Elect.	<i>Sanders in Bibliography</i> , W. H. Stephenson	Elect.
Melville Gwatkin, M.A., <i>Emmanuel</i>	1891	(M.A., <i>Oxford</i>)	189
<i>Expl. Physics</i> , J. J. Thomson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1884	UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.	
<i>Fine Art</i> (<i>Slade</i>), Charles Waldstein, LITT.D.,		<i>Comparative Philology</i> , E. S. Roberts, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>King's</i>	1895	<i>Roman History</i> , A. A. Tilley, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Geology</i> (<i>Woodwardian</i>), T. McK. Hughes,		<i>Sanskrit</i> , R. A. Neil, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1873	<i>Mathematics</i> , Dr. Hobson, R. T. Glazebrook, M.A.	
<i>Greek</i> (<i>Reg.</i>), R. C. Jebb, LITT.D., M.P., <i>Trinity</i>	1869	<i>Trin.</i> ; J. J. Larmor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; R. I.	
<i>Hebrew</i> , A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1882	<i>Pendlebury</i> , M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; H. F. Baker, S.	
<i>Latin</i> , J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1872	<i>John's</i> .	
<i>Law</i> (<i>Down.</i>), F. W. Maitland, LL.D., <i>Down.</i>	1888	<i>Experimental Physics</i> , W. N. Shaw, M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	
<i>International Law</i> , J. Westlake, LL.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1888	<i>Botany</i> , A. C. Seward, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; F. F.	
<i>Mathematics</i> (<i>Lucasian</i>), Sir George Gabriel		<i>Blackman</i> , M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
Stokes, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Pembroke</i>	1849	<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , S. Ruhemann, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Mechanism and Applied Mechanics</i> , J.A. Ewing,		<i>Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates</i> , H. Gadwo	
M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1890	M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Medicine</i> (<i>Downing</i>), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., <i>Down.</i>	1894	<i>Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates</i> , A. E.	
<i>Mineralogy</i> , W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1881	<i>Shipley</i> , M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Modern History</i> , Lord Acton, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1895	<i>Advanced Physiology</i> , Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore.	
<i>Moral Philos.</i> , H. Sidgwick, LITT.D., <i>Trin.</i> ..	1883	<i>Advanced Human Anatomy</i> , Dr. Hill.	
<i>Music</i> , Charles V. Stanford, MUS.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1887	<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> , Dr. Anningson.	
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (<i>Jacksonian</i>), James		<i>Medicine</i> , Dr. D. MacAlister.	
Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i>	1875	<i>Midwifery</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Pathology</i> , A. A. Kanhack, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1897	<i>Surgery</i> , G. E. Wherry, M.A., <i>Down.</i>	
<i>Physic</i> (<i>Regius</i>), T. C. Allbutt, M.D., <i>Caius</i> ...	1892	<i>Histology</i> , Dr. Langley.	
<i>Physiology</i> , M. Foster, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1883	<i>Geology</i> , J. E. Marr, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Pol. Econ.</i> , Alfred Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1884	<i>History</i> , O. Browning, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; B. E. Ham-	
<i>Sadderian</i> , A. R. Forsyth, SC.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1895	mond, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; T. Thornely, M.A., <i>Trin. Hall</i> ;	
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. B. Cowell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1867	J. B. Mullinger, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Surgery</i> (vacant).		<i>Moral Science</i> , Dr. Keynes, W. E. Johnson, M.A.,	
<i>Zoology, &c.</i> , Alfred Newton, M.A., <i>Magdalene</i>	1866	<i>King's</i> .	
<i>Hulsean Lect.</i> , Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A.,		<i>Harmony and Counterpoint</i> , C. Wood, MUS.D. <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>King's</i>	1896	<i>French</i> , E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Lady Marg. Preach.</i> , Very Rev. C. W.		<i>German</i> , K. H. Breul, LITT.D., <i>King's</i> .	
Stubbs, D.D., <i>Sidney</i>	1896	<i>Persian</i> , E. G. Browne, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
READERS.			
<i>Classical Archaeology</i> , C. Waldstein, LITT.D.,		<i>Geography</i> , H. Y. Oldham, <i>Ozon.</i> , M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>King's</i>	1884	<i>Palaeography</i> , J. R. Harris, M.A., <i>Clare</i> .	
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , P. Giles, M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1891	<i>Aramaic</i> , B. H. Kennett, M.A., <i>Queens'</i> .	
<i>Botany</i> , F. Darwin, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1888	<i>English</i> , I. Gollancz, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>English Law</i> , C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down</i>	1888	<i>Gibbey Lecturer in Agriculture</i> , E. Clarke, M.A.,	
<i>Animal Morphology</i> , A. Sedgwick, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1890	<i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Talmudic</i> , S. Schechter, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1892	<i>Hausa Lecturer</i> , C. H. Robinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
		SIR ROBERT REDD'S LECTURER.	
		A. W. Rickers, M.A.	

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross	Under- Grad.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
			£	income of Coll.			
1473	<i>Catharine</i>	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1861	5,812	70	98	220
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	John Peile, LITT.D., <i>Master</i>	1887	13,514	154	353	686
1326	<i>Clare</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	14,720	189	248	556
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1879	7,769	68	265	422
1800	<i>Downing</i>	Alexander Hill, M.D., <i>Master</i>	1888	5,001	69	105	223
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	William Chawner, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1895	15,890	161	342	732
1348	<i>Gonville & Caius</i>	Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	21,928	194	423	852
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1885	11,313	103	217	429
1441	<i>King's</i>	Augustus Austen Leigh, M.A., <i>Provost</i>	1889	31,210	130	283	612
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1853	4,954	60	127	225
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	Charles Edward Searle, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	12,301	137	279	688
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	James Porter, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1876	8,730	52	204	335
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D., <i>President</i>	1896	5,573	82	141	284
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i> ..	Charles Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1890	9,848	74	131	277
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Charles Taylor, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1881	38,688	264	1,001	1,597
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	80,555	661	2,207	3,655
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i> ..	Henry Latham, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1888	9,368	221	211	632
HOSTELS.							
1882	<i>Selwyn College.</i>	Rt. Rev. J. R. Selwyn, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1893		108	43	271
1869	<i>Non-Coll. Students.</i>	Tristram Fredk. Croft Huddleston, M.A., <i>Censor</i>	1890		129	14	185
		Members of Senate not on College Boards ...				203	203
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1896)...			2,929	6,892	13,079

MATRICULATIONS.

1889-90	1,027	1893-94	935
1890-91	952	1894-95	918
1891-92	934	1895-96	935
1892-93	941	1896-97	887

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1896-97.

Abbott, V. M. Ferrers, Trin.
 Barnes, J. F. Dobson, Trin.; F. J. W. Whipple, Trin. (equal).
 Battie, J. F. Dobson, Trin.
 Bell, H. C. O. Lancheater, Pemb.; B. L. A. O'Malley, Trin. (equal).
 Browne (Sir Wm.), G. C. Armstrong, Trin.
 Clerk Maxwell, C. T. R. Wilson, B.A., Sid.
 Craven, A. W. Mair, Govv. & Cai.
 Crosse, W. L. E. Parsons, B.A., Pem.
 Davies, A. D. Nightingale, Trin.
 Harkness, J. E. Gray, B.A., King's.
 Lightfoot, F. W. Head, B.A., Emm.
 Pitt, J. A. Nairn, Trin.
 Porson, J. F. Dobson, Trin.
 Stewart of Rannoch, J. F. M. Haslam, St. John's;
 W. C. Mayne, Trin. (Classics); R. C. Thompson, Govv. & Cai.; T. H. Hennessy, St. John's (Hebrew); F. G. Dyer, Corp.; H. E. Piggott, (Sacred Music).
 Tyrwhitt, (1) (not awarded); (2) W. H. Brooks, B.A., Christ's.
 Waddington, G. C. Armstrong, Trin.
 Whewell, A. F. Topham, LL.B., Queen's; F. W. Payn, LL.B., Trin Ha'l.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS, 1896-97.

Arnold Gerstenberg, C. S. Myers, B.A., Govv. & Cai.;
 A. G. Tansley, B.A., Trin.
 Balfour, A. Willey.
 Craven, R. C. Bosanquet, B.A., Trin.
 Isaac Newton, W. F. Sedgwick, B.A., Trin.
 John Lucas Walker, L. Cobbett, M.A., Trin.
 Prendergast, F. A. C. Morrison, B.A., Jessus.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES, 1896-97.

Adam Smith, F. W. Lawrence, B.A., Trin.
 Adams (not awarded).
 Bhaunagar, M. S. D. Butler, B.A., Pemb.
 Browne (Sir Wm.) Medals, A. E. A. W. Smyth, Trin. (Greek Elegiacs); A. W. Mair, Govv. & Cai. (Greek Epigrams); N. C. Armitage, Trin. (Latin Epigrams). (Latin Ode.)
 Burney, (no essays sent in).
 Carus, B. H. Bosanquet, B.A., King's; C. E. Garrad, Clare.

Chancellor's Medals: Classics, A. E. Bernays, Trin.; F. M. Cornford, Trin. (equal).
 English Verse, G. W. Young, Trin.
 Legal (not awarded).
 Law & English (not awarded).

Cobden, P. M. M. S. Amos, B.A., Trin.
 Evans (not awarded).
 George Long, J. E. B. de Villiers, John's.
 George Williams (not awarded).
 Hare, L. Whibley, M.A., Pem.
 Harness, S. Walder, B.A., Caius.
 Hebrew, F. H. Sangster, Jessus.
 Hebrew Mason, F. Lillingston, B.A., Pemb.
 Hulsean, J. A. F. Gregg, B.A., Christ's.
 Jeremie, S. A. Cook, B.A., Govv. & Cai.; E. W. Winstanley, B.A., Trin.
 Kaye (not awarded).
 Le Bas (no essays sent in).
 Maitland (no essays sent in).
 Members, L. W. F. Reddaway, B.A., King's (English Essay); (Latin do.) (not awarded).
 Norrison (not awarded).
 Porson (not awarded).
 Powis (Medal), C. Gutch, King's.
 Prince Consort, R. P. Mahaffy, B.A., King's.
 Scholefield (not awarded).
 Seatonian, G. W. Rowntree, M.A., Clare.
 Sedgwick (not awarded).
 Smith, E. T. Whittaker, B.A., Trin.; R. C. Mac-laurin, B.A., St. John's; A. E. Western, B.A., Trin.

Thirlwall, G. P. Gooch, B.A., Trin.
 Tyson, E. T. Whittaker, B.A., Trin.
 Walsingham (Medal), W. McDougall, B.A., John's.
 Winchester, R. Balfour, King's (1); G. M. Trevelyan, B.A., Trin.; T. A. Whitaker, Selwyn (equal).
 Yorks (not awarded).

SENIOR WRANGLERS.

W. H. Austin, Trin.

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts for the year 1896.

Receipts, 1896	£41,453	9	4
Balance due from chest, 31 Dec. 1895	2,585	9	5
	<u>£44,038</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

Expenditure for the year 1896.

Total payments	£44,038	18	9
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University of London (£17,080)* 1836.

Burlington Gardens, W.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell, G.C.B.
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L.
 (Senate of Thirty-six Members.)
 Representative in Parliament, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.L.
 Representative on Medical Council, Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S.
 Registrar, F. V. Dickinson, M.B. £850
 Assist. do. and Librarian, H. F. Heath, Ph.D. £520
 Clerk to Senate, Alfred Milnes, M.A. £420
 Assistant do., Edwin Brewer £300
 Chairman of Convocation, E. H. Busk, M.A.
 Clerk of do., Henry E. Allen, LL.B. £250

EXAMINERS.

Anatomy, D. J. Cunningham, M.D.; G. D. Thane, each £150
 Botany and Vegetable Physiology, J. R. Green, D.Sc.; J. W. H. Trail, M.A. each £135

Chemistry, W. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.; Wm. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. each £240
 Common Law and Evidence, His Hon. H. M. Bompas, M.A., Q.C.; Hugh Fraser, LL.D. ea. £50
 Comparative Anatomy & Zoology, F. E. Beddard, M.A., F.R.S.; W. B. Benham, D.Sc. each £120
 Constitutional History of England, S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.; F. C. Montague, M.A. each £25
 English Language, Liter., and History, Israel Gollancz, M.A.; J. W. Hales, M.A. each £180
 Equity and Real and Pers. Prop., J. Simmonds, LL.D.; T. Cyprian Williams each £50
 Experimental Philos., G. F. Fitzgerald, F.R.S.; Silvanus Thomson, D.Sc., F.R.S. each £210
 Forensic Med., J. D. Mann, M.D.; Thomas Stevenson, M.D. each £80
 French Language and Lit., James Boileau, B.A.; Victor Spier, M.A., B. ès L. each £130
 Geology and Physical Geog., Prof. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.; T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S. each £75
 German, E. L. Milner Barry, M.A.; A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D. each £80
 Greek, G. E. Marindin, M.A.; R. Y. Tyrrell, D.Litt. each £120

* The amounts named in this list are the sums nominally voted by Parliament for the current year.

Hebrew Text of the Old Test., Greek Text of the New Test., Evidence of Christian Religion and Scripture History, J. F. Stenning, M.A.; Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D. each £50
Jurisprudence, Roman Law, &c., W. A. Hunter, LL.D., M.P.; J. B. Moyle, D.C.L. each £100
Latin, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.; A. S. Wilkins, LL.D. each £180
Materia Medica, &c., Sidney Phillips, M.D.; W. Hale White, M.D. each £100
Mathematics and Nat. Phil., E. W. Hobson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Joseph Larmor, D.Sc. each £200
Mental and Moral Science, William Knight, LL.D.; S. Alexander, M.A. each £120
Mental Physiology, T. Clays Shaw, M.D.; S. Alexander, M.A. each £25
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, MUS.DOC.; C. H. Lloyd, MUS.DOC. each £50
Obstetric Medicine, Peter Horrocks, M.D.; G. Ernest Herman, M.B. each £105
Physiology, E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.; William Stirling, M.D. each £140
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, M.A.; J. N. Keynes, D.Sc. each £30
Practice of Medicine, W. H. Allchin, M.D.; Frederick Taylor, M.D. each £210
State Medicine, Edward Seaton, M.D.; Arthur Newsholme, M.D. each £30
Surgery, W. Anderson, F.R.C.S.; H. Morris, M.B. each £200

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower St., W.C., 1826,

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., LL.D.

Vice-President, R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.

Treasurer, J. F. Rotton, M.A., LL.B., Q.C.

Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A.

Cashier, Walter Brown.

Lady Superintendent, Miss Rosa Morison.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.

Ancient and Modern History, F. C. Montague, M.A.
Arabic, S. A. Strong, M.A.
Archæology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
Architecture, T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A.
Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc.
Burmese, R. F. St. A. St. John, M.A.
Chemistry, &c., William Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engin. & Survey, L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A.
Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.
Drawing, Painting, and Sculpt. (Slade), F. Brown.
Elec. Eng. (Pender), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. F. Petrie, D.C.L.
English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, M.A.
Fine Arts (Slade), Frederick Brown.
French, Henri Lallemand, B. ès sc.
Geology & Mineral., Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S.
German, F. de Baudiss.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Gujerati, S. A. Kapadia, M.D.
Hebrew (Goldsmid), Rev. D. W. Marks.
Hindustani, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.
History, F. C. Montague, M.A.
Hygiene, &c., W. H. Corfield, M.D.
Italian, F. de Asarta.
Indian Law and Marathi, J. W. Neill.
Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and History, J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.
Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.
Logic (Quain), Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P.
Pure Mathematics, M. J. M. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Applied Mathematics, E. Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.
Mechan. Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.
Pali and Buddhist Lit., T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.
Pathological Chemistry, V. Harley, M.D.

Pathology, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Persian, E. Denison Ross, PH.D.
Philosophy of Mind, &c. (Grote), J. Sully, LL.D.
Physics (Quain), G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S.
Physiology (Jodrell), E. A. Schäfer, LL.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
Roman Law, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
Sanskrit, Cecil Bendall, M.A.
Tamil, R. W. Frazer, LL.B.
Zoology (Jodrell), W. F. R. Weldon, M.A., F.R.S.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, George Dancer Thane.

Chemistry, &c., W. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.

Clinical Dental Surgery, S. Spokes, M.B.C.S.

Clinical Medicine (Holme), S. Ringer, M.D., F.R.S.

Clinical Surgery (Holme), Chris. Heath, F.R.C.S.

Clinical Surgery, R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.

Diseases of the Skin, H. B. Crocker, M.D.

Hygiene and Public Health, W. H. Corfield, M.D.

Materia Medica, J. Rose Bradford, M.D., F.R.S.

Medical Jurisprudence and Clinical Medicine, G. V. Poore, M.D.

Mental Physiology, W. J. Mickle, M.D.

Obstetric Medicine, H. R. Spencer, M.D.

Operative Surgery, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.

Medicine, F. T. Roberts, M.D.

Clinical do., H. C. Bastian, M.D., F.R.S.; T. Barlow, M.D.

Pathology, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.

Physiology (Jodrell), E. A. Schäfer, LL.D., F.R.S.

Practical Surgery, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.; R. Johnson, F.R.C.S.

Surg. & Clinical Surg., A. E. Barker, F.R.C.S.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C., 1828.

Principal of College, Rev. A. Robinson, D.D.

Vice-Principal & Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Newsom, M.A.

Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept., Miss L. M. Faithfull.

Secretary, Walter Smith.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity, Rev. R. J. Knowling, M.A.; Rev. S. Leathes, D.D.; Rev. A. I. M'Cauley, B.A.; Rev. C. Hole, B.A.; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, B.A.; Rev. W. E. Collins, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.
Classical Literature, G. C. W. Watt, M.A.; W. L. Hetherington, M.A.
English Lang., John W. Hales, M.A.; C. D. Webb, B.A.
Modern History, J. K. Laughton, M.A.
Mathematics, W. H. Hudson, M.A.; R. W. K. Edwards, M.A.; J. B. Dale, M.A.
Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. G. Adams, M.A.; E. F. Herroun; S. A. P. White, M.A.
Law and Jurisprudence, John Cutler, Q.C.
Logic and Metaphysics, Rev. A. Caldecott, M.A.
Political Economy, W. A. S. Hewins, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Chemistry and Pract. Chem., J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.; H. Jackson, F.O.S.; P. H. Kirkcaldy, F.I.C.
Architecture, B. Fletcher; B. F. Fletcher; J. Bartlett.
Hebrew, Rev. Stanley Leathes, D.D.
Arabic, H. Anthony Salmoné.
Public Reading, Rev. C. R. Taylor, M.A.
Sanskrit and Persian, G. F. Nicoll, M.A.
Indian Jurisprudence, Almaric Rumsey.
Chinese, Robert K. Douglas.
French, V. Spiers, M.A. *Spanish*, R. Ramirez.
German, A. C. Buchheim, PH.D. *Italian*, N. Perini.
Vocal Music, J. E. Vernahm, H. Robinson.
Geometrical Drawing, E. J. Hulme; W. H. Webb.
Mechanical Engineering and Workshops, D. S. Capper, M.A.; H. M. Waynforth.

Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington; R. P. Davison.
Civil Engineering, H. Robinson, M.INST.C.E.
Electrical Engineering, J. Hopkinson, D.S.C.; E. Wilson.

Geography, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Fine Art, A. E. Holden.

Commerce, James Gault.

PROFESSORS; Medical School.

Dean, Sir Hush Beever, M.D.
Anatomy, A. W. Hughes, M.B.; A. W. Cadman, M.B.
Aural Surgery, G. Fritchard, M.D.
Bacteriology, E. M. Crookshank, M.B.; G. Newman, M.D.

Botany, W. B. Bottomley, B.A.
Chemist, J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.; H. Jackson, F.I.C.
Ophthalmic Surgery, W. Rose, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, N. I. C. Tirard, M.D.
Medicine, Burney Yeo, M.D.

Medicine, Forensic, & Pub. Health, W. R. Smith, M.D.
do. Clinical, John Curnow, M.D.
Midwifery, W. Playfair, M.D.; T. C. Hayes, M.D.
Neuro-Pathology, D. Ferrier, M.D.; W. A. Turner, D.S.C.

Ophthalmology, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.
Pathological Anatomy, N. Dalton, M.D.
Physiology, Dr. W. D. Halliburton, F.R.S.; P. T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.; H. W. Lyle, M.B.
Surgery, W. W. Cheyne, F.R.C.S.

Dean, Civil Service Dept., W. Braginton.

University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS (1898).—*Epiphany*, Jan. 18 to March 21.
Easter, April 23 to June 21. *Mich.*, Oct. 11 to Dec. 13.

Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Sub-Warden, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Mathematics, E. A. Sampson, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, G. H. Phillipson, M.D.
Surgery, W. C. Arnison, M.D.
Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Comparative Pathology, G. R. Murray, M.B.
Music, P. Armes, M.US.D.
Tutors, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.; Rev. H. A. White, M.A.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

(*Affiliated Colleges*—Coddington, Barbados; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.

HATFIELD HALL.

Principal, F. B. JEVONS, D.LITT.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Newcastle, 1832.

Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B. (*Secretary*).
Medicine, G. H. Phillipson, M.D. (*President*).
Surgery, W. C. Arnison, M.D.; F. Page, M.D.
Biology, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.S.C.
Public Health, H. E. Armstrong, D.HY.
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, T. C. Nesham, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, J. Murphy, M.D.
Materia Medica & Therapeutics, S. McBean, M.D.
Pathology, D. Drummond, M.A., M.D.
Comparative do. and Bacteriology, G. B. Murray, M.A.
Operative Surg., W. C. Arnison, M.D.; F. Page, M.D.

Physiology and Practical Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.; G. E. Williamson, F.R.C.S.
Do., Physics and Chemistry, R. A. Bolam, M.D.
Psychological Medicine, T. W. McDowall, M.D.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.S.C.
Natural History, G. S. Brady, LL.D.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,
 Newcastle, 1871.

Principal, H. P. Gurney, D.C.L.
Mathematics, The Principal; C. M. Jessop, M.A.; G. W. Caunt, B.A.; J. W. Bullerwell, B.S.C.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.S.C.; R. J. Patterson, M.S.C.; J. E. Myers, Ph.D.

Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.S.C.; S. Shaw, M.S.C.; R. G. Smith, B.S.C.; S. C. Garrett, M.S.C.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, M.A.
Crystallography & Mineralogy, The Principal; M. Fletcher, M.A.

Natural History, G. S. Brady, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mining, Henry Louis, M.A.
Classics and Literature, J. W. Duff, M.A.
Agriculture, W. Somerville, D.S.C.; F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.

Veterinary Anatomy, A. Meek, M.S.C.
Engineering and Naval Architecture, R. L. Weighton, M.A.; R. M. Ferrier, M.S.C.; T. H. Watson.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.

Metallurgy and Assaying, S. Shaw, M.S.C.
Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, W. E. Urwick, M.A.
Normal Education, M. R. Wright, M.A.; M. I. Spivey.
History, C. S. Terry, M.A.

Law, H. B. Mundahl, B.A.
School of Art, R. G. Hatton; G. Rushton; R. Bullock.
Secretary, H. F. Stockdale.

The Victoria University.

Manchester, 1880.

TERMS (1897).—*Mich.*, Oct. 5 to Dec. 22.
 (1898).—*Lent*, Jan. 11 to March 29.
Easter, April 19 to July 2.

Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, N. Bodington, M.A.
Treasurer, Alfred Neild.
Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Chairm. of Board of Studies, Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Deputy Chairman, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, A. Smithells, B.S.C.
Clerk of Convocation, A. H. Worthington, B.A.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY—Owens College, Manchester; University College, Liverpool; Yorkshire College, Leeds.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester. 1851.

President, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Principal, A. W. Ward, LITT.D.
Registrar, Sydney Chaffers.

PROFESSORS, &c.

I.—Arts, Science, and Law Department.
Greek & Comp. Phil., J. Strachan, M.A.
Latin & Greek Test., A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.
English Language, T. N. Toller, M.A.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, B.A.
Hebrew and Arabic, Rev. L. M. Simmons, LL.B.
French, Victor Kastner, B.-ès-L.
German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
History, T. F. Tout, M.A.; A. W. Ward, LITT.D.
Ancient History, James Tait, M.A.
Logic & Moral Philosophy, S. Alexander, M.A.
Political Economy, A. W. Flux, M.A.
Law, W. A. Copinger, LL.D.; J. S. Seaton, M.A.; T. F. Byrne, B.A.; Alexander Grant, B.O.L.
Mathematics, Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.

Physics, A. Schuster, Ph.D., F.R.S.; T. H. Core, M.A.
Engineering, O. Reynolds, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry & Metallurgy, H. B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Mineralogy, C. A. Burghardt, Ph.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, B.Sc.
Geology, W. B. Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.
Harmony and Musical Comp., Henry Hiles, Mus.D.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).
Master of Method, W. T. Goode, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss C. I. Dodd.

II.—Medical Department.

Anatomy, A. H. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S., Dean.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D., D.Sc.
Biology and Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, B.Sc.
Medicine, J. Dreschfeld, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, D. J. Leech, M.D.; J. Dreschfeld, M.D.; Graham Steell, M.D.
Surgery (Systematic), T. Jones, F.R.C.S.
 " (Clinical), W. Whitehead, F.R.C.S.M.
 " (Practical), G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
 " (Operative), F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, A. Sheridan Delapine, M.B.
Obstetrics, W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Clinical Obstetrics, D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D.
Diseases of Children, Henry Ashby, M.D.
Mental Diseases, G. W. Mould, M.B.C.S.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, D. J. Leech, M.D.
Pharmacognosy, Wm. Kirkby.
Medical Jurispr., J. Dixon Mann, M.D.
Public Health, C. E. Paget, M.B.C.S.
Ophthalmology, David Little, M.D.
Clinical Ophthalmology, D. Little, M.D.; C. E. Glascock, M.D.
Skin Diseases, H. A. G. Brooke, M.B.
Diseases of Heart, G. Steell, M.D.
Diseases of Ear, W. Milligan, M.D.
Diseases of Larynx, A. Hodgkinson, M.B.
Diseases of Respiratory Organs, Thomas Harris, M.D.
Dental Surgery, G. G. Campion, L.D.S.
 " *Anat. & Phys.*, W. A. Hooton, L.D.S.
 " *Mechanics*, T. Tanner, L.D.S.
 " *Metallurgy*, C. A. Burghardt, Ph.D.
Practical Operative Dentistry, G. O. Whittaker, L.D.S.
Dental Histology, David Headridge, L.D.S.

III.—Department for Women.

(29A Dover Street.)

The Professors and Lecturers of the College.
Tutor, Miss Edith C. Wilson
Assistant *do.*, Miss Alice M. Cooke, M.A.

IV.—Department of Evening Classes.

The Professors and Lecturers of the College, and some additional Lecturers.

LEEDS—THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE. 1874.

President, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Principal, N. Bodington, Litt.D.
Dean of Dept. of Medicine, T. Scattergood, M.B.C.S.
Registrar and Secretary, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

Department of Science, Technology and Arts.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Arthur Smithells, B.Sc.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, F.G.S.
Coal Mining, Arnold Lupton, M.I.C.E.
Biology, L. C. Miall, F.R.S.
Engineering, John Goodman, M.I.M.E.
Greek, N. Bodington, Litt.D.

Latin & Ancient History, B. M. Connal, M.A.
Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
French, P. H. M. du Gillon.
Teutonic Lang. and Lit., A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.
Hebrew, Joseph Strauss, Ph.D.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont.
Dyeing, J. J. Hummel, F.I.C.
Education, J. W. Hutton, M.A.; Miss J. A. Emmerson
Fine Arts, F. Suddards.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, F.I.C.
Agriculture, James Clark, Ph.D.
Sanitary Engineering, W. Spinks, M.I.C.E.
 And thirty others.

Medical Department.

Medicine, J. E. Eddison, M.D.; T. Churton, M.D.
Surgery, A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S.
Practical Surgery, E. Ward, M.B.
Descript. & Appl. Anat., T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Osteology, Edmund Robinson, M.B.C.S.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology and Morb. Hist., E. F. Trevelyan, M.D.
Midwifery, Charles J. Wright, M.B.C.S.
Diseases Women and Children, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, Thomas Scattergood, M.B.C.S.
 C. M. Chadwick, M.D.
Materia Med., Pharm., Therap., A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Operative Surgery, E. Ward, M.B.
Ophthalmology, H. Secker Walker, F.R.C.S.
Mental Diseases, W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.
Public Health, R. N. Hartley, M.B.
Practical Pharmacy, F. W. Branson, F.I.C.
 And seven others.

LIVERPOOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1881.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.
Principal, Gerald Henry Rendall, D.Litt.
Dean of the Medical Faculty, A. M. Paterson, M.D.
Registrar, Chevalier E. Londini, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. H. Rendall, M.A.
Latin, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.
French, V. A. Friedel, Ph.D.
German, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
Italian, Eugenio Londini, D.C.L.
Modern Literature, Walter Alex. Raleigh, M.A.
History, J. M. Mackay, M.A.
Philosophy, John MacCunn, LL.D.
Political Economy, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, Prof. O. J. Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, H. S. Hele Shaw, M.Inst.C.E.
Law, J. H. Emmott, LL.D.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson.
Chemistry, James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A.

Medical Department.

Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D. (Dean).
Pathology, Robert Boyce, M.B.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, F.R.S.
Ophthalmology, Edgar A. Browne, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynecology, J. Wallace, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, T. R. Glynn, M.D.; J. Barr, M.D.; Richard Caton, M.D.; W. Carter, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.; F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.; W. Mitchell Banks, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of Children, P. Davidson, M.B.
Materia Medica, W. Carter, LL.B., M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.
Mental Diseases, J. W. Wiglesworth, M.D.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, M.D.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.

LECTURERS.

Physic, Symes Thompson, M.D.
Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.
Divinity, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.
Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A.
Law, George Holmes Blakesley, M.A.
Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
Music, Sir J. Frederick Bridge, MUS.D.
Work to the Joint Gresham Committee, Mercers'
 Hall, London, E.C., John Watney.

Provincial Colleges.

BIRMINGHAM—MASON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE 1875.

President of Council, Alderman F. C. Clayton, J.P.
Principal, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.

Faculties of Arts and Science.

Mathematics, The Principal.

Physics, J. H. Poynting, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, PH.D., F.R.S.
Metallurgy (vacant).
Zoology, T. W. Bridge, D.Sc.
Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
Physiology, Frank James Allen, M.D.
Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil & Mech. Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., W. Macneile Dixon, LITT.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy,
 J. H. Muirhead, M.A.
French and Italian, Clovis Bévenot, M.A.
German, G. Fiedler, PH.D.

Queen's Faculty of Medicine.

Dean, B. C. A. Windle, M.D.
Sub-Dean, G. Barling, F.R.C.S.
Medicine (vacant); R. Saundry, M.D.
Surgery, Bennett May, F.R.C.S.; Gilbert Barling,
 F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc.
Physiology, F. J. Allen, M.D.
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, PH.D., F.R.S.
Physics, J. H. POYNTING, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Elementary Biology, T. W. BRIDGE, SC.D.
Therapeutics, A. H. Carter, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, Robert M. Simon, M.D.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.
Gynecology, Thos. Savage, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., ED.
Pathology, O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.
Lunacy and Mental Diseases, E. B. Whitcomb, M.R.C.S.
Operative Surgery, Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology, Priestley Smith, M.R.C.S.
Dental Department, J. Humphreys, L.D.S.I. Hon. Sec.
Day Training Dept. (men), C. O. Tunstall, B.A.
 ,, (women), Miss Joyce.

Librarian, W. H. Cope.

Secretary and Registrar, G. H. Morley.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1876.

President, The Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Principal, C. Lloyd Morgan, F.C.S.
Secretary, James Rafter.

Arts and Sciences.

Chemistry, S. Young, D.Sc.; F. E. Francis, PH.D.;
 D. H. Jackson, PH.D.
Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, M.A.
Experimental Physiology, A. P. Chattock; L. N.
 Tyack; J. D. Fry.
Engineering, J. Ryan, D.Sc.; W. M. Thornton, B.Sc.;
 W. Osborne; G. D. Harding.

Geology and Zoology, C. Lloyd Morgan, F.C.S.;
 S. H. Reynolds, M.A.; G. Brebner.
Botany, G. Brebner; S. H. Reynolds, M.A.
Mod. Hist. & Eng. Lit., J. Rowley, M.A.; C. Ord, M.A.
International Law, Sir C. M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.
Greek & Latin, R. Fanshawe, M.A.; F. Brooks, M.A.
Hebrew, Rev. J. Polack, B.A.
French, C. le V. Hastings, B.A.; A. d'Oursy, B.A.
German, C. Ord, M.A.—*Italian*, Signorina Gualtieri.
Harmony, &c., C. Bucknall, MUS.B.
Orient. Lang. and Lit., E. Sibree, M.A.
Librarian, J. Rowley, M.A.

Medicine.

Dean, E. M. Skerrett, M.D. (with 30 Professors, &c.).
Librarian, L. M. Griffiths, M.R.C.S.
Day Training Coll. for Women (*Mistress of Method*)
 Miss M. F. Pease.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

Principal, A. M. Ellis.
Mathematics & Physics, R. H. Jude, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics, &c., C. H. Innes, M.A.
Chemistry & Metallurgy, Geo. Smith, B.Sc.
Geology, J. Middleton, B.Sc.
Mining, F. C. Swallow, M.E.
Building Construction, D. Campbell.
Classics & English, J. Greenfield, C. Menmuir, M.A.
School of Art, Jos. Moore. *Sec.*, H. Crawford Smith.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
History, Lit., and Pol. Econ., J. E. Symes, M.A.
Latin, Greek, and Philosophy, F. S. Granger, LITT.D.
Anglo S. Middle Eng. & Spanish, F. E. Bumby.
German and Italian, Herr Freund.
French, E. Weekley, M.A.
Elocution, Miss M. Anderson.
Chemistry and Metallurgy, Frank Clowes, D.Sc.
Natural Sciences, J. W. Carr, M.A.
Mathematics & Physics, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Engineering, William Robinson, M.E.
Agriculture, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Mining, Charles Latham, M.E.
Secretary, P. H. Stevenson, F.S.A.

DAY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Normal Master, A. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, LL.A.

SHEFFIELD—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(INCORPORATED 1897.)

Principal, W. M. Hicks, D.Sc.
Registrar, Ensor Drury.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Physics, The Principal.
Chemistry, W. C. Williams, B.Sc.
Latin and Greek, W. C. F. Anderson, M.A.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, M.A.
Biology, A. Denny, F.L.S.

Technical Department.

Civil and Mech. Engineering, W. Ripper, M.INST.C.E.
Mining do., F. W. Hardwick, M.A.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold.

Medical Department.

Anatomy, C. Addison, F.R.C.S.
Physiology, Practical Physiology, and Histology,
 Arthur J. Hall, M.B.

Medicine, W. Dyson, M.D.
Practical do., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
 Surgery, R. J. Fye Smith, F.R.C.S.
 Pathology, Duncan Bargees, M.B.
Practical Bacteriology, Andrew Walker, M.D.
Diseases of Women, J. H. Keeling, M.D.
Materia Medica, &c., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
Ophthalmology, Simeon Snell, F.R.C.S.E.
 Public Health, John Robertson, M.D.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY COLLEGE.

Physics, R. Wallace Stewart, D.Sc. (*Principal*).
Biology & Geology, E. T. Mellor, B.Sc.
 Chemistry, D. R. Boyd, Ph.D.
Classics & English Lit., W. F. Masom, M.A.
 Engineering, J. Eustice, A.B.S.M.
French and German, E. du Bois, Ph.D.
Fine Art, C. Tatterhall Dodd (*Principal*).
Mathematics, C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Modelling and Wood Carving, E. Crompton.
Normal Subjects, C. E. Chapple.
 Clerk, D. Kiddle.

The University of Wales, 1893.

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
 Vice-Chancellor, Principal T. F. Roberts, M.A.
 Registrar, Ivor James.
 Temporary Offices, Townhall Chambers, Newport,
 Monmouth.

ABERYSTWYTH—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES (1872).

Principal & Professor of Greek, T. F. Roberts, M.A.
 Assistant Professor, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin & Comparative Philology, J. M. Angus, M.A.
Oriental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé, Ph.D.
English Lang. and Lit., C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
History and Pol. Econ., Edward Edwards, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.
Chemistry, H. Lloyd Snape, D.Sc.
 Physics, D. M. Lewis, M.A.
Biology and Geology, J. B. A. Davis, B.A.
 Botany, J. H. Salter, D.Sc.
 Welsh, Edward Anwyl, M.A.
 French, W. Borsdorf, Ph.D.
 Agriculture, T. Parry; T. H. Middleton, B.Sc., M.A.
 Agricultural Chemistry, J. Alan Murray, B.Sc.
 Education, Foster Watson, M.A.
 Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.
 Librarian, E. P. Jones, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. A. Carpenter.

BANGOR—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES (1884).

Principal, Henry R. Reichel, M.A. (*Prof., History*).
 Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A.
 Latin, Edward V. Arnold, M.A.
French & German, Frederic Spencer, M.A.
English Language & Literature, W. L. Jones, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, James Gibson, M.A.
 Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Physics, Andrew Gray, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Chemistry and Geology, James J. Dobbie, D.Sc.
 Botany, R. W. Phillips, M.A. *Welsh*, J. M. Jones, M.A.
 Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.
 Education, J. A. Green, B.A.
 Zoology, Philip J. White, M.B.
 Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL.—*Principal*, Miss Mary Maude.

CARDIFF—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND
 MONMOUTHSHIRE (1883).

Principal, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., F.R.S.
 Greek, G. C. Richards, M.A.
 Latin, R. S. Conway, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, M.A.
English Lang. & Literature, C. E. Vaughan, M.A.
Eng. History & Pol. Econ., A. G. Little, M.A.
Mathematics and Astron., H. W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A.
 Physics, The Principal and A. L. Selby, M.A.
 Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
 Metallurgy, A. A. Read, F.I.C.
 Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
Biology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D. *Celtic*, T. Powel, M.A.
 Mining, W. Galloway, M.E.
Geography & Geology, W. S. Boulton, F.G.S.
French Language & Literature, P. Barbier.
 German *do.*, F. Arnold, M.A.
 Hebrew, Rev. D. T. Evans, M.A. *Bot.*, A. H. Trow, B.Sc.
 Music, J. L. Parry, Mus.D.
 Anatomy, A. F. Dixon, M.B.
 Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D.
Master of Method, Normal Dept., T. Raymont, M.A.
 Registrar and Sec., J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

ABERDARE HALL.—*Principal*, Miss Hurlbutt.
LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1828.
Principal and Professor of Greek and Theology,
 Rev. G. W. Gent, M.A.
 Hebrew and Theology, Rev. E. T. Green, M.A.
 Mathemat. and Physical Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
 Latin, Rev. G. W. Wade, M.A.
 English Literature and Logic, H. Walker, M.A.
 Welsh and History, Rev. R. Williams, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses the exceptional privilege of conferring degrees, B.A. and B.D., and has been affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

SCOTLAND.

University of St. Andrews, 1411
 (£10,800).

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 Vice-Chancellor, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
 Rector, Marquess of Bute, K.T., LL.D.
 Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D.
 Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Professor Pettigrew.
 Dean of Fac. of Theology, Principal Stewart, D.D.
 Dean of Faculty of Arts, Professor Lang.
 Representative in Parliament, Sir William Overend
 Priestley, LL.D.

Librarian, Registrar & Sec., J. M. Anderson.

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 ST. LEONARD.

Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D.£900
 PROFESSORS.
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 Greek, John Burnet, M.A. 690
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 Moral Philosophy, Wm. A. Knight, LL.D. 598
 Nat. Philosophy, Arthur Stanley Butler, M.A. 690
 Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 598
 Medicine, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. 574
 Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc. 598
 Education, John M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A. 507
 Clerk and Factor, Stuart Grace.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

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PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal ...£643
 Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. ... 552
 Ecclesiastical History, Rev. John Herkless ... 552
 Oriental Languages, Rev. John Birrell, D.D. ... 538
 Secretary and Factor, Stuart Grace.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss Louisa Innes Lumsden.

Students in 1896-97, 222. Winter Session commences 1st week of Oct., and ends 3rd week of March. Summer Session, and week of April to 4th week of June.

University of Glasgow, 1450 (£10,432).

Chancellor, Earl of Stair, &c.

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.

Rector, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., 1896.

Principal, Very Rev. John Caird, D.D., £1,100

Represent. in Parl., James A. Campbell, LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, George G. Ramsay, LL.D.	£1,430
Greek, George G. A. Murray, M.A.	1,350
Civil Eng. & Mech., Archibald Barr, D.Sc.	900
Logic and Rhetoric, Robert Adamson, LL.D.	800
Moral Philosophy, Henry Jones, LL.D.	800
Natural Philosophy, Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O.	*1,252
Mathematics, William Jack, LL.D.	*1,440
English Lang. & Lit., A. C. Bradley, M.A.	900
History, Richard Lodge, M.A.	*900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles	800
Divinity, William Hastie, D.D.	*596
Church History, Robert H. Story, D.D.	*483
Biblical Criticism, William Stewart, D.D.	669
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., Jas. Robertson, D.D.	*700
Law, Alexander Moody Stuart, LL.D.	800
Conveyancing, James Moir	600
Materia Medica, Ralph Stockman, M.D., F.R.S.	780
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,300
Surgery, William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S.	800
Prac. of Med., W. T. Gairdner, M.D., F.R.S.	*800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.	*1,645
Natural History, John Young, M.D.	806
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S.	830
Physiology, J. G. Kendrick, M.D., F.R.S.	1,100
Forensic Medicine, Pierce A. Simpson, M.D.	600
Clinical Surgery, Geo. Buchanan, M.D.	320
Clinical Medicine, T. McCall Anderson, M.D.	432
Pathology, Joseph Coats, M.D.	1,100
Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.	
Assistant do., W. Innes Addison.	
Keeper of Hunterian Mus., Prof. Young, M.D.	
Curator of the Library, Prof. Dickson, D.D.	
Librarian, James Lymburn.	
Registrar of Gen. Council, Jas. Coutts, M.A.	
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Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.	

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University of Aberdeen, 1494.

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Rector, Marquess of Huntly, 1896

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Geddes, LL.D., £800

Representative in Parliament, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.

Registrar and Sec. of Univ. Court, R. Walker, M.A.

Secretary of the Senatus, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.

Librarian, P. J. Anderson, M.A.

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Greek, John Harrower, M.A.	£770
Humanity, Wm. M. Ramsay, D.O.L.	*775
English, H. J. C. Grierson, M.A.	606
Logic & Metaphysics, Rev. W. L. Davidson, LL.D.	627
Mathematics, Rev. G. Pirie, LL.D.	*725
Moral Philosophy, W. Ritchie Sorley, M.A.	627
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S.	912
Systematic Theol., Rev. W. P. Paterson, D.D.	*387
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	*475
Biblical Criticism, Rev. David Johnston, D.D.	*475
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, B.D.	537
Law, John Dove Wilson, LL.D.	537
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.	1806
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D.	537
Chemistry, Eras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.	1806
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, M.D.	*1,300
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, C.M.	600
Materia Medica, John Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	627
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D.	537
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D.	537
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S.	1825
Pathology, D. J. Hamilton, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	1806
Natural History, H. A. Nicholson, M.A.	1977

University of Edinburgh, 1582.

(£15,222.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.

Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Muir,

K.C.S.T., D.C.L.

Representative in Parliament, Sir William Overend

Priestley, LL.D.

Sec. of Univ. Court, Rev. Professor Taylor, D.D.

Secretary of Senatus, Sir J. L. Grant, Bart., B.A.

Clerk to the Senatus and Secretary and Registrar of

the General Council, Thomas Gilbert.

Librarian, Hugh A. Webster.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A.	£1,100
Greek, Samuel Henry Butcher, LL.D.	1,176
Mathematics, George Chrystal, LL.D.	1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, Andrew Seth, LL.D.	900
Moral Philos., Henry Calderwood, LL.D.	780
Natural Philos., Peter Guthrie Tait, D.Sc.	1,028
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.	833
History, G. W. Prothero, D.LITT.	
Astronomy, Astronomer Royal (Scotland) ...	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace.	580
Music, Frederick Niecks	
Sanskrit & Comp. Philology, Julius Eggeling,	
PH.D.	600
Engineering, G. F. Armstrong, M.A.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D.	800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	800
Education, Simon S. Laurie, LL.D.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A.	572
Divinity, Robert Flint, D.D.	
Ecclesiast. History, Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D.	
Hebrew & Orient. Lang., Rev. A. S. Kennedy	800
Bib. Criticism, A. Hamilton Charteris, D.D.	
Public Law, Sir Ludovic Grant, Bart.	600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, B.A.	700
Constitut. Law & Hist., J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D.	900
Scots Law, John Rankine, LL.D.	955
Conveyancing, John Philp Wood, W.S.	700
Materia Medica, Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.	1,290
Forensic Med., Sir Hen. D. Littlejohn, M.P.	736

† These salaries are fixed on the understanding that the professors do not engage in private practice

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the net amounts received in the year 1895-96; each of those marked with an asterisk * has an official residence in addition.

<i>Chemistry</i> , Alexander Crum Brown, M.D.	£1,828
<i>Surgery</i> , John Chiene, M.D.	1,209
<i>Medicine</i> , Sir T. Grainger Stewart, M.D.	1,058
<i>Anatomy</i> , Sir William Turner, M.D.	2,012
<i>Pathology</i> , William Smith Greenfield, M.D.	1,482
<i>Midwifery</i> , Alexander R. Simpson, M.D.	875
<i>Clinical Medicine</i> , Drs. Sir T. G. Stewart, Thomas B. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, A. Alexander R. Simpson.	
<i>Clinical Surgery</i> , Thomas Annandale, M.D.	823
<i>Botany</i> , Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
<i>Physiology</i> , Wm. Rutherford, M.D.	1,734
<i>Zoology</i> , James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615

Terms are from about middle of October to beginning of April, and from beginning of May to end of July.

DUNDEE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 1880.

<i>Mathematics</i> , J. E. A. Steggall, M.A.	£456
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , J. P. Kuenen, Ph.D.	432
<i>Chemistry</i> , James Walker, D.Sc.	450
<i>Natural History</i> , D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A.	401
<i>Botany (White's)</i> , Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	227
<i>Anatomy (Coz's)</i> , J. Yule Mackay, M.D.	385
<i>Physiology</i> , E. Waymouth Reid, B.A.	355
<i>Engin. and Drawing</i> , T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E.	444
<i>English Literature</i> , Wm. S. McCormick, M.A.	407
<i>Modern Languages</i> , H. Durlac.	59
<i>Surgery</i> , D. MacEwan, M.D.	34
<i>Secretary</i> , R. N. Kerr.	

IRELAND.

University of Dublin, 1591.

<i>Chancellor</i> , Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S.	Elected 1885
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden ...	1885
<i>Represent. in Parl.</i> , Rt. Hon. E. H. Carson, Q.O.	1895
" Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D.	1896
<i>Provost</i> , Rev. George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S.	1888
<i>Vice-Provost</i> , Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.	1890
<i>Deans</i> , George F. Shaw, LL.D.	1894
" M. J. W. Fry, M.A.	1893
<i>Registrar & Sec. to Senate</i> , J. K. Ingram, LL.D.	1893
<i>Bursar</i> , Rev. James W. Barlow, M.A.	1889
<i>Senior Lecturer</i> , Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D.	1889
<i>Auditor</i> , B. Williamson, M.A.	1896
<i>Librarian</i> , Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D.	1887
<i>Curator of Anatomical & Pathological Museum</i> , H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879

REGISTRARS.

<i>Law School</i> , Robert Russell, M.A.	1891
<i>School of Physic</i> , Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
<i>School of Engineering</i> , G. F. FitzGerald, M.A.	1886
<i>School of Music</i> , Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M.S.D.	1896

PROFESSORS.

<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , Rev. John Gwynn, D.D.	1888
(Archbp. King's), Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	
<i>Pastoral Theology</i> , Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson ...	1894
<i>Law, Civil (Regius)</i> , H. B. Leech, LL.D.	1888
" <i>Feudal and English (Regius)</i> , George Vaughan Hart, LL.D., Q.C.	1891
" <i>Crim. & Const.</i> , J. G. Thompson, LL.B.	1894
<i>History, Modern</i> , John B. Bury, M.A.	1893
" <i>Eccles.</i> , Rev. George Stokes, D.D.	1883
" <i>Ancient</i> , Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.	
<i>Arabic</i> , Mir Aulad Ali ...	1861
<i>German</i> , A. M. Sells, LL.D.	1886
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , Robert Y. Tyrrell, M.A.	1880
<i>Greek, Biblical</i> , Samuel Hemphill, B.D.	1889

<i>Hebrew</i> , Rev. T. K. Abbott, M.A.	1879
<i>Irish</i> , Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1886
<i>Latin</i> , Arthur Palmer, M.A.	1880
<i>Romance Languages</i> , Robt. Atkinson, LL.D.	1867
<i>Sanskrit</i> , Robert Atkinson, LL.D.	1863
<i>Royal Astron.</i> , Arthur A. Rambaut, D.Sc.	1892
<i>Mathm. (Erasmus Smith)</i> , W. S. Burnside, M.A.	1879
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.	1890
<i>Natural & Experimental Philosophy (Erasmus Smith)</i> , George Francis FitzGerald, M.A.	1881
<i>Oratory and Eng. Lit.</i> , Edw. Dowden, LL.D.	1867
<i>Political Economy</i> , C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , John I. Beare, M.A.	1889
<i>Anat. & Surg.</i> , Dan. Jno. Cunningham, M.D.	1883
<i>University Anatomist</i> , Charles B. Ball, M.D.	1895
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<i>Public Orator</i> , Arthur Palmer, D.C.L.	1888

Royal University of Ireland, 1880.

Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

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<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington, M.A.
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<i>Librarian</i> , John E. Oram, M.A.
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<i>Clerk of Convocation</i> , Thomas J. Wall, LL.D.

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<i>Classics</i> , Rev. Henry Browne, B.A.; T. W. Dougan, M.A.; James MacMaster, M.A.; D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.; Charles H. Keene, M.A.; T. P. Nolan.
<i>Modern Languages</i> , E. Cadic; V. Steinberger, M.A.; W. F. Butler, M.A.; Katherine Murphy, M.A.
<i>English</i> , George F. Armstrong, M.A.; Thomas Arnold, M.A.; Joseph Darlington, M.A.; S. I. MacMullan, M.A.; Mary T. Hayden, M.A.
<i>Mathematics</i> , A. C. Dixon, M.A.; J. Purser, LL.D.; H. McWeeney, M.A.; J. J. Gibney, M.A.; W. B. Morton, M.A.
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Alexander Anderson, M.A.; J. Huston Stewart, B.A.; Joseph D. Everett, D.C.L., F.R.S.; T. Preston, M.A.; J. A. McClelland, M.A.
<i>Mental and Moral Sciences</i> , Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A.; John Park, M.A.; W. Magennis, M.A.; Rev. George Woodburn, M.A.; P. J. Hogan, M.A.
<i>Political Economy</i> , Charles S. Devas, M.A.; C. F. Bastable, LL.D.
<i>Chemistry</i> , John Campbell, M.D.; E. A. Letts, D.Sc.
<i>Natural Sciences</i> , Robert O. Cunningham, M.D.; Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.; George Sigerson, M.D.; Alexander J. Blaney, M.A.
<i>Celtic</i> , Rev. E. Hogan; Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, D.D.
<i>Hebrew</i> , Rev. R. H. F. Dickie, M.A.
<i>Engineering</i> , E. Townsend, D.Sc.; M. Fitzgerald, B.A.
<i>Music</i> , Joseph Smith, Mus.D.; J. R. G. Jozé, Mus.D.
<i>Law</i> , J. Donaldson, M.A.; Rev. W. F. Kane, LL.D.
<i>In the Faculty of Medicine</i>
<i>Anatomy</i> , Joseph P. Pye, M.D.; Joseph Symington, M.D.; A. E. I. Birmingham, M.B.
<i>Physiology</i> , J. J. Charles, M.D.; D. J. Coffey, M.B.
<i>Medicine</i> , J. I. Lynham, M.D.; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.

Surgery, Patrick J. Hayes, M.D.; Sir W. Thornley Stoker, M.D.
Midwifery, J. W. Byers, M.D.; A. J. Smith, M.B.
Medical Jurisprudence, A. Roche, F.R.C.S.I.; C. Y. Pearson, M.D.
Materia Medica, F. J. B. Quinlan, M.D.; William Whitley, M.D.
Sanitary Science, Sir Charles Cameron, M.D.
Pathology, E. J. McWeeney, M.D.; J. Lorrain-Smith, M.D.
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Hist. and English Lit., Samuel J. MacMullan, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.LIT.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.S.O., F.R.S.E.
Natural History & Geol., R. O. Cunningham, M.D.
Modern Languages, Albert L. Meissner, Ph.D.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, W. Graham, M.A.
English Law, James A. Strahan, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D.
Physiology (Dunville), W. H. Thompson, M.D.
Medicine, James Cuming, M.D.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, M.D.
Materia Medica, William Whitley, M.D.
Midwifery, John W. Byers, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, John P. Hodges, M.D.
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Wm. A. McKeown, M.D.
Sanitary Science, E. A. Letts, Ph.D.; H. Whitaker, M.D.
Practical Pharmacy, Victor G. L. Fielden, M.B.
Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.
Agriculture, John F. Hodges, M.D.
Registrar, John Purser, LL.D.
Bursar, William Wylie.

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Bursar, Lt.-Col. Jenney (retired).
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Latin Language, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.
Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, William Bergin, M.A.
History & English Literature, G. F. Savage-Armstrong, LLT.D.
Mental and Social Science, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Natural History, Marcus M. Hartog, D.S.C.
Modern Languages, W. F. T. Butler, M.A. (*Libr.*)
English Law, R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A.
Anatomy and Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.D.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Surgery, Stephen O'Sullivan, F.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.E.
Midwifery, Henry Corby, M.D.
Engineering, Alexander Jack, M.A. (*Registrar*).
Medical Jurisprudence, C. Y. Pearson, M.D.
Pathology, Jeremiah Cotter, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, A. W. Sandford, M.D.
Hygiene, D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.
Architecture, Arthur Hill, B.A.

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Greek Language, D'Arroy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin Language, Philip G. Sandford, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cardew Dixon, sc.D.

Natural Philosophy, Alexander Anderson, M.A.
Chemistry, Alfred Senier, Ph.D.
Natur. Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.A., M.D.
Modern Langs., Valentine Steinberger, M.A.
Jurisprud. & Polit. Econ., C. F. Bastable, LL.D.
English Law, Wm. B. Campion, B.A.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, M.D.
Medicine, John I. Lynham, M.D. (*Bursar*).
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Eng., Edward Townsend, D.S.C. (*Registrar*)

Catholic University of Ireland.

Dublin, 1854.

Supreme Governing Body, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops: with a *Rectorial Council*, consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
Rector, Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D.
 The University now consists of the following six colleges:
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. Monsignor Gargan, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).—*President*, Very Rev. Robt. Carbery, S.J.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Blackrock).—*Superior*, Very Rev. Jules Botrel.
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Carlow).—*President*, Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (Clonliffe).—*President*, Very Rev. Michael Walsh.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Ceilia Street, Dublin).—*Dean of the Faculty*, Sir C. J. Nixon, M.D.

Professional Education.**AGRICULTURE.**

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Vice-President, H. Howard.
Principal, J. Smith Hill, B.A. (*Botany & Zoology*).
Practical Agric. and Agric. Eng., H. F. Hill.
Chemistry and Bookkeeping, D. D. Williams.
Mathematics, J. P. Wilton, P.A.S.I.
Agricultural Law, The Principal.
Practical Surv., D. Burns, c.s.; J. P. Wilton, P.A.S.I.
Veterinary Science, H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S.
CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.
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Principal, Rev. John B. McClellan, M.A.
Agriculture, E. Blundell.
Dairy Farming, E. Blundell; T. Nuttall.
Estate Management & Forestry, R. Anderson, F.S.I.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.C.S., F.I.C.
Geology, Botany, & Natural Hist., T. T. Groom, D.S.C.
Mathematics and Physics, H. Ohr, M.A.
Land Surv. & Prac. Engineering, G. Paton, c.s.
Veterinary Science, &c., W. T. Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
Building, F. W. Waller, F.R.I.B.A.
Agricultural Law, E. B. Haygarth.
Bookkeeping, G. Paton, c.s.
Architectural Drawing, C. Stolle.

COLONIAL COLLEGE, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.

Resident Director, Robert Johnson.
Agricultural Science, &c., C. G. F. Thonger, M.B.A.C.
Practical Agriculture, George J. Goodwyn.
Nat. Hist. & Laboratory, F. Seymour Pile, M.A.
Hygiene, Ambulance, &c., R. J. Roche, M.R.C.S.
Engineering, Surveying, &c., J. J. Hodges, M.B.S.E.
Veterinary Science, &c., R. St. Clair Houston, B.A.
Horticulture, J. Wolton.

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 " (Sexey's).—W. A. Knight.
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 " (Kent Coll.).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
 " (Langton Schs.).—Wm. P. Mann, B.A.
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- GALWAT.—Alexander Erant, M.A.
- GATESHEAD.—G. S. Smart, M.A.
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- HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. C. E. Cooper, M.A.
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 LILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
 INVERNESS (Coll.).—H. D. Thomas, M.A.
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 JESSBY (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester, M.A.
 KEIGHLEY.—Denis Barrett, M.A.
 KENDAL.—Rev. George H. Williams, M.A.
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 KETTERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
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 KIDDERMINSTER (Chas. I.).—Rev. J. R. Burton, B.A.
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 KING'S LYNN.—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.A.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Rev. W. E. Inchbald, M.A.
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 KIRKHAM.—Rev. E. Spry Loverton, M.A.
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 LEICESTER SQUARE (Tenison's).—J. F. Arnold.
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 LUGBAN (Coll.).—W. T. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
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 MAIDSTONE.—Rev. Herbert A. Watson, M.A.
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 MARKET RASEN.—Rev. Arthur Temperley, M.A.
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 ST. BEES.—Rev. W. T. Newbold, M.A.
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See also Scottish Section, p. 330.

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| 1895 Boughton, Geo. Hy. | 1877 Orchardson, W. Q. |
| 1891 Brock, Thos. | 1881 Oules, Walter W. |
| 1867 Calderon, Philip H. | 1880 Pearson, John L. |
| 1867 Cooper, Thos. Sid. | 1876 Poynter, Sir E. J. |
| 1896 Crofts, Ernest. | 1894 Prinsep, Val. Cn. |
| 1877 Davis, Hen. W. B. | 1896 Richmond, Wm. B. |
| 1891 Dicksee, Frank. | 1881 Rivière, Briton. |
| 1887 Fildes, S. Luke. | 1889 Sant, James. |
| 1895 Ford, Edwd. Onslow | 1897 Sargent, John S. |
| 1892 Gilbert, Alfred. | 1877 Shaw, Rd. Norman. |
| 1863 Goodall, Frederick. | 1887 Stone, Marcus. |
| 1891 Gow, Andrew C. | 1888 Thornycroft, W. H. |
| 1881 Graham, Peter. | 1885 Waterhouse, Alf. |
| 1890 Herkomer, Hubert. | 1895 Waterhouse, J. W. |
| 1866 Hook, Jas. Clarke. | 1870 Wells, Henry Tan. |
| 1864 Horsley, J. Calcott. | 1893 Woods, Henry. |
| 1896 Jackson, Thos. G. | 1878 Yeames, Wm. F. |

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- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1871 Dobson, Wm. C. T. | 1879 Marks, Hen. Stacy. |
| 1864 Faed, Thomas. | 1857 Pickersgill, F. Rd. |
| 1853 Frith, Wm. Powell. | 1867 Watts, Geo. Fredk. |

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- | | |
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| 1869 Gérôme, Jean Léon. | 1896 Menzel, Adolf. |
| 1869 Guillaume, C. J. | |

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SKIN.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN, 29 Euston Road, N.W., and 5 Newington Butts. Out-patients at Euston Road—Tu. and Sat. at 2; and Th. at 7 p.m. Female in-patients admitted. Newington Butts—Wed. at 2; and M. and F. at 7. *Hon. Sec.*, Albert Willis.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. Out-patients, M. and Th., at 2; on Tu., W. and F. at 1 and 7. Free and paying in-patients received. *Sec.*, Samuel Hayman.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. —Out-patients treated every week-day at 2 and 7 p.m. Application for admission as an in-patient to be made to the *Secretary*, H. Montague Duncan.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF S., 49 Leicester Square, W.C. Out-patients daily, except Sunday, at 2 p.m.; and every night except Sat. and Sun. from 6 to 8 p.m.; also Thursday at 10 30 a.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 238 Uxbridge Road. Visiting-days, Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Supt.*, J. Dunlop Costine.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 179 Great Portland Street. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

SMALL-POX

AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, Upper Holloway, N. Vaccination Station, 29 St. John's Villas, Holloway Rd., N. *Resident Med. Officer*, E. Carnall, L.R.C.P. *Sec.*, R. H. Wilkins.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 27 beds. Paying patients received. Out-patients seen M., Tu., and Th., at 2; M., W., and Sat. at 5; Women and Children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30 to Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30 Monday, 9 a.m., for children only. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Frith Street, Soho. Out-patients seen Tu. and F., 9 to 11 a.m. W 2.30 to 3; M. and Sat., 3 to 5 P.M.; Tu. and Th 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.; in-patients daily. *Sec.*, M. C. Puddy. *Hon. Sec.*, D. Murray.

WOMEN.

CHelsea HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road; (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). 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 1s. per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Secretary*, Herbert H. Jennings.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Women only as In-patients. Out-patients seen daily at 2 p.m. *Superintendent*, Miss E. Hughes. *Secretary*, W. Aston-Lewis.

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 1859. *Secretary*, David Cannon. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Sec. and Supt.*, Margaret M. Bagster.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Out-patients' department entrance, 171 Marylebone Road. *Sec.*, George Scudamore. *Matron*, Miss Butler.

DISPENSARIES

- 1844. *Battersea*, 185 High Street.
- 1801. *Bloomsbury*, 22 Bloomsbury Street.
- 1880. *Brompton and Knights-ridge*.
- 1780. *City*, 45 Watling Street, Chapsaide.
- 1849. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 35 Wilson St., Finsbury.
- 1782. *Clare Market*, 59 Stanhope Street, W.C.
- 1849. *Clapham*, 42, Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
- 1782. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
- 1828. *Farringdon*, 17 Bartlett Buildings, E.C.
- 1780. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
- 1821. *Islington*, Upper Street, N.
- 1781. *Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
- 1838. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
- 1850. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
- 1783. *Royal Kent*, Greenwich.
- 1842. *Royal Fimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
- 1821. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross.
- 1810. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 125 Euston Rd., N.W.
- 1777. *Surrey*, Great Dover Street, Southwark.
- 1792. *Tower Hamlets*, Stepney, E.
- 1789. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
- 1830. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
- 1774. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St. Soho

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office—Norfolk House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Clerk to Managers, T. Duncombe Mann.
 Stores Dept., Mermaid Court, Borough, S.E.
 Sup., F. Howgate.

ASYLUMS.—FOR IMBECILES:—

Leavesden, Watford. *Med. Sup., H. Case, M.B.C.S.*
 Caterham, Surrey. *Med. Sup., G. S. Elliott, F.R.C.S.*
 Darenth, Dartford. *Act. Med. Sup., A. T. O. White.*

FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN:—

Darenth. *Med. Sup., F. H. Walsley, M.D.*
An Asylum Infirmary will be shortly erected at Tooting.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—

Eastern, Homerton. *E. Med. Sup., E. W. Goodall, M.D.*
 Northern, Winchmore Hill. *Med. Sup., F. N. Hume, M.B.C.S.*
 North-Eastern, Tottenham. *Med. Sup., H. E. Cuff, M.D.*
 North-Western, Haverstock Hill. *Med. Superin., W. Gayton, M.D., M.B.C.P.*
 Western, Fulham. *Med. Sup., R. M. Bruce, M.B.C.S.*
A Southern Convalescent Hospital will shortly be erected at Carshalton.
 South-Western, Stockwell. *Med. Sup., F. F. Caiger, M.D.*
 South-Eastern, New Cross. *Med. Sup., F. M. Turner, M.D.*
 Fountain, Lower Tooting. *Med. Sup., C. E. Matthews, M.D.*
 Brook, Shooter's Hill. *Med. Sup., J. McCombie, M.D.*
 Park, Hither Green, Lewisham. *Med. Sup., R. A. Birdwood, M.D.*

SMALL POX HOSPITALS:—

Gore Farm, Dartford. *Med. Sup., F. Thomson, M.B. Hospital Ships, Long Reach, near Dartford.*
Med. Sup., T. F. Ricketts, M.D.
A Convalescent Hospital will be shortly erected at Joic' Green, near Dartford.

AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adj. Eastern Hospital. *Sup., J. Carter.*
 South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospital. *Superintendent, James Blake.*
 Western, adj. Western Hospital. *Sup., W. Craig.*
 Fountain, adj. Fountain Hospital. *Sup., Jas. Blake.*
 Brook, adj. Brook Hospital. *Sup., J. Robinson.*
 North-Western, adj. N.-Western Hospital. *Sup., F. H. Ager.*
 South-Western, adj. S.-Western Hospital, opened shortly.

River Ambulance Service—

South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
Sup., C. Thomson, B.N.
 West Wharf, Townsend Rd., Fulham, S.W.
 North Wharf, Cold Harbour, Blackwall, E.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Sup., W. S. Bouchier, B.N.; Paymaster & Storekeeper, A. Thompson.*

AMBULANCE SERVICE FOR LONDON.

Office, 28 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
Hon. Sec., Thos. Ryan.

Hospital Funds.**THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.**

This excellent charity was started, under the presidency of the LORD MAYOR, in 1873, the total receipts in that year amounting to £27,700. They have since risen as high as £60,361 in the year of greatest prosperity, 1895, dropping in 1896 to £46,025, and in 1897, partially owing, no doubt, to the various Jubilee and other special charities co-existing, to £43,485.

THE BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 30th October, 1897, shows the following results:—
RECEIPTS.—Balance at bank at commencement of year, £1,665; in hands of Secretary, £7; collections made at various places of worship, £37,374; collections at schools £22; donations (including £16 14s. for surgical appliances), £2 36s; dividend on £45,346, invested in 2½ Consols., per executors to the will of the late W. A. Guesdon, £1,247; balance—excess of payments over receipts, £831; in hands of Secretary (30th October, 1897), £21.

EXPENDITURE.—Awards to one hundred and twenty hospitals (including 26 General Hospitals, 5 Chest Diseases, 14 Children's, 6 Lying-In, 6 Hospitals for Women, 26 other special hospitals, 23 Convalescent, and 12 Cottage Hospitals), £37,263; seven Institutions, £595; fifty-six Dispensaries, £1,720; Surgical Appliances £2,248; office expenses, printing and stationery, advertising, postage, &c., £1,625. **SPECIAL EXPENSES**—Special Church and Chapel Appeals, £35

COLLECTIONS.—The number of collections in 1896 (Hospital Sunday) in the London District was as follows:—Church of England, 1,110; Baptist, 105; Catholic Apostolic, 10; Congregational, 123; Free Church of England, 1; Society

of Friends, 17; German Lutheran, 7; Greek Church, 1; Jews, 43; Methodist New Connexion, 1; Primitive Methodist, 22; United Free Church (Methodist), 12; Welsh Calvinistic, 5; Moravian, 1; New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 6; Presbyterian, 46; Protestant (Foreign), 3; Reformed Episcopal Church, 4; Roman Catholic, 109; Church of Scotland, 3; Unitarian, 14; Wesleyan, 135; and various (not distinguished), 112. Collections at Schools, 53.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

THE twenty-third Annual Report (1896) shows a very distinct improvement on its immediate predecessor, the receipts being £1,075 in excess of those for 1895. THE BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 9th January, 1897, is as follows:—
RECEIPTS.—Balance brought forward, £24; Street and Workshop Collections, £21,221; Special Donations, £185 10s.; Ambulance Committee, Donations, Sales and Fees, £105; interest on deposits £102, making a total of £21,638.

EXPENDITURE.—General expenses (including rent, salaries, printing, postage, local committees, and refreshments to lady collectors), £2,554; awards to Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c. £16,059; grants to Distribution Committee, £950; to Surgical Appliance Committee, £1,010; Ambulance £91, leaving a balance at bank and in hand of £974.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The total sum received by the Fund to the 19th November, 1897, was £185,048 11s. 9d. Of this amount, £20,852 10s. 5d. consists of Annual Subscriptions, the remainder being Donations, a large proportion of which, it is believed, will be subscribed yearly. These figures do not include the proceeds from the sale of Hospital Stamps.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000.

Rest, or Reserve, on 6th October, 1897, £3,134,723.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 31st August, 1897, were at the rate of £9 5s. per cent. The Price of Bank Stock, 6th October, 1897, was £328.

NOTES in circulation, 6th Oct., 1897, £28,413,280. Notes unemployed, £19,358,640.

GOLD and SILVER Coin and Bullion, Head Office and all Branches, £33,196,109.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Governor, Hugh Colin Smith (£2,000).—Deputy Governor, Samuel S. Gladstone (£1,500).

DIRECTORS, each £500.

Aldenham, The Rt. Hon. Lord.
Arbuthnot, Charles George.
Bonsor, Henry Cosmo Orme, M.P.
Brooks, Herbert.
Campbell, William Middleton.
Cole, Alfred Clayton.
Collet, Sir Mark Wilks, Bart.
Cunliffe, Walter.

Currie, James Pattison.
Gilliat, John Saunders, M.P.
Guschea, Charles Hermann.
Greene, Benjamin Buck.
Grenfell, Henry Riversdale.
Hambro, Everard Alexander.
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn, M.P.
Jackson, Frederick Huth.

Johnston, Reginald Eden.
Lidderdale, The Rt. Hon. Wm.
Lubbock, Edgar.
Morley, Samuel Hope.
Newman, Robert Lydston.
Prevost, Augustus.
Sandeman, Albert George.
Wallace, Alexander Falconer.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Acct., Geo. F. Stutebury.
Deputy do., John D. Farrell.
Assistant do., C. A. Airey.
Chief Cashier, H. G. Bowen.
Deputy do., John G. Nairne.
Assistant do., T. Askwith.
Secretary, G. F. Glennie.
Deputy do., K. Graham.
Assistant do., C. E. Edlmann.
Joint Assist. do., S. M. Ward.
Insp. of Branches and Principal Branch Banks Office, E. Edye.

Prin., Dist. Off., H. W. Search.
Joint Auditors, E. M. Harvey,
and W. H. Clegg.
Contr. of Stk. & Cash Offs., H. B.
Orchard.
Prin., Bullion Off., N. D. Livesay.
Do. Priv. Draw. Off., G. Sanders.
Do. Public do., A. A. de Steiger.
Do. Bill Office, Mark H. Laakey.
Do. Issue Office, L. Baynes.
Do. Securities Office, F. G. Allan.
Do. Intellers' do., H. J. Crickmay.

Prin. Div. Pay do., E. E. Gaute.
Do. Accts.' Bk. Note Off., C. Fenn.
Do. B. Sk., &c., do., F. E. Blacklock.
Do. Consols Office, E. D. P., ne.
Do. £2 10s. p. c. Off., A. Bridger.
Do. Div. Office, E. W. Hawker.
Do. India do., W. J. Halsey.
Do. Register do., W. H. Jacob.
Do. Power of Att. do., R. G. Veasey.
Do. Post. Warrt. do., E. J. Francis.
Do. Cheque do., W. P. Saffery.
Supt. of Printing Off., W. J. Coe.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.

Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K C M G.

Law Cour's Branch.

Agent, C. W. Baynes.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.
Bristol, M. A. Bhee.
Hull, J. D. Nichol.

Leeds, B. J. West.
Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.
Manchester, C. G. Ross.

Newcastle, H. A. Erskine.
Fylmou, h, A. S. Adair.
Portsmouth, W. B. Molyneux.

BANKS AND BANKERS IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

The following is a list of London Banks and Bankers: those printed in heavier type are *Limited*, those with a + are registered at Somerset House, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with a † are Army Agents.

- 01† Adamson (C. W.) & Co., 33, Clement's Lane.
- 1† Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas Lane.
- 1A African B. Corp., 43, Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 2† Alexander Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Place.
- 3† Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
- 4† Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.
- 6 Anglo-Argentine Bank, 15, Nicholas Lane.
- 7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
- 8 Anglo-Californian, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
- 9 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.
- 10 Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co., 2, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 11† Anglo-Italian, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- † Armstrong & Co., 93 Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 13 Australian Joint-Stock, 2, King William St.
- 12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 15 Bank of Africa, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
- 16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
- 17 Bank of British Columbia, 60, Lombard St., E.C.
- 18 Bank of British N. America, 3, Clement's Lane.

- 14 Bank of China and Japan, 36, Nicholas Lane.
- 20 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
- 21*† Bank of England (see p. 294).
- † Bank of London, 5, Lothbury, E.C.
- 32 Bank of Mauritius, George Yd., Lombard St.
- 22† Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch Lane.
- 23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
- 24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
- 27 Bank of North Queensland, 133, Leadenhall St.
- 25 Bank of Roumania, 7, Great Winchester St.
- 26† Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- Bank of South Australia, in liquidation.
- 28† Bank of Tarapacá & London, 123, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 29 Bank of Victoria (Austr.), 28, Clement's Lane.
- 30*† Barclay & Company, 54, Lombard St., 1, Pall Mall East; 27, Cavendish Sq., and 19, Fleet St.

- 31 Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate St. Within.
Barker (G.) & Co., 52, Mark Lane, *in liquidation*.
- 43 Bargerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield;
6, Bank Buildings, Metrop. Cattle Market;
Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
- 35 Birkbeck, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.
- 36 Blake, Boissevain & Co., 11, Copthall Court.
- 38 Blydenstein (B.W.) & Co., 55, Threadneedle St.
British B. of Australia, *in liquidation*.
- 39 British B. of South America, 2A, Moorgate St.
- 40 British Linen Co., 41, Lombard Street.
- 41 British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus.
- 42 Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
- 43 Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch Lane.
- 44 Brown (John) and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
- 45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Ct., Lothbury.
- 46 Burt (Fredk.) and Co., 80, Cornhill.
- Bywater, Tanqueray & Phayre, *in liquidation*.
- 49 Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25,
Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford St.; 105, Edgware
Road; 35, King St., W.C.; 50, Upper St., N.;
47 & 49, Newington Butts; 35, Piccadilly, W.;
145, Shoreditch.
- 52 Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.
- 53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
- 55 Cheque Bank, 119 & 120, Bishopsgate St. Within,
E.C.; 14 Cockspur St., W.C.
- 56 Chick (Alfred Y.) & Co., 62, Old Broad Street.
- 57 Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
- 58 City Bank, *Joint General Managers*, David
Geo. Hope Pollock and Lewis S. M. Munro,
5, Threadneedle St.; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill;
34, Old Bond St.; 159-60, Tottenham Court
Road; 219, Edgware Road; 6, Sloane Street;
94, Fenchurch St.; 34, Holborn Viaduct;
93, Great Eastern St.; 71A, Queen Victoria
St.; 100, Fore St.; 138, Shaftesbury Av.;
44, Theobald's Rd.; 280, Old Kent Road;
196, Oxford Street; 20, Eastcheap; 103,
Streatham Hill; 140, Bishopsgate Street
Without; 21, Hill Street, Richmond; and
North End, Croydon.
- 59 City of Melbourne B., *in liquidation*.
Civil Service Bank, 10, Charing Cross Road.
+Clare & Harvey, 4, Hercules Passage, Thread-
needle Street.
- 60 Clivedale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
- 61 Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
- 64 Cohn, Maurice, and Co., 27, Throgmorton St.
- 65 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 68 Commercial B. of Scotland, 62, Lombard Street.
- 69 Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
- 70 Commercial B. of Australia, 1, Bishopsgate
Street Within, E.C.
- 71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52,
Threadneedle Street.
- 72 Consolidated Bank, *now Farr's Bank*.
- 73 Cook (Thomas) & Son, Ludgate Circus; 99,
Gracechurch Street; 33, Piccadilly; 82,
Oxford St.; 13, Cockspur St.; 445, Strand;
and 21, High Street, Kensington.
- 75 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
- 76 Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 77 Cred. Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4,
Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
- 78 Cripples Bank, 1, Whitecross Street, E.C.
- 81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons, & Co., 22, Finch Lane.
- 79 Del Mar (W.) & Co., 61, Old Broad St.
- 82 Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
- 83 Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
- 84 Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
- 85 Discount Bank, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 87 Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
- 88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 89 Duff (Wm.) and Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
Economic Bank, 34, Old Broad Street.
English and Australian Mortgage Bank, 37,
London Street, E.C., *in liquidation*.
- 93 English, Scottish, & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
- 94 Erlanger (Emile) and Co., 43, Lothbury.
Federal B. of Australia, *in liquidation*.
- 96 Forbes, Forbes, & Co., 9, King Wm. St., E.C.
Freehold Investm. B. Co. of Aust., *in liquidation*.
- 98 German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
- 99 Gillett Bros. and Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 100 Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard St.
- 101 Gordon, Smith, and Co., 139, Cannon Street.
Goslings and Sharpe, *now Barclay & Co.*
- 103 Grant, Maurice, 61, Old Broad Street.
- 104 Green, Tomkinson, & Co., 32, Nicholas Lane.
- 105 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street.
- 108 Hickie, Borman and Co., 14, Waterloo Place.
- 109 Hill and Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank
Bdgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bdgs.,
Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
- 110 Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
- 111 Holt and Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
- 112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-
tion, 31, Lombard Street.
- 113 Hopkinson (C.) and Sons, 3, Regent Street.
- 116 Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
- 117 Imperial Ottoman B., 26, Throgmorton St.
- 118 International Bank of London, Winchester
House, 50, Old Broad Street.
- 119 Ionian Bank, Palmerston Buildings, 93,
Bishopsgate Street.
- 120 Ironmonger & Heale, 75, Old Broad Street.
- 121 Jay & Co., 8, Union Court, Old Broad Street.
- 125 Keizer (N.) & Co., 1 Cowper's Court, E.C.
- 122 Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
- 123 King (Hen.S.) & Co., 45, Pall Mall; 65, Cornhill.
- 127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court.
- 134 Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, 79, Lombard St.
- 131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
- 132 Lloyds Bank, *Gen. Manager*, Howard Lloyd;
City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C.; *Manager*,
J. P. Benwell; 16, St. James's Street,
S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.;
Holborn Circus, E.C.; 33, Belgrave Road,
S.W.; 34, Hammersmith Road; Rosslyn
Hill, Hampstead; Finchley Road, ditto;
Enfield; and Caterham Valley.
- 133 London & Brazilian Bank, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
- 135 London and County B. Co., *Head Office*
Manager, H. Dean; *Deputy do.*, G. J. Ro-
dolph; *Country Manager*, J. B. James, 21,
Lombard St.; 21, Hanover Square; 6, Al-
bert Gate; 4 & 5, Upper St., Islington; 134,
Aldersgate St.; 1, Connaught St., Edgware
Road; 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; 34, Bor-
ough High St.; Sussex Place, Queen's
Gate; Kensington High St.; 217, Lavender
Hill, Clapham Junction; 180, 181 & 182, High
St., Shoreditch; 74, Westbourne Grove; 6,
Henrietta St., Covent Garden; 165, West-
minster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway;
Stratford Broadway; 324 & 325, High Hol-
born; Amhurst Road, Hackney; 52, East
India Dock Road; 18, Newington Butts;
173, Victoria St., S.W.; 266 & 268, Penton-
ville Rd.; Beckenham; Blackheath; Croy-
don; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood;
Woolwich; 369, Brixton Road; 334, Har-
row Road; 74, High St., Kingsland; 100,
High St., Wandsworth; High St., Put-
ney; West End Lane, West Hampstead;
Ealing; 490, Holloway Road; High Road,
Chiswick; 4, High St., Wimbledon; Rich-
mond; Finchley; 128 & 130, Balham High

- Rd., S.W.; 51 & 53, Barking Rd., Canning Town; and 3, The Broadway, W. Norwood.
- London and General Bank, in liquidation.**
- 136*+London and Midland, 52, Cornhill; — 488, Bethnal Green Rd.; Blackfriars Rd.; 93, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey; 7, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell; 91, Newgate St.; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; Lower Road, Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 30 & 31, High Street, Shoreditch; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 90, Tooley St.; 60, West Smithfield; 449, Strand, Charing Cross; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 91, Mile End Rd.; 43, High Street, Deptford; and Islington (Metropolitan Cattle Market).**
- 137+London and Hansatic Bank, 38, Lombard St. London & N. W. District B., in liquidation.**
- 139+London and Provincial Bank, General Manager, J. W. Cross, 7, Bank Buildings; 163, Edgware Road; Queen's Gate, South Kensington; 1, High Street, Kingsland; 56, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; 388, Essex Rd., N.; Anerley; Beckenham; Bermondsey; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Canning Tn.; Carshalton; Catford; Chingford; Edmonton; Egham; Enfield; Green Lanes; Hackney; Hampton Hill; Harringay; Highbury; Hornsey; Ilford; Kew; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Manor Park; Mitcham; New Cross Gate; Newington Gn.; New Southgate; Plumstead; Ponder's End; Richmond; St. Margaret's; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Sutton; Teddington; Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Twickenham; Walham Gn.; Walthamstow (Hoe Street & St. James' St.); Westcombe Pk.; Wood Green; Woolwich.**
- 140+London and River Plate Bk., 7, Princes St., E.C.**
- 141+London & San Francisco B., 71, Lombard St. London and South Eastern Bk., 115, Cannon St.**
- 142*+London & South-Western B., 170, Fenchurch St.; General Manager, G. T. Goodinge; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Pk.; Belgravia; Bermondsey; Bloomsbury; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; 295, High Rd., Kilburn (Brondebury); Camberwell Grn.; Park St., Camden Town; Catford; Charlton; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junction; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Cricklewood; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Ealing; Ealing Dean; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; East Ham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 416, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Highgate; 403, Holloway Rd.; Hornsey; 230, Kentish Town Rd.; Kilburn; Lavender Hill; Leyton; Mile End (180, Whitechapel Rd.); Mortlake; New Barnet; New Cross; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; 27, Regent St.; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Stroud Green; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tulse Hill; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Wal-**
- lington; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Walworth Road; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Wembley; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Willesden Green; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common.**
- 143+London and Universal Bank, in liquidation.**
- 144*+London and Westminster Bank, Manager, H. Smith; Country Manager, H. F. Billinghurst; 41, Lohbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High St.; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 1, Straford Place, W.; 112 & 114, Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; 62, Victoria St., S.W.; 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington, N.; 133, Westbourne Grove; 8, Holborn Circus; 44 & 46, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; 106, Finchley Road, N.W.; 94, High Street, Kensington, W.; Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey, N.; 77 & 79, King Street West, Hammersmith; 106A, High Road, Kilburn; 79, Ebury St., Belgravia; 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 1, Streatham High Rd., S.W.**
- 145 London Bank of Mexico and South America, 144, Leadenhall Street.**
- 146+London and Yorkshire Bk., Drapers' Gardens.**
- 147 London Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad St.**
- 148*+ London Joint-Stock Bank, General Manager, William Frederick Narraway, 5, Princes St.; 6, Lohbury; 69, Pall Mall; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse Street; 2, Craven Rd., W.; 28, Borough High St.; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 10, Gresham St.; 144, Leadenhall St.; 55, Old Broad St.; 5, Bank Bldgs., Gloucester Rd.; 44, Fenchurch St.; 22, Victoria St., S.W.; 137, Buckingham Palace Rd.; 1, Sydney Place, Onslow Square; 15, Wigmore St., W.; 52, Lordship Lane; Commerces Place, Dulwich, S.E.; 69, High St., Peckham; Buckhurst Hill; Cheshunt; Enfield Highway; Loughton; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Woodford.**
- 149+London, Paris, & American Bank, 40, Threadneedle St.**
- 150+London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.**
- 151+Macfadyen (P.) & Co., Winch'ter H., O. Broad St.**
- 152+McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James Square.**
- 153+Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co., 75, Cornhill.**
- 154*+Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.**
- 159 Melville, Fickus & Co., 75, Lombard Street.**
- Mercantile B. of Australia, in liquidation.**
- 160+Mercantile B. of India, 40, Threadneedle St.**
- 161 Mercantile Bank of London, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.**
- 162+Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), 60, Gracechurch Street.**
- 163 Merchant Banking Co., 112, Cannon Street.**
- 164+Middlesex Bkg. Co., 89, Leadenhall St., E.C.**
- 166+Morris, Robert, 8, Regent Street, S.W.**
- 167 Natal Bank, 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C.**
- 168*+National Bank, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Town; 286, Pentonville Road; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 276, Oxford Street; 2, Elgin Avenue, Harrow Road; 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden; and 180, Strand.**
- 169 Nat. B. of Australasia, 123, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.**
- 170+National Bank of China, 53, Old Broad St.**
- 171+National Bank of India, 47, Threadneedle St.**
- 172 National B. of New Zealand, 15, Moorgate St.**
- 173+National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane.**

- 173A National Bank of the South African Republic, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
 174 National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
 175* National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 291B Oxford St., W.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; 53, Baker St.; 218, Upper St., Islington; Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; South Audley St., W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W.; 55 & 57, High Street, Kensington.
 New English Bank of the River Plate, in liq.
 New Oriental Bank, in liquidation.
 177* Farr's Bank, Bartholomew La., 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent St.; 450, West Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.; Alliance Bank Bldgs., High St., Camden Tn.; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, and Cobham; 30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park; 201, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Road; 138, High Road, Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 53, High St., Clapham; 415, High St., Stratford, E.; George Lane, Woodford; 1, Finsbury Square, and 131, High Holborn.
 182* Prescott, Dimsdale & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.
 183* Provincial B. of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Av.
 184 Queensland National Bank, 8, Princes St., E.C.
 181* Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
 186* Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
 188* Richardson and Co., 23, Suffolk Street, S.W.
 189* Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St.
 190* Russ (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.
 191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, St. Swithin's Lane.
 192 Royal B. of Queensland, 1 & 2, Fenchurch St.
 193* Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate Street.
 194* Rüffer (A.) and Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
 195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62 Gracechurch St.
 196* Samuel Montagu and Co., 60, Old Broad St.
 197* Robinson South African, 1 Bank Bldgs., Lombury.
 198* Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.
 200* Silver (S. W.) and Co., 67, Cornhill, E.C.
 201* Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard St.
 202* Société Générale, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 206 Société Ottomane, 19, St. Winchester St.
 Standard Bk. of Austral., c/o Viney, Price & Goodyear, 99, Cheapside.
 203 Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 10, Clement's Lane.
 204* Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George St., S.W.
 205 Truninger & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street.
 208* Union Bank of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
 209* Union Bank of London, Manager, G. A. Tucker; 2, Princes Street, E.C.; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Road; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair.
 210* Union Bank of Scotland, 62, Cornhill, E.C.
 211* Union B. of Spain and England, 21, Old Broad St., in liquidation.
 212* Union Deposit B., 17, King William St., W.C.
 213 Union Discount Co. of London, 39, Cornhill, E.C.
 214 United States Exchange, 9, Strand, W.C.
 215 Universal Commercial Bank, 37, Jewry Street.
 217* Watson (Wm.) & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
 220* Whadcoat Brothers & Co., Crown Court, E.C.
 221* White and Shaxson, 8, George Yard, E.C.
 222* Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.
 223* Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bk., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; and Marylebone Road.
 Wynne & Son, in liquidation.
 225 Yokohama Specie B., 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.

Joint-Stock Banks.

NAME OF BANK.	When Established.	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1897	
Adelphi Bank, Liverpool, L.	1862	£ 400,000	£ 200,000	£ 65,000	20	£ 10	£ 15½	Per cent.
African Banking Corp. L.	1890	750,000	375,000	25,000	10	5	5½	7
Agra Bank (1833)	1867	600,000	600,000	20,000	6	6	3½	3
Alexanders & Co. L.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	...	...
Anglo-Argentine	1889	450,000	350,000	5,000	9	7	3	5
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	2,000,000	2,000,000	333,473	fi. 120	fi. 120	14	7½
Anglo-Californian	1873	600,000	300,300	125,000	20	10	11	6
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1864	1,200,000	400,000	100,000	15	5	5½	6
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. L.	1872	420,000	420,000	100,000	7	7	8	6½
Anglo-Italian	1866	50,000	50,000	16,500	5	5	7	8
Ashton, Hyde & Glossop B., L.	1836	250,000	50,000	20,000	20	4	9½	10
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk., L.	1853	1,566,020	1,166,578	52,000	10	7½	...	nil.
Bank of Adelaide	1865	500,000	400,000	155,000	5	4	5	7
Bank of Africa	1879	1,375,000	525,000	315,000	18¾	6½	10½	.12
Bank of Australasia	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	800,000	40	40	...	5
Bank of British Columbia	1862	600,000	600,000	100,000	20	20	...	4
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	275,000	50	50	61	4
Bank of Egypt	1856	500,000	250,000	115,000	25	12½	18½	3 & bs. 7/-
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,024,000	Stock	Stock	386	11½
Bank of Liverpool	1831	8,000,000	1,000,000	569,800	100	12½	36½	13

NAME OF BANK.	When Estab- lished.	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last com- plete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1897	
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,465,753	2,465,753	1,415,118	£200	£200	£480	Per cent.
Bank of New South Wales...	1817	2,000,000	1,949,500	1,191,934	20	20	39½	10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	500,000	244,141	23,474	...	...	...	9
Bank of Roumania	1865	1,000,000	300,000	149,165	20	6	7½	8½
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,875,000	1,250,000	825,000	Stock	Stock	343	12
Bank of Tarapacá	1888	1,000,000	500,000	40,000	10	5	3½	5
Bank of Victoria (Austr.)...L.	1852	2,816,760	1,414,561	...	10 & 10	10 & 4¾	...	Pref. 5
Bank of Whitehaven	1837	295,590	98,530	90,000	30	10	25½	11½
Barclay & Company	1896	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	20	8	...	...
Belfast Banking Co. ....L.	1827	2,000,000	400,000	428,498	125	25	123¼ 49	20 & 8
Birm., Dist. & Cnties. B. Co., L.	1836	2,450,000	490,000	300,000	20	4	10	11½
Bolitho, Williams & Co. ....L.	...	1,500,000	300,000	254,500	50	10	...	13½
Bradford Banking Co. ....L.	1827	1,360,000	408,000	680,000	100	30	66	11½
Bradford Com. Jt.-Stk. B., L.	1833	1,300,000	325,000	150,000	100	25	50	8
Bradford District Bank ....L.	1862	851,100	297,885	200,000	100	35	82	4½ pr. sh.
Bradford Old Bank	1854	1,250,000	500,000	166,500	50	20	37½	8½
British Bank of S. Am. ....L.	1863	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	20	10	...	8
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	Stock	Stock	472	16 & B. 2
British Mutual Bkg. Co. ....L.	1857	150,000	52,080	24,000	5	£1 10	35/-	5
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk., L.	1866	400,000	80,000	38,000	25	5	20½	17½
Burton Union B. ....L.	1839	650,000	130,000	130,000	50	10	44	20
Caledonian Banking Co. ....L.	1838	750,000	150,000	72,000	12½	2½	4½	8
Capital & Counties Bank ....L.	1834	4,662,500	932,500	722,000	50	10	39	16
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co., J.	1836	400,000	100,000	80,000	20	5	21½	16
Chartered Bk. of India, &c. L.	1853	800,000	800,000	800,000	20	20	30	8
Cheque Bank	1873	217,200	83,822	5,000	5 & 1	1 & 1	1½ & 2½	6 & 7½
City Bank	1855	4,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	40	10	18½	8
Civil Service Bank	1892	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clydesdale Bank, The	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	475,000	50	10	22½	10
Colonial Bank (Chartered) ...L.	1836	2,000,000	600,000	160,571	100	30	...	8
Commercl. B. of Australia, L.	1893	4,800,000	2,942,280	nil.	6 & 10	3½ & 10	Pf. 65/-	Pref. 2
Commercl. B. of Scotland, L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	100	20	86	15
Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney, L.	1824	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,010,000	25	12½	22½	8
Comptoir Nat. d'Esp. de Paris	1889	4,000,000	4,000,000	330,151	20	20	22½	5
Cornish Bank	1879	500,000	150,500	180,000	50	15 & 25	42½	12½
County of Stafford Bank. ....L.	1836	760,000	74,000	80,000	40	5 & 2	13 & 5½	12½
Craven Bank	1880	900,000	210,000	118,000	30	7	26	15
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	8,000,000	...	2,000,000	20	...	...	...
Cripplegate	1819	25,000	5,000	10,316	5	1	2	10
Crompton & Evans Union, L.	1877	1,250,000	250,000	262,000	20	4	15	16½
Cumberland Union B. Co., L.	1829	600,000	250,000	160,000	30	12½	23½	8
Delhi & London Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	none	25	25	12	3½
Derby & Derbyah. Bg. Co., L.	1833	312,500	78,125	39,000	25	6½	18	14
Deutsche Bank	1870	7,500,000	7,500,000	2,200,000	30 & 60	30 & 60	205 p. c.	10
Devon & Cornwall Bg. Co., L.	1832	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	100	20	100	20
Dresdner Bank	1872	5,500,000	5,500,000	1,350,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	156½	8
Dumbells Bkg. Co. ....L.	...	150,000	50,000	40,000	6	2	...	18
Eng. Scot. & Aust. B. ....L.	1852	1,510,425	970,987	...	35	22½	...	...
Glamorganshire Bkg. Co. ....L.	1836	1,054,505	123,080	105,500	5 & 30	2½, 2½, 6½	6½, 6½	7½
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. ....L.	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	...	...	...	...
Grant & Maddisons U. B. Co., L.	1888	350,000	112,000	38,000	50	16	33	10
Guernsey Com. Bkg. Co. ....L.	1835	80,000	28,000	38,000	100	35	120	20
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co., L.	1836	300,000	150,000	50,000	20	10	18.10/-	8
Halifax & Huddersfield Un. L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	85,000	40	10	17½	8
Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co., L.	1829	750,000	300,000	305,000	25	10	25½	10
Hibernian Bank	1825	2,000,000	500,000	42,500	20	5	6½	4
Hongkong and Shanghai	1865	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$125	\$125	42½	50/- pr. sh.
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	558,835	20	10	14	5
Internat. Bk. of London. ....L.	1880	400,000	300,000	5,000	20	15	8½	3
Knaresbro' & Claro B. Co., L.	1831	213,700	42,740	45,000	25	5	19	17½
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk., L.	1872	900,000	450,000	211,000	20	10	31	12
Lancaster B. Co. (1st J. S. B.) L.	1826	1,925,000	302,500	300,000	35	5½	34	26s. pr. sh.
Leeds Jnt. Stock Bank	1891	300,000	75,000	3,000	20	5	7½	5
Leicestershire Bankg. Co., L.	1829	1,100,000	440,000	192,000	25	10	25½	10
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co., L.	1833	326,950	114,433	149,577	200, 50	70, 17½	293, 74	17
Liverpool Union Bank	1835	3,000,000	600,000	414,551	100	20	59½	12½
Lloyds Bank	1865	12,750,000	2,040,000	1,150,000	50	8	28	15½
Lon. B. of Mexico & S. Am. L.	1864	800,000	400,000	150,000	10	5	4¾	8
London and Brazilian	1862	1,500,000	750,000	600,000	20	10	21½	14
London Bank of Australia, L.	1893	2,136,050	1,405,640	...	40	25	...	...

NAME OF BANK.	When Estab- lished.	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last com- plete year.
		Subscribed. £	Paid-up. £	Reserve Fund. £	Of & £	Paid per Share. £	Price, Oct. 1897 £	
London & County Bkg. Co., L.	1836	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	80	20	98	21
London and Hanseatic B., L.	1873	800,000	400,000	110,000	20	10	11	7½
London and Midland	1836	5,061,200	1,054,625	750,000	60	12½	45½	15
London Joint-Stock Bank, L.	1836	12,000,000	1,800,000	1,163,215	100	15	...	10
London, Paris, & American B., L.	1884	500,000	400,000	170,000	20	16	25	7
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,200,000	600,000	825,000	10	5	22	17½
London & San Francisco B., L.	1865	490,000	490,000	...	7	7	6	3
London & Stb. Western B., L.	1862	2,000,000	625,000	290,000	50	20 & 2½	63½	12
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	2,800,000	1,600,000	100	20	57	12
London & Yorkshire Bk.	1872	988,000	260,000	135,000	9½	2½	5½	9
Manchester & County B.	1862	5,460,200	873,632	880,000	100	16	60	15
Manchester & Lp'Dst. B. Co., L.	1829	6,000,000	1,000,000	1,075,000	60	10	52	20
Manx Bank	1882	75,000	25,000	9,200	6	2	3½	6
Martin's Bank (1570)	1891	1,000,000	500,000	67,500	20	10	12½	5 & 6
Mercantile Bank of India, L.	1892	1,125,000	561,500	...	25	12½	...	5
Mercantile Bk. of London L.	1891	26,800	26,800	943	10	10	...	5
Mercantile Bk. of Lancash., L.	1890	921,600	200,000	40,000	20	3 & 10	5½, 16½	6½
Merchant Banking Co.	1888	675,000	300,000	none	9	4	2½	4
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	4,700,000	470,000	350,000	5	5	14	12½
Moore & Robinson's Notts B., L.	1836	507,750	203,800	100,000	10	4	9½	10
Munster and Leinster B.	1885	500,000	200,000	190,000	5	2	5½	10
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	345,000	50	10	19	9
National B. of Australasia ..	1838	4,000,000	1,065,366	...	10	7 & 10	...	nil. & 5
National Bank of India	1863	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	25	12½	17	7
National B. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	750,000	250,000	30,000	7½	2½	1	5
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	850,000	Stock	Stock	404	16
Nat. B. of S. African Rep., L.	1891	1,002,000	1,002,000	28,300	10	10	14	10
Nat. Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	75 & 60	10½ 12	44, 52	19
Northamptonshire Union, L.	1836	900,000	300,000	233,000	30	10	28½	12
North & South Wales B., L.	1836	2,400,000	600,000	420,350	40	10	33½	14
North Eastern Bkg. Co.	1872	978,880	293,664	93,000	20	6	15	10½
North of Scotland Bank	1836	2,000,000	400,000	100,000	20	4	£9 19s.	7½
Nth. Western Bk., L'pool, L.	1864	1,080,000	405,000	80,000	20	7½	10	6
Northern Banking Co.	1824	2,500,000	454,780	252,603	50	10	26½	11 & 5½
Nottingham & District B., L.	1889	570,000	95,000	10,000	30	5	6	5
Nottingham Jnt.-Stk. B.	1865	1,000,000	200,000	161,000	50	10	25	10
Nottingham & Notts B. Co., L.	1834	1,200,000	300,000	51,000	20	5	9½	8
Oldham Joint-Stock Bk.	1880	1,000,000	200,000	150,000	20	4	7½	10
Pares & Leicestersh. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	350,000	176,182	25	12½ & 5	36, 14½	12½
Parr's Bank	1865	6,600,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	100	20	93½	19
Prescott, Dimsd., Cave & Co., L.	1890	1,274,700	407,904	203,100	25	8	...	...
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	245,000	100, 20	12½, 10	29	10
Queensland National Bk.	1872	800,000	453,886	...	8	6	...	...
Robinson S. Afr. Bkg. Co., L.	1895	3,000,000	3,000,000	85,820	4	4	...	10
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1,500,000	300,000	200,000	50	10	28½	11 & B. 1
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	763,926	Stock	Stock	233	8
Sheffield Banking Co.	1831	955,500	334,425	164,999	50	17½	52	12½
Sheffield & Hallamshire	1836	1,000,000	250,000	135,518	100	25	60½	11½
Sheff. & Roth. Jt. St. B. Co., L.	1836	1,200,000	192,000	115,860	50	8	26½	15
Sheffield Union Bkg. Co.	1843	720,000	180,000	56,000	40	10	24	10
Société Générale	1861	4,800,000	2,400,000	550,000	20	10	21	5
Société Ottomane	1872	1,000,000	500,000	91,100	10	5	3½	nil.
Stamf., Spal., & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	107,000	30	10	22	10
Standard Bk. of S. Africa, L.	1862	4,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	100	25	65½	16
Stuckey's Banking Co.	1826	2,040,000	408,000	350,000	60	12	60	23½
Swaledale & Wensleydale, L.	1836	420,000	63,000	54,000	50	7½	26	25s. per sh.
Town & Cy. Bk. (Aberdn.), L.	1825	1,260,000	252,000	138,000	35	7	21½	12½
Ulster Bank	1836	2,700,000	450,000	550,000	15	2½	11½	19
Union Bank of Australia	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	75	25	29½	5
Union Bank of London	1839	11,000,000	1,705,000	850,000	100	15½	36	10½
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,000,000	440,000	215,000	25	11	25½	11/6 pr. h.
Union Bank of Scotland	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	565,000	50	10	25½	11
Wakefield & Barnsl. Un. B., L.	1832	500,000	135,000	147,000	50	13½	41½	15
West Riding Un. Bkg. Co., L.	1832	1,580,000	316,060	44,765	50	10	18½	8
Whitehaven Jt. Sk. B. Co., L.	1829	401,000	60,150	60,150	50	7½	42½	25
Williams Deac. & M. & S. B., L.	1836	6,250,000	1,000,000	480,000	50	8	25	12½
Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co., L.	1835	3,000,000	600,000	700,000	50	10	49½	20
York City & County Bk.	1830	1,637,680	491,304	376,202	10	3	12½	16½
York Union Banking Co.	1833	1,260,000	262,500	173,000	60	12½	50	17
Yorkshire Banking Co.	1843	1,500,000	375,000	230,000	50	12½	45½	14

LIST OF COUNTRY BANKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

The Numbers refer to the London Agents in List, pages 293-96.

An Asterisk applied to a Bank implies that it is open on Fair Days.

<p>Aberavon, Glamorganshire Bkg. Co. 30 " London and Provincial 100 Aberayron, National Provincial 175 Abercromby, (M. Th.) Capital & Counties. 49 " London and Provincial 100 Abercromby, W. Lloyds Bank 132 " London and Provincial 100 Aberdare, Lloyds Bank 132 " London and Provincial 100 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Aberdovey, London & Provincial 100 Aberdovey, Birm. Dist. & Coy. B. Co. 30 " Capital and Counties 49 " Lloyds Bank 132 " National Provincial 175 Aberystwyth, North & South Wales B. 144 Aberystwyth, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 Aberystwyth, Met. B. of Eng. & W. 162 Abertillery, Capital and Counties 49 Aberystwyth, National Provincial 175 " North and South Wales B. 144 " London and Provincial 100 Abingdon, London and County 135 " Gillett & Co. 100 Accrington, Lanc. & Yorkshire 144 " Manchester and County 209 " Manchest. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 153 " Union Bank of Manchester 100 Acle (Th.), Barclay & Co. 30 Acocks Green, Met. B. of Eng. & W. 162 Addingham (Tu. & F.), Craven Bk. 182 Addlestone, T. Ashby & Co. 223 Adington, Williams Deacon Bk. 223 Aintree, Bank of Liverpool 100 Aicester, Capital and Counties 49 " Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 Aldbrough (Tu.), Lloyds Bank 132 Aldborough (Norf.), (Th.) Barclay 30 Alderbury (Suff.), (Tu. & F.) Barclay 30 Alderley Edge, Union B. of Manchest. 100 " Manchester & Liverpool Dist. Banking Co. 253 Aldersley, Capital and Counties 49 Aldershot, London and County 135 " Capital and Counties 49 Alford (Linc.), Capital and Counties 49 " Lincoln and Lindsey 182 " Stamford, Spald. & Bos. B. Co. 30 Alfreton, Crompton & Evans Union 100 " Nottingham Joint-Stock 209 Alford Town, Bucks and Oxon Union B. 144 Alwisch, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132 " Lambton & Co. 100 " North Eastern Banking Co. 100 " Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30 Alresford, Prescott, Dimsdale & Co. 182 " Capital and Counties 49 Alsager, Manch. & L. Dis. B. Co. 153 " (Tu. and Sat.) Parr's Bank 177 Alston, Carlisle & Cumberland. B. Co. 193 " London and Midland 130 Alton (Hants), Prescott Bk. Co. 182 " Capital and Counties 49 Altrincham, Cunliffe, Brooks, & Co. 42 " Lancashire and Yorkshire 144 " Merc. Bank of Lancashire 148 " Parr's Bank 177 Alverchurch (S.), Lloyds Bank 132 Alvestoke, Capital and Counties 49 Ambie, North-Eastern B. Co. 100 " Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132 Ambleside, Lancaster Banking Co. 30 " Bank of Liverpool 100 " London and Midland 130 Amersham, Capital & Counties 49 Amersbury (F.), Wilts and Dorset 144 Ammanbury (Tas.), Glam. Bngk. Co. 30 Amisack, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 " National Provincial 175 " Lloyd's Bank 132 Amptforth, Barclay & Co. 30 Ancoats, Man. & L'pool. Dis. B. Co. 153 Andover, Capital and Counties 49 " London and County 135 Anfield, (M. W. F.), Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132 " N. Eastern B. Co. 100 Ansty (S.) Pares Leicester B. Co. 201 Ansty, S. North Union Bank 223</p>	<p>Appleby, Carlisle & Cumberland. B. Co. 193 " Cumberland Union Bank. Co. 30 Arnold, Nottingham Jt. Strk. 209 Arnold (W.), Lancaster Bkg. Co. 30 Arundel, Capital and Counties 49 " London and County 135 Asot, T. Ashby & Co. 223 Ashbourne, Birm. & Counties B. Co. 30 " Burton Union Bank 189 " Crompton & Evans Union Bk. 100 Ashburton, Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30 " Capital and Counties 49 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestrsh. B. Co. 144 " Pares's Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 201 Ashford, London and County 135 " Pountney, Burra, & Co. 223 " (M. W. F.) Barclay & Co. 30 Asington, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132 " North-East. Banking Co. 100 Ashover (F.), Crompton & Evans' 100 Ashton-in-Makersfield (Tu. Th. S.), Purrr's Bank 177 Ashton-und.-Lyne, Ashton, Hyde, B. Co. 153 " Manchester & County 209 " Manch. & Liverpool Dist. B. Co. 153 Askam (Tu. F.), Lancaster Bkg. Co. 30 " Bank of Liverpool 100 Aspatry, Bank of Whitehaven 100 " Cumberland Union B. Co. 30 Aspley Bridge, Williams Deacon Bk. 223 " Manchester and County 209 Astwood Bank, Capital and Counties 49 " Lloyds Bank 132 Atherton, Leicestershire Bngk. Co. 144 " Lloyds Bank 132 Atherton, Manchester & County 209 " Williams Deacon Bank 223 Aitlborough, Barclay & Co. 30 Audenshaw, London and Midland 135 Audlem (Th.), Man. & L'pool. Dis. B. Co. 153 " (Th.), Downes & Co. 144 Audley (F.), National Provincial 175 Avonmouth, Capital and Counties 49 " Prescott & Co. 182 Azbidge, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189 " Wilts and Dorset B. Co. 144 Axminster, Wilts and Dorset B. Co. 144 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 189 Aylesbury, Bucks & Oxon Union B. 144 " Cobb, Bartlett, & Co. 144 " (M. W. F.) Barclay & Co. 30 " Thomas Butcher & Sons 182 Aylsham, Barclay & Co. 182 Bacup, Lancashire and Yorkshire 144 " Manchester and County Bank 209 Bapshot T. Ashby & Co. 223 Baidon, Bradford Old Bank 132 Bakewell, Crompton & Evans' Un. B. 100 " Sheffield & Rotherham B. Co. 30, 144 Bala, National Provincial Bk. 175 " North and South Wales Bk. 144 Baldoak, Capital & Counties 49 Baldoak Edge, London & Midland 130 Bampton (Devon), Stuckey's B. Co. 189 " (Oxon), Gillett & Co. 100 " Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 162 Banbury, Bucks and Oxon Union B. 144 " Cobb & Son 144 " Gillett & Co. 100 " London and County 135 " Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 Bawgar, Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 " National Provincial 175 " Lloyd's Bank 132 Bawwell, Fox, Fowler, & Co. 132 " (W. S. F.) Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 144 " (S.) Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189 Bargoed (W.), Lloyds Bank 132 Barking London & South Western 144 Barmouth, North and South Wales 144 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Barnard Castle, Barclay & Co. 30 " North Eastern Banking Co. 100 " National Provincial 175 " City and County Bkg. Co. 132 Barnet, London and County 135 " Parley & Co. 30 Barnoldswick (M. W. F. S.), York B. Co. 223 " (M. W. F. S.), Craven Bk. 182</p>	<p>Barnsley, York City and County 132 " London & Yorkshire Bk. 146 " Wakefield & Barnsley Un. Bk. 100 Barnstaple, Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30 " Fox, Fowler, & Co. 132 " National Provincial Bank 175 Barronford, (M. F.) Manchester & County 209 " (M. & F.), Craven Bk. 182 Barrow-in-Fleming, Lancaster Bk. Co. 30 " Cumberland Union Bank. Co. 30 " Bank of Liverpool 100 Barry, Lloyds Bank 132 " London and Provincial 100 Barry Docks, London & Provincial 100 " Lloyds Bank 132 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 " National Provincial Bank 175 Barton-on-Humber, York City & County Bank. Co. 132 Barwell (S.), Leicestersh. Bkg. Co. 144 " (S.), Pares Leicester Bkg. Co. 201 Basford, Samuel Smith & Co. 201 Basinstoke, Capital and Counties 49 " London and County 135 " J. & C. Simonds & Co. 223 Baslow, Sheff. & Rotherham Bk. Co. 144 Bath, National Provincial 175 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 189 " Prescott, Dimsdale & Co. 182 " Wilts and Dorset Bg. Co. 144 " Lloyds Bank 132 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Batley, London and Midland 135 " West Riding Union Bngk. Co. 144 " London and Yorkshire Bank 146 Battle, London and County 135 " Barclay & Co. 30 Bawtry (Th.), Yorkshire B. Co. 223 Beaconsfield (S.) Capital & Counties 49 Beasly, Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 144 Beaumaris, National Provincial 175 Beccles, Barclay & Co. 30 " Lacons, Youell, & Kemp 100 Beckenham, London and County 135 " London and Provincial 100 Bedale, Swaledl. & Wensleydl. B. Co. 100 " Barclay & Co. (Tues) 30 Bedford, Thomas Barnard & Co. 201 " London and County 135 " National Provincial Union B. Bank 223 " London and Midland 130 Bedfordton, North-East Bank. Co. 100 Bedminster (Glos.), Nat. Pro. 175 Bedworth (W. & S.), Leices. Bngk. Co. 144 Beer, Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 20 " (Tu. & Fri.) Wilts & Dorset 144 Beeston, Nottingham Jt. St. 209 Belford, North-Eastern Bank. Co. 100 Belgrave, Stamf. Spalding & Boston 30 Bellingham, North-Eastern Bk. Co. 100 " Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132 Belknap, Crompton & Evans' Un. Bk. 100 " Derby and Derbyshire B. Co. 223 Belvedere, (Tu. & F.) Capital & Co. 49 Bembridge (Th.), Capital & Counties 49 Benham (W. F.), Lancaster B. Co. 30 " York Banking Co. 223 Berkeley, National Provincial 175 Berkhamstead, Gt. Lond. & Cnty. 135 Berwick-on-Tweed, British Linen Co. 40 " Com. Bank of Scotland 66 " National Bank of Scotland 100 " North-Eastern Banking Co. 100 " Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30 Benwick, Man. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 153 Bethesda, National Provincial 175 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Bettus-y-Coed (F.), N. & S. Wales 144 Beverley, Beckett & Co. 100 " York City & County B. Co. 132 " Yorkshire Banking Co. 223 " York Union Banking Co. 100 Bewdley, London & Midland Bank 135 Bewlly, Lloyds Bank 132 " London and County 135 Bevilley & B. Heath, Martin's Bank 54 " London and Provincial 100 Bicester, Tubb & Co. 144</p>
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300 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London Agents.

<p>Bidaford, Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30 " Fox, Fowler, & Co. 30 " National Provincial 175 Bidford (Warw.), Lloyds Bank 132 Biggleswade, Capital and Counties 49 (W. & S.), London & County 135 Billerica, Barclay & Co. 30 Billingsbro' (K.) Stamford, Spald. & Bost. 30 (P.), Peacock, Willson & Co. 132 Billingshurst, London and County 135 Bilston, Birm Ham D. & Counties B. Co. 30 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Bingley, Bradford Old Bank 132 Birch, Craven Bank 132 Birchington (Tu. & F.) Lloyds Bank 132 Birkdale, Parr's Bank 177 (Sec. Est.) Williams Deacon Bk. 223 " Bank of Liverpool 100 Birkenhead, North & S. Wales Bank 144 " Parr's Bank 177 " Bank of Liverpool 100 " Liverpool Union 132 Hill & Sons 109 Birmingham, Bank of England 21 " London and Midland 136 " Birm. Dist. & Counties B. Co. 30 " Capital and Counties 49 " City of Birmingham Bank 58 T. Cook & Son 73 " Goode, Maro, & Co. 135 " Lloyds Bank 132 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 " National Provincial 175 Birstal (Tu. & F.), London & Mid. 132 (Tu. & F.), W. Rid. Un. Bkg. Co. 144 Bishop Auckland, Barclay & Co. 30 " National Provincial 175 " North Eastern Bank Co. 100 " York City and County B. Co. 132 Bishops Castle, N. & S. Wales Bank 144 " Birmingham & Counties B. Co. 30 Bishops Lydeard, Devon & Cornwall 30 Bishopstoke, Foster & Co. 132 " Barclay & Co. 30 " London and County 132 Bishop's Waltham, Gunner & Co. 135 Bishopston, Capital and Counties 49 Blackburn, Cunliffe, Brooks & Co. 42 " Lancashire and Yorkshire 144 " Manchester and County 100 " Manchester & Lpool. Dist. B. Co. 153 " Mercantile Bk. of Lancashire 144 " London & Midland 136 T. Cook and Son 73 Blackheath, Birmingham & Cties. 30 Blackhill, North-East. Banking Co. 100 Blackley, Union Bank of Manchester 100 Blackpool, Lancaster Banking Co. 30 " Manchester and County 100 " London and Midland 136 " Lancs. and Yorks. Bank 144 " Manch. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co. 153 " Williams Deacon Bank 132 Blackrod (Tu.), Williams Deacon B. 223 Blackwood (Tu. & Fri.) Lloyds Bk. 132 Blasnavestinn, Met. B. of E. & W. 162 " North and South Wales Bank 144 Blasnavon, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 Blasnavoy, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 " London & Provincial 100 Blaino (Tu. & F.) Capital and Co. 49 Blakeney (Tu) Capital & Counties 49 " Barclay & Co. 30 Blairford, National Provincial 175 " Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144 Blaydon-on-Tyne, Lambton & Co. 132 Blaydon, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 (M. Th., & S.), Lloyds Bank 132 Blyth, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132 " Lambton & Co. 30 " Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30 Bodmin, Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 223 " Capital and Counties Bank 49 " Devon and Cornwall B. Co. 30 Bognor, London and County 135 Bollington (W. F.), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. 153 Bolover Nottm. Jt. St. Bk. 100 (M.), Crompton & Evans Un. Bk. 100 Bolton, Manchester & County 100 " Manchester & Lpool. Dis. B. Co. 153 " T. Cook & Son 73</p>	<p>Bolton, Merc. Bk. of Lancashire 148 " Parr's Bank 177 " London and Midland 136 " Union Bank of Manchester 100 " Williams Deacon Bank 223 Boothstown, Un. Bk. Manchester 100 Booths (Cumb.), Cumberland Un. Bk. 30 " Bank of Liverpool 100 Booths (Lanc.), Adelphi Bank 58 " Bank of Liverpool 100 " North Western Bank 30 " Parr's Bank 177 Boroughbridge, York Cy. & Dy. Bk. Co. 132 Borough, Knarbro' & Claro B. Co. 132 Boscombe, Capital and Counties 49 " Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144 Boston, Capital and Counties 49 " Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 132 " National Provincial 175 " Stamford, Spaldg. & Bost. B. Co. 30 Boston Spa (Yks.) York City & Cy. 132 Botesdale, Barclay & Co. 30 Bourne, Peacock, Willson & Co. 132 " Stamford, Spaldg. & Bost. B. Co. 30 Bournemouth, Capital & Counties 49 " National Provincial 175 " Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144 " London and Midland 136 Bourton-on-the-Water, Cap. & Cnties. 49 Bovery Tracey (F.) Capital and Co. 49 " Devon & Cornwall Bank Co. 30 Bow (Devon), Devon & Cornw. B. Co. 30 Bowness, Bank of Liverpool 100 " London and Midland 136 Brackley, Bartlett & Co. 144 " Gillett & Co. 100 " Bucks and Oxon Union Bk. 144 Bradwell, Stephens, Blandy & Co. 132 Bradford (M. Chester), Lon. & Mid. 132 " (Yorks.), Beckett & Co. 100 " London and Midland 136 " Bradford Banking Co. 144 " Bradford Com. Jt. Stk. Bkg. Co. 100 " Bradford District Bank 100 " Bradford Old Bank 132 " T. Cook & Son 73 " Craven Bank 132 " Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co. 223 " Halifax & Hudd. Un. B. Co. 100 " Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co. 148 " London and Yorkshire Bank 146 " Yorkshire Banking Co. 223 Bradford-on-Avon, Cap. & Counties 49 " Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144 Brading (F.) Capital and Counties 49 Bradley (M. Th.), Manch. & Liv. Dist. 153 Bradwinch, Devon & Cornwall 30 Bradwell (Yks.) (W.), Crmp'n & E. 100 Brails, Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162 Brailsford, London and County 132 " Barclay & Co. 30 Bramley (Leeds), London & Midland 136 Brampton, London and Midland 136 " Cumberland Union Bank 30 Brandon (Th.), Barclay & Co. 100 Branksome (M. Th. S.), Wilts & Dorset 100 Braunton, Devon & Cornwall Bk. Co. 30 Brecon, Birm. Dist. & Onta. Bk. Co. 30 " National Provincial 175 " Lloyds Bank 132 Bredbury (M. W. F.) Man. & Cy. 209 Brent (Devon), Cornish Bk. 100 Brentford, London and County 135 " Woodley, Leay, H. H. & Co. 100 Brentwood, London and County 135 " Barclay & Co. 30 Brewood (Tu.), Lloyds Bank 132 Bridgend, London and Provincial 100 " National Provincial 175 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Bridgford, Lloyds Bank 132 " Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 162 Bridgewater, Fox, Fowler & Co. 100 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 189 " Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 144 Bridlington, York Union Bkg. Co. 100 (S.), London & Yorkshire Bank 146 " York City and County Bkg. Co. 132 Bridlington Quay, York Union Bkg. Co. 100 " York City & County Bkg. Co. 132</p>
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Burley-in-Wharfedale, Bradford Old B. 132	Carnarvon, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	Christchurch, Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 144
Burnham (Som.), Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189	" N. & S. Wales Bank 144	" Capital and Counties 49
" (Tu. & S.), Barclay & Co. 30	" Lloyds Bank 132	Chudleigh (Tu.), Capital & Counties 49
" Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Carnforth, Lancaster B. Co. 30	" Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
Burnham Market (M. & F.), Barclay's 30	" Bank of Liverpool 100	" (Th.), Wilts and Dorset 144
Burley, Craven Bank 182	Cartmel (Tu.), Lancaster B. Co. 30	Chumleigh (Fri.), Nat. Prov. 175
" Lanc. and Yorkshire Bk. 144	Carshalton, London and Provincial 100	" (Tu. & F.), Fox, Fowler & Co. 30
" Manchester and County Bk. 209	" London & South Western 142	Church, Manch. & Lpool. Dis. B. Co. 153
" Union Bank of Manchester 100	Caselle Gary, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	" Union Bank of Manchester 100
" London and Midland 136	Caselle Donington, Nottm. J. St. Bk. 209	Church Stretton (F.), Eyton B. & Co. 189
" T. Cook & Son 73	Casleford, London and Midland 136	Churchtown, London & Midland 136
Burry Port, Met. B. of Eng. & W. 102	" Leatham, Tew, & Co. 30	Cinderford, Capital & Counties Bk. 49
" Lloyds Bank 132	" Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	" Lloyds Bank 132
Bursough Bridge (M. W. S.), Williams Deacon Bk. 223	Castleton, Oldham Joint-St. Bk. 142	Girencester, Capital & Counties Bk. 49
Burslem, Manch. & Lanc. B. Co. 153	" (Pri.), National Provincial 175	" Lloyds Bank 132
Birm. and Counties Bkg. Co. 30	" Manch. & Lpool. Dist. 153	" Wilts and Dorset 144
Burton Latimer (S.), Stamford, Spald. & Bost. 30	" Evans Un. 100	Clacton-on-Sea, Barclay & Co. 30
" (S), Northamptonshire 223	Castletown, Dumbell's Banking Co. 100	" London and County 135
Burton-on-Trent, Burton Union Bk. 189	" Isle of Man Banking Co. 144	Clare, Barclay & Co. 30
" Leicestershire Banking Co. 144	" Manx Bank 175	" Oakes, Bevan, T. & Co. 30
" Lloyds Bank 132	Caterham Valley, Lloyds Bank 132	Clay Cross (M.), Crompton & Evans' Union Bank 100
" National Provincial 175	Cawood (F.), York City & Cnty. B. Co. 132	" (M.), Sheffield Banking Co. 201
" (Westmd.), Bank of Liverpool 100	Cefn Mawr (Tu.), N. & S. Wales 144	Clayton-le-Moors (Tu. & Fri.), Manchester and Liverpool District 153
" (Tu. F.), Lancaster B. Co. 30	Cerrigydruidion, N. & S. Wales 144	Clayton West, Wakefield & Barnsley Union 100
Burwash, Barclay & Co. 30	Chadderton, Manch. & County Bank 209	Clearwater Moor, Bank of Whitehaven 100
Bury (Lanc.), Lancashire & York B. 144	" Oldham Joint-Stock Bank 142	" Whitehaven Joint Stock 142
" Manch. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co. 153	Chagford, Dingley, Pearse, & Co. 58	Cleckheaton, York Banking Co. 223
" Union Bank of Manchester 100	" Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30	" West-riding Union Bkg. Co. 135
" Williams Deacon Bk. 223	Chalford (Th.), Capital and Counties 49	" London and Midland 136
Bury St. Edmunds, Nat. Provincial 175	Chapel-le-wick, Manch. & Cty. B. 209	Cleethorpe (Tu. Th. & S.), York City 132
" Barclay & Co. 30	Chapelton, Huddersfield, Sheff. & Hudd. 189	Clebury Mortimer (W. & F.), Lond. & Midland Bank 136
" Oakes, Bevan, Tollemache 30	" Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	" Lloyds Bank 132
Bushey, London & South Western 142	Charbury, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W. 162	Clevedon, Wilts & Dorset Bng. Co. 144
Buzton, Crompton & Evans Un. B. 100	Charmouth (M. & Th.), Wilts & Dorset 144	" Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
" Manchester and County Bank 209	Chaseaton, London & Midland 136	Cley-Next-Sea (Tue.), Barclay & Co. 30
" Sheffield and Rotherham 30, 144	Chatham, London and County 135	Clifton Prescott, Dims. Cave & Co. 182
Byker, North-Eastern Bank Co. 100	" London and Provincial 100	" Lloyds Bank 132
" Lambton & Co. 30	Chatteris, Barclay & Co. 30	" National Provincial 175
" Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132	" (Tu. & F.) National Provincial 175	" Capital & Counties Bank 49
Cadishaal, Adelphi Bank 58	Cheddar (Manch.) Tu. Th. Sat., Manchester and Liverpool Dist. B. Co. 153	" Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
Cadroxton, London & Provincial 100	Cheadle (Staff.), Birm. & Counties B. 30	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
Caerphilly, London and Provincial 100	Cheddar (Tu. & F.), Wilts & Dorset B. 144	Chilham, Tavistock & County Bank 209
" Glamorgan & Bre. B. Co. 30	Cheddar (Tu. & F.), Wilts & Dorset B. 144	" Manchester and County Bank 209
" Lloyds Bank 132	Cheetham, Adelphi 132	Ulun (Tue.), N. & S. Wales 144
Caerwyn, National Provincial 175	Chelmsford, London and County 135	Chylchach (Fri.), Glamorg. Bkg. Co. 30
" North and South Wales Bank 144	" Barclay & Co. 30	Coalville, Leicestersh. Bkg. Co. 144
Caister, (S), Lincoln & Lindsey 182	Cheltenham, Capital and Counties 49	" Burton Union Bk. 189
" (M. W. & S.) Smith, Ellison & Co. 207	" Lloyds Bank 132	Cockermouth, London & Midland 136
Callington, Bolitho, Williams 30, 223	" National Provincial 175	" Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 135
" Capital and Counties Bk. 49	" Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	" Cumberland Union Bng. Co. 30
" Dingley & Co. 209	Chesetow, London and Provincial 100	Cockington, Devon & Corn. B. Co. 30
" Cornish Bank 201	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	Codnor (M.), Crompton & Evans' Un. 100
Caine, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	" London and Midland 136	" Nottingham Jount Stock 209
" Capital and Counties 49	Chertsey, London and County 135	Coggeshall (F. F.), London & County 135
Calstock, Dingley & Co. 209	" T. Ashby & Co. 223	" Barclay & Co. 30
" (Thurs.), Fox, Fowler & Co. 132	Chesham, Thomas Butcher & Sons 182	Coleford, London and County 135
Camberley (Tues. & Fri.), J. & C. Simons & Co. 223	" Luck & Son Un. Bank 144	" Barclay & Co. 30
" 223	Chesham, National Provincial 175	" North & South Wales Bank 144
Camborne, Bolitho, Williams 30, 223	" Parr's Bank 177	" Lloyds Bank 132
" Cornish Bank 201	" Lloyds Bank 132	Collingham (M.), Not. & Notts. B. Co. 144
" Devon & Cornwall Banking Co. 30	" Liverpool Union Bank 132	Colnbrook, T. Ashby & Co. 223
Cambridge (S.), Barclay & Co. 30	" Bank of Liverpool 100	Colne (Lanc.), Craven Bank 182
" Foster & Co. 122	Chesterfield, Crompton & Evans Un. 100	" Manchester and County Bk. 209
" London and County 135	" Sheffield Banking Co. 201	" Union B. of Manchester 100
" (Sat.), Hammond & Co. 61	" Sheffield Union Banking Co. 182	Colwall (M. W. & F.), Cap. & Cnties. 49
Camelford, Dingley & Co. 209	" London and Midland 136	Colwyn Bay, Met. B. of Eng. & W. 102
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<i>Pewsey</i> , Barclay & Co. 30	" <i>Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bk.</i> 153	<i>Rotherham</i> , Sheffield & Rother. 30, 144
<i>Pevensey (Tu. F.)</i> , Capital and Co. ... 49	<i>Ramsey (Hunts) (W.)</i> , Natl. Prov. 175	" <i>Sheffield Banking Co.</i> 100
" <i>(Tu. & F.)</i> , Capital & Dorset B. Co. 144	" <i>Barclay & Co.</i> 30	" <i>Sheffield Union Banking Co.</i> 182
<i>Pickersley</i> , York Union Banking Co. 100	<i>Ramsey (I. of M.)</i> , Dumbell's Bank. 100	" <i>York City & Cnty. B. Co.</i> 132
" <i>Beckett & Co.</i> 100	<i>Ramsay</i> , London & Provincial 136	<i>Rothwell (W. & S.)</i> , Leicest. B. Co. 144
<i>Pinner</i> , Woodbridge, Lacy, H. & Co. 100		
<i>Pinxton</i> , Nottingham & District 148		

Rothwell (W. S.) Capital & Counties	49	Sandiacre, Crompton & Evans' Un.	100	Sidcup, Martin's Bank	154
" London & Midland	136	Sandwich, Capital and Counties	49	Stamouth, Devon & Cornwall Bk. Co.	30
Roydon, Barclay & Co.	30	Sandwich, London & County	135	" London and S. Western	142
" Foster & Co.	182	(M. W. F.) National Provincial	175	Silloth, London and Midland	136
" Wakefield and Barns. Union	100	Sandy (P.), Capital & Counties	49	" Lumberland Union Bk. Co.	30
Royton (M. & P.), Lond. & Yorks. B.	146	" London & Midland	136	Sladen, Craven Bank	152
Royal Oldham Joint Stock Bank	148	Sara McIltey, Metropolitan Bk.	100	(Tu. & Fri.) London & Yorks. Bk.	146
Union Bank of Manchester	100	Scambridge, Barclay & Co.	30	Sliverdals (Tu. F.), Manchester &	
Riabon, N. & S. Wales Bank	144	Scambridge, London & Provincial	100	Liverpool	153
Rugby, Lloyds Bank	172	" Barclay & Co.	30	Simm's Cross, (ecc. S.), Parr's Bk.	177
" National Provincial	175	(W.), Lacons, Youell & Kemp	100	Stittingbourne, London and County	135
" Northamp. Union Bank	132	Scarboro, London & Yorkshire Bk.	146	" Martin's Bank	154
Rugeley, Lloyds Bank	172	" Barclay & Co.	30	Skepness, Capital and Counties	49
" National Provincial	175	" York City and County B. Co.	132	" Stamford, Spald., & Bos. B. Co.	30
Runcorn, Parr's Bank	177	York Union Banking Co.	100	Skelmerdale (Tu.), Lond. & Midd.	136
" Williams Deacon Bank	183	Scilly Islands, Bolitho, Wms. & Co.	123	Skelton (Sat.), National Provincial	175
Rushden, Capital and Counties Bk.	49	" Capital and Counties	49	Skipton, Craven Bank	152
" Northamptonshire Union Bk.	123	" Cornhill Bank	100	" London & Midland	136
Rushmore, Williams Deacon Bank	183	Scoutt (W. P.), Sheffield Un. B. Co.	182	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	132
Ruthin, London and Provincial	100	Southwape (T. F.), *Lincoln & Lindsey	182	Slaiithwaite, Halifax Joint Stock	146
" North and South Wales Bank	144	" Smith, Ellison, & Co.	100	(Fri.), London and Midland	136
Ryde (I. of W.), Capital & Counties	49	" York Cities and County	131	Slayford, Lincoln & Lindsey Bank	182
" National Provincial	175	Seacombe, North & S. Wales Bank	144	" Peacock, Willson, & Co.	132
Rye, Lloyds Bank	132	Seaforth, Barclay & Co.	30	" Stamford, Spald. & Bos. B. Co.	30
" London and County	135	Seaforth, Parr's Bank	177	(M.), Smith, Ellison & Co.	101
Ryhope (Th.), Barclay & Co.	30	" North Western Bank	30	Slough, London and County	135
Saffron Walden, London & County	135	Seaham, Barclay & Co. (Woods)	30	" Woodbridge, Lacy, H. II. & Co.	100
" Barclay & Co.	30	" Harb., Barclay & Co.	30	Small Heath, Lloyds Bank	132
St. Agnes, Cornish Bank	101	Seaton's Quay, (P.) East B. Co.	30	" London & Midland	136
" Devon & Cornwall Bk. Co.	30	Seaton, Wilts & Dorset B. Co.	148	Smethurst, Birm. & Counties B. Co.	132
St. Albans, London & County	132	Seaton, Wilts & Dorset B. Co.	148	" Lloyds Bank	132
" Smith, Marten, & Co.	101	Sedburgh, Bank of Liverpool	100	Sneath (Th.), Leatham, Tew & Co.	30
St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancastr. Bk. Co.	30	" London and Midland	136	(Th.), London and Midland	136
" London & Midland	136	Segefield, North-Eastern B. Co.	100	(Th.), York City & Cnty. B. Co.	132
" Lancs. and Yorks. Bank	144	Selly, York City and County B. Co.	132	Snettisham, London & Provincial	100
St. Asaph (Pri.), Natl. Provincial	175	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	100	(M., P.), Barclay & Co.	30
(Pri.) *North & S. Wales Bank	144	Selly Oak, Lloyds Bank	132	Soham (Tu. K.), Barclay & Co.	30
St. Austell, Bolitho Williams, & Co.	123	" Birmingham Dist. & Counits.	30	(Pri.) Hammond & Co.	61
" Coode, Shilson, & Co.	189	Senhennydd (Tu.), Lloyds Bank	132	Solihull, Lloyds Bank	132
" Cornish Bank	101	Senny Bridge, Birm. & Counties	30	Somerley, Nottingham Jnt. Bk.	109
" Devon & Cornwall Bk. Co.	30	Settle, Yorkshire Banking Co.	182	Somers, Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144
St. Blaise, Cornish Bank	101	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	132	South Bank, Barclay & Co.	30
St. Clears, London and Provincial	100	Sevenoaks, London & County	135	" York City and County B. Co.	132
St. Columb, Bolitho, Wilms., & Co.	123	Shaftesbury, National Provincial	175	South Cave, Yorkshire Bank Co.	123
" Cornish Bank	101	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.	144	South Milford, York Bk. Co.	123
St. David's (Pem.) (W.) Lond. & Prov.	139	Shanklin, Capital and Counties	49	South Molton, Devon & Cornwall	
" Lloyds Bank	132	(M. W. F.), Nat. Prov. Bk.	175	Banking Co.	30
St. Dennis (S.), Cornish Bk.	101	Shap, Whitehaven Joint Stock B. Co.	146	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
St. George (Bristol), Lloyds Bank	132	" London and Midland	136	" National Provincial	175
St. Helens, Parr's Bank	177	Sharpnose Docks, Capital & Counties	49	South Normanton (Tu.), Crompton	100
" London & Midland	136	Sharncliffe, Midland Bk. Co.	100	" London & Midland	136
" Williams Deacon Bank	183	" Union Bk. of Manchester	100	South Pethers, Stuckey, Bk. Co.	132
" Manchester & County	100	Sheffield, London and County	135	South Shields, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.	132
St. Ives (Corn.) Bolitho, Wms. & Co.	123	Sheffield, Birm. & Counties Bk. Co.	30	" National Provincial	175
" Cornish Bank	101	" London and Midland	136	" Barclay & Co. (Woods)	30
" Devon & Cornwall Bank Co.	30	" London and Yorkshire Bank	146	" North Eastern Bank	100
St. Ives (Hunts), Foster & Co.	182	York City and County B. Co.	132	" York City and County Bank	132
" London & County	135	Sheffield Banking Co.	100	South Wigton, Leicestershire B. Co.	144
" Barclay & Co.	30	Sheffield and Hallamsh. Bank	100	Southall, Woodbridge, Lacy H. II. & Co.	100
St. John's Chapel in Weardale,		Sheffield and Roth. Bk. Co.	144	Southern, London & Midland Bank	136
Barclay & Co.	30	Sheffield Union Banking Co.	100	" Lloyds Bank	132
St. Just, Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	123	T. Cook & Son	73	Southampton, Capital and Counties	49
" Cornish Bank	101	Shelley (P.), London and Midland	136	" Grant & Maddison's Union	132
St. Leonards, London and County	135	Shepherd (T. F.), Notm. & Notts B. Co.	144	" National Provincial	175
" Lloyds Bank	132	Shepton Mallet, Wilts and Dorset	144	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144
" Capital and Counties Bank	49	Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	Southboro, (M. W. F.) Lloyds Bank	132
St. Mary Church, Dev. & Corn. B. Co.	30	Sherborne, National Provincial	175	Southern, London & County	135
" Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co.	144	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.	144	" Capital and Counties	49
St. Mary Cray, Martin's Bk.	154	Sherburn-in-Elmet (W.), York City		" Barclay & Co.	30
St. Neots (Tu. Th. & S.), London & Cnty.	135	& County Banking Co.	132	Southminster, Barclay & Co.	30
" Barclay & Co.	30	*York Union Banking Co.	100	Southport, Manch. & L'pool Dist.	153
(Th.) Capital & Counties	49	Sherringham (Tu. Th. S.), Barclays	30	" Adelphi Bank	58
St. Thomas (Devon), Dev. & Corn. B. Co.	30	(S.), Lacons, Youell & Kemp	100	" Mercantile of Lanca.	148
Saltcomb, Devon and Cornwall Bk. Co.	30	Shifnal, Lloyds Bank	132	" London & Midland	136
(Tu. F.), Lond. & Yorks. B.	146	Shildon, York City & County	132	" Williams Deacon Bank	132
" (Tu. F.), Wilts and Dorset	144	" Barclay & Co.	30	" Union Bank of Manchester	100
Sale (Cheshire), Parr's Bank	177	(M. W. F.), National Prov.	175	" Lancs. & Yorkshire Bank	144
" Cunliffe, Brooks, & Co.	42	Shapley, Bradford Old Bank	132	" Manchester & County	100
" Manchester & County	100	Sharncliffe, Lloyds Bank	132	Southsea, Capital and Counties	49
Salford, Manches. & L'pool Dis. Bk.	153	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	100	" Grant & Maddison Union Bk.	100
" Union Bank of Manchester	100	Shipton-under-Wychwood, Metrop.		" National Provincial	175
" Parr's Bank	177	" Bk. of Eng. and Wales	100	" Wilts and Dorset	144
" Williams Deacon Bank	183	Shirehampton, Capital and Counties	49	Southwell, Nottingham & Nts. Bk. Co.	144
Salsbury, National Provincial	175	Shirley, Capital and Counties	49	" Samuel Smith & Co.	101
" Capital and Counties	49	Shoreham, Capital and Counties	49	Southwell, Barclay & Co.	30
" Wilts & Dorset Bk. Co.	144	" London and County	132	" Lacons, Youell, & Kemp	100
Saltash, Hanc. & Buttel & Co.	189	(M. W. F.), Barclay & Co.	132	Sowerby Bridge, Halifax Jnt. Bk. Co.	148
" Bolitho, Williams & Co.	30	Shotton, Birm. & Counties B. Co.	132	" Halifax & Hudd. Un. B. Co.	100
" Devon and Corn. Bk. Co.	30	Shotton, North-Eastern Banking Co.	100	" Lancashire and Yorkshire	144
Saltburn, York City & County B. Co.	132	Shrewsbury, National Provincial	175	Spalding, Capital and Counties	49
(M. W. S.) National Provincial	175	" Birm. and Counties B. Co.	30	" National Provincial	175
Saltley, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W.	100	" Eyton, Burton, & Co.	189	" Stamford, Spalding & Boston	30
Sandbach, Manch. & L'pool D. B. Co.	153	" Lloyds Bank	132	Spenny Moor, Nat. Prov.	175
" Parr's Bank	177				
Sandgate Shncliff. (Op.), Jenner & Co.	135				

<i>Spenny Moor</i> , North-Eastern Bank	100	<i>Sudbury</i> , Oakes, Bevan, T. & Co.	30	<i>Tisbury (M. Th.)</i> , Wilts & Dorset	141
<i>Spisley</i> , Capital and Counties	49	<i>Sunderby</i> , Thomas Ashby & Co.	283	(M. Th.), Nat. Provincial	175
Lincoln and Lindsey Bank	182	<i>Sunderland</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	<i>Tiverton</i> , National Provincial	175
Stamf'd Spalding & Boston B. Co.	30	Lambton & Co.	30	Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
<i>Stankleads</i> , Lanc. & Yorks. Bank	144	National Provincial	175	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
<i>Staford</i> , Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co.	30	North Eastern Banking Co.	100	Fox, Fowler & Co.	30
Lloyds Bank	132	Barclay & Co. (Woods)	30	<i>Toddington (S.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30
Manch. & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co.	153	York City & County Bkg. Co.	132	<i>Todmorden</i> , Man. & Liv. Dist. Bkg. Co.	153
<i>Staines</i> , Thomas Ashby & Co.	283	<i>Sunningdale</i> , T. Ashby & Co.	232	Lancashire & Yorksh. Bkg. Co.	144
London and Provincial	100	London & Provincial	100	<i>Tonlebury</i> , Barclay & Co.	30
<i>Stainland (Th.)</i> , Lanc. and Yorks.	144	<i>Surbillon</i> , London & County	135	<i>Tonbridge</i> , Lloyds Bank	132
<i>Stathes (F.)</i> , North Eastern Bk. Co.	100	London and Provincial	100	London & County	135
(F.), York City & Cnty. B. Co.	132	<i>Sutton (Lanc.)</i> , (Tu. Th. S.), Parr's Bank	177	<i>Tondu</i> , Metrop. B. of Eng. & W.	162
<i>Stabridge (Fr.)</i> , Nat. Provincial	175	<i>Sutton-in-the-Isle</i> , N. & Notts B. Co.	144	<i>Tonypandy</i> , Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales	152
(T. & F.), Will. & Dorset	175	(T. & F.), S. Smith & Co.	201	Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
<i>Statham (M. W. Th. S.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	Crompton & Evans' Un. Bk.	100	(Tu. & S.), Lloyds Bank	132
<i>Stalybridge</i> , Manch. and County Bkg. Co.	299	<i>Sutton-on-Sea (F.)</i> , Cap. & Counties	49	<i>Topham (Tu. F.)</i> , Fox, Fowler & Co.	30
Manch. & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co.	153	<i>Sutton (Surrey)</i> , London and Prov. 100	100	<i>Torquay</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
<i>Stamford</i> , Capital & Counties Bank	100	London & S. Western	142	Lloyds Bank	132
Stamford, Spalding & Bost. B. Co.	30	<i>Sutton Bridge (Linc.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	National Provincial	175
<i>Standish (M. W. S.)</i> , Parr's Bank	177	<i>Sutton Coldfield</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	Vivian, Kitson, & Co.	182
Williams Deacon Bank	223	London & Midland	136	Wilts & Dorset Bkng. Co.	144
<i>Stanford-le-Hope</i> , London & Prov. 100	100	<i>Swadlincote</i> , Leicester. Bankg. Co.	144	<i>Torre</i> , Vivian, Kitson & Co.	182
<i>Stanhope (Tu. & F.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	Burton Union Bank	189	<i>Torrington</i> , National Provincial	175
(Tu. F.), York City & County	132	<i>Swafham</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
<i>Stanley (M. Tu. Th. S.)</i> , Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.	132	<i>Swainsay</i> , Wilts and Dorset	144	Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
North-Eastern Banking Co.	100	<i>Swanley</i> , Martin's Bank	154	<i>Tolland</i> , W. & S. Capital & Counties	49
<i>Stannore</i> , L. and S. West	142	<i>Swansea</i> , Capital and Counties	49	<i>Toines</i> , National Provincial	175
<i>Stanningley</i> , Bradford Old Bank	132	Glamorganshire Banking Co.	30	Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
London & Midland	136	London and Provincial	132	Harris, Bulteel, & Co.	189
<i>Staneld</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	<i>Tottingham (M. & F.)</i> , Lanc. & Yorks. B.	144
<i>Staple Hill</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	London & Midland	136	<i>Towcester</i> , Northants Union Bk.	223
<i>Stapleford (Tu. & F.)</i> , Nott. Joins'tk. 200	200	<i>Swindon</i> , Capital and Counties	49	<i>Towlais (W.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30
<i>Staveley (Tu.)</i> , Crompt. & Evans' Un. 100	100	Lloyds Bank	132	North Eastern B.	100
Bank of Liverpool	100	Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co.	144	<i>Towyn (M. Tu. & F.)</i> , National Prov.	175
(F.), Lancast. B. Co.	30	<i>Swinton</i> , Lanc. & York. B.	144	<i>Trawden (M. W. & S.)</i> , Craven Bank	182
<i>Stevens (M. W. F.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	Williams Deacon Bank	223	<i>Travesslymydd (S.)</i> , N. & S. Wales B.	144
Capital and Counties	49	<i>Syston</i> , Nottingham & District	148	<i>Treacilly</i> , Birmingham & Counties	30
(all. M.), London & County	135	<i>Tadcaster</i> , Bradford Old Bank	132	<i>Tredegar</i> , London & Provincial	100
Barclay & Co.	30	(M. York City & County B. Co.)	132	Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
<i>Stirchley</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	<i>Trefach</i> , Metrop. B. of Eng. & W.	162
Bham. District & Counties	30	<i>Talgarth (Fri.)</i> , Nat. Provincial	175	<i>Trefaron</i> , London & Provincial	100
<i>Stockport</i> , Manchstr. & L'pool Dist.	153	Birm. Dist. & Counties Bk. Co.	30	National Provincial	175
Manchestr. and County	209	<i>Talywain</i> , Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales	152	<i>Treharris</i> , Met. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Mercantile of Lancashire	146	(W.), Lloyds Bank	132	(Tu.), Lloyds Bank	132
Williams Deacon Bank	223	(M.), North & South Wales	144	London & Provincial	100
Union Bank of Manchester	100	<i>Tamworth</i> , National Provincial	175	<i>Treherbert</i> , London & Provincial	100
<i>Stocksbridge (Tu. S.)</i> , Sheffield Un.	182	Lloyds Bank	132	Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
<i>Stockton-on-Tees</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	London and Midland	136	<i>Trekyri</i> , London & Provincial	100
National Provincial	175	<i>Tarporley (Th.)</i> , Nat. Provincial	175	London & Midland	136
North Eastern Banking Co.	100	<i>Tarvin (Th.)</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales	162
York City & County Bank Co.	132	<i>Tattenhall (Tu.)</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	<i>Tring</i> , Thomas Butcher & Sons	182
<i>Stoke Ferry (M. F.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	<i>Taunton</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	<i>Trovebridge</i> , Capital & Counties	49
<i>Stoke-upon-Trent</i> , Manch. & L'pool	153	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144
Birmingham Dist. & Counties	30	Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30	<i>Truro</i> , Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	223
National Provincial	175	Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co.	144	Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
<i>Stokes Croft</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	<i>Tavistock</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Cornish Bank	201
<i>Stokesley</i> , National Provincial	175	Dingl. & Co. (Berwick)	209	<i>Timbridge Wells</i> , London & County	135
York City and County Bk. Co.	132	Fox, Fowler, & Co.	132	Lloyds Bank	132
<i>Stone (Staff.)</i> , National Provincial	175	<i>Teddington</i> , London & Provincial	100	Barclay & Co.	30
Manch. & Liv. Div. Bkg. Co.	153	<i>Tetmouthe</i> , National Provincial	175	<i>Funstall</i> , Manch. & Liv. Dist. B. Co.	153
<i>Stonesome (Devon)</i> , Cornish Bank	201	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	National Provincial	175
Devon & Cornwall Bank Co.	30	Capital and Counties	49	<i>Furton (M. W. F.)</i> , Wms. Deacon B.	223
Harris, Bulteel, & Co.	189	<i>Tenbury</i> , Berwick & Co. (Lechmere)	189	<i>Turbot (M.)</i> , Sheffield Un. Bk. Co.	182
(M. W. F.), Lloyds Bank	132	Lloyds Bank	132	Beckett & Co.	100
(Gloster), Capital and Counties	49	<i>Tenby</i> , London and Provincial	100	<i>Tyldesley</i> , Union B. of Manchester	100
(W.) National Provincial	175	National Provincial	175	Parr's Bank	177
<i>Stony Stratford</i> , Bartlett & Co.	144	<i>Tenterden</i> , London and County	135	Manchester and County	209
Bucks and Oxon Union Bank	144	Lloyds Bank	132	<i>Tynemouth</i> , Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.	132
(Tu. F.), London and County	135	<i>Tisbury</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	<i>Tynewydd</i> , Met. B. of Eng. & Wales	154
<i>Storrington (M. Th.)</i> , Cap. & Count.	49	<i>Tewkesbury</i> , Capital & Counties	49	London & Provincial	100
<i>Stourbridge</i> , London & Midland Bk.	136	London & S. Western	142	<i>Uckfield</i> , Barclay & Co.	30
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	<i>Thames</i> , Bucks and Oxon Union B.	144	<i>Uffington (W. S.)</i> , Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
<i>Stourport</i> , Lanc. & Yorks. B.	162	Cobb, Bartlett, & Co.	144	(M.), Bucks & Banking Co.	189
<i>Stowmarket</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	(Tu. & F.) London & County	135	<i>Ulverston</i> , Lancast. Banking Co.	30
Oakes, Bevan, T. & Co.	30	<i>Theford</i> , Oakes, Bevan, T. & Co.	30	Bank of Liverpool	100
<i>Stow-on-the-Wold</i> , Cap. & Co. B.	49	Barclay & Co.	30	Cumberland Un. B. Co.	30
<i>Stradbroke (F.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30	<i>Thirsk</i> , Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	<i>Uppermill</i> , Manch. & County Bk.	209
<i>Strandways</i> , Williams Deacon Bk.	223	York Union Banking Co.	100	<i>Uppingham</i> , Stamf'd, Spald. & Bost.	30
Union Bank of Manchester	100	York City & County Bkg. Co.	132	Leicestershire Banking Co.	144
<i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> , Lloyds Bank	132	<i>Thornaby-on-Tees</i> , Nat. Provin. B.	175	Lechmere & Co. (Berwick)	189
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Barclay & Co.	30	<i>Upwell (F.)</i> , Barclay & Co.	30
<i>Stratton</i> , Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	223	<i>Thornbury</i> , Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.	144	<i>Urston</i> , Williams Deacon	223
Dingley & Co.	209	Beckett & Co.	100	Usk, London & Provincial Bk.	100
<i>Street (Tu. & F.)</i> , Stuckey's Bkg. Co.	223	<i>Thornes (W. F.)</i> , Yorkshire Bkg. Co.	223	Capital & Counties	49
Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144	<i>Thornthorpe (Bradford)</i> , Bradford Old B.	132	<i>Uttenseter</i> , Birm. & Counties B. Co.	30
<i>Stretford</i> , Williams Deacon Bank	223	<i>Thorpington</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Burton Union Bank	189
<i>Stroud</i> , Capital and Counties	49	<i>Thrapston</i> , Northampton. Un. B.	223	<i>Uxbridge</i> , London & County	132
Lloyds Bank	132	Stamf'd, Snauld, & Bost. B. Co.	132	Woodbridge, Lanc. H. H. & Co.	135
Wilts and Dorset	175	<i>Thurleston</i> , Sheffield Union Bk. Co.	182	<i>Venstor</i> , Capital & Counties	49
<i>Studley</i> , Met. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	<i>Tidwell (Tu.)</i> , Crompton & Evans' Un.	100	National Provincial	175
<i>Sturminster</i> , Wilts and Dorset	223	<i>Tidwell</i> , Manchester & County B.	209	<i>Wadebridge</i> , Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	223
(exc. Fr.) National Provin.	175	<i>Tipton</i> , Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co.	30	Cornish Bank	201
<i>Sturbury</i> , Barclay & Co.	30			Capital and Counties	9
(M. Th.), London & County	135				

Wainfleet, Capital and Counties . . . 49	West Hartlepool, Nat. Prov. Bank . . . 175	Wirksworth, Moore & Robinson's B. 201
Walden, Stamford, Spalding, & Boston Co. . . 30	York City & County Bkg. Co. . . 132	Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 100
Wakefield, Leatham, Tew, & Co. . . 30	West Kirby, N. & S. Wales B. . . 144	Wisebeck, Barclay & Co. . . 30
London & Midland . . . 136	Bank of Liverpool . . . 100	(Th. S.), Lacons, Youell & Kemp . . . 100
Wakefield & Barnsley (Th.) Bk. 100	West Malton (F.), London & County . . . 135	National Provincial . . . 175
York City & County Bkg. Co. . . 132	West Mersey, Barclay & Co. . . 30	Witham, Barclay & Co. . . 175
Walkden, Manchester & County . . . 227	Westbourne, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. . . 144	Widheridge (W. F.), Fox, Fowler, & Co. . . 30
Williams Deacon Bank . . . 227	National Provincial . . . 175	*National Provincial . . . 175
Wallasey, N. & S. Wales . . . 144	Westbury, (W. H.) Wilts & Dorset . . . 144	Withington, Manch. & County B. . . 200
Wallington, Hedges, Wells, & Co. 144	Capital & Counties . . . 49	Withy Grove, Man. & L. Dis. B. Co. 153
London & County . . . 135	Westham, London & County . . . 135	Manchester & County . . . 200
Wallingford, London & Sth. West . 142	Westgate-on-Sea, Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Winley (Oxon), Gillett & Co. . . 100
Walsand, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132	Westhoughton, Manch. & County . . . 200	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales . . . 102
Walsell, Lond. & Midland Bank . . . 136	Parr's Bank . . . 177	Wivelicombe, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. . . 189
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Weston-super-Mare, Stuckey's B. Co. 189	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. . . 144
Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 132	Capital & Counties . . . 49	Woburn (F.), *Barclay & Co. . . 30
Birm. & Dist. Cnties. Bkg. Co. 62	Fox, Fowler, & Co. . . 30	(Fri.), London & County . . . 135
T. Cook & Son . . . 73	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. . . 144	Woburn Sands (F.), Barclay & Co. . . 30
Walden (W. & F.), Lanc. & Yrks. B. 144	Wetherby, Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	London & County . . . 135
Walsingham (Th.), Barclay & Co. . . 30	Knaresborough & Claro Bkg. Co. 132	Woking, T. Ashby & Co. . . 223
Watson (L'pool), Bk. of Liverpool . . . 100	Wetheringale, London & County . . . 135	Capital & Counties . . . 49
North & South Wales . . . 144	Weymouth, Capital & Counties . . . 49	Wokingham, J. & C. Simonds & Co. 223
Watson-on-Nass (Th.), Barclay & Co. 30	*Stucker's Banking Co. . . 189	London & County . . . 135
Watson-on-Thames, T. Ashby & Co. 223	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. . . 144	Wollaston (F.), Northampton Un. . . 223
Winstead, L. & S. West . . . 142	Whaley Bridge (M., W. F.), Manch. & County Bank . . . 200	Wollingham, Barclay & Co. . . 30
Wantage, London & County . . . 135	Whalley (Th., F.), Manch. & County 200	Wolstanton (M. F.), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. . . 153
Wardle (Th.), Oldham J. C. Stek. Bk. 148	Whetstone, L. & S. West . . . 142	Wolverhampton, Birm. & Cnties. B. Co. 30
Ware, London & County . . . 135	Whitely, National Provincial . . . 175	London & County . . . 100
Wareham, National Provincial . . . 175	York City & County Bkg. Co. . . 132	Lloyds Bank . . . 132
Wilts and Dorset . . . 223	York Union Banking Co. . . 100	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 102
Wark (W.), Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132	Whitley (Northumb.), Barclay & Co. (Woode) . . . 30	T. Cook & Son . . . 73
(W.), North-East Banking Co. 100	York City & County Bank . . . 132	Wolverton (Sat.), Bucks. & Oxon. Un. 144
Warkworth, N.-E. Bkg. Co. . . 100	Whitchurch (Salop), Nat. Provincial 175	(H.), Barclay & Co. . . 30
Warminster, Capital & Counties . . . 49	Whitchurch, Lanc. & Yorks. Bk. Co. . . 144	Wombwell, London & Yorks. . . 146
Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. . . 144	Lloyds Bank . . . 100	Woburn, Birm. & Cnties. Union 100
Warrington, Leatham, Tew, & Co. 153	Whitefield, Lanc. & Yorks. Bank . . . 144	Woodbridge, Bacon Cobbold & Co. 88, 100
Manch. & Liverp. Dist. B. Co. 153	Whitehaven, Bank of Whitehaven . . . 100	Barclay & Co. . . 30
Parr's Bank . . . 177	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. . . 30	Woodhall Spa (M. & Th.), Cap. & Cties. 49
Union Bank of Manchester . . . 100	Clydesdale Bank . . . 60	Woodhouse (Sheff.), York City & Cnty. 132
National Provincial . . . 175	Whitehaven Joint Stock B. Co. 148	Woodley, Un. Bank of Manchester 100
Warwick, Lond. & Midland Bank 136	Whitland (Th., F.), *Lloyds Bank 132	Woodstock, Gillett & Co. . . 100
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Whitstable, Hammond & Co. . . 100	Woodville (Th. F.), Leicestersh. B. Co. 144
Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 102	Whittington Moor (Th.), Crompton & Evans' Union Bank . . . 100	(Th. & F.), Burton Union Bank 223
Washford, *Stuckey's Bkg. Co. . . 189	Whittle-le-Woods (Th. Th) Wms. Deacon . . . 223	Woolacombe Bay, Dev. & Corn. B. Co. 30
Watchet (Th. F.), Fox, Fowler, & Co. 30	Whitlessa, Barclay & Co. . . 30	Wooler, British Linen Co. . . 40
*Stuckey's Banking Co. . . 189	(Th. & F.), Nat. Provincial . . . 175	North-Eastern Bank . . . 100
(Wed.), Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Whitchurch, Manch. & L'pool. Dist. 153	Woolton, Bank of Liverpool . . . 100
Waterfoot, Lanc. & Yorksh. Bk. 144	Union Bank of Manchester . . . 100	Woolwich, Capital and Counties . . . 49
Manchester & County . . . 200	Wickham Market (M.), Bacon, Cobbold, Tomeloch & Co. . . 88, 100	London and Provincial . . . 100
Waterhead, Mercantile of Lanc. . . 148	(F.), Barclay & Co. . . 30	Woolwich, Barclay & Co. . . 100
Waterloo (Lanc.), Parr's Bank . . . 100	Widnes, Parr's Bank . . . 177	Woolwich, Barrett, Bisset and Cties. 49
Bank of Liverpool . . . 100	Mercantile B. of Lanc. . . 148	Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co. . . 144
N. Western Bank . . . 30	Wigan, Parr's Bank . . . 177	Wooler, Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) 89
Waterlooville (M. W. S.), Cap. & Co. 49	Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. . . 153	Lloyds Bank . . . 132
Watford, London & County . . . 135	Manch. & County Bk. . . 200	Met. Bk. of Eng. & Wales . . . 102
London & South Western . . . 142	Williams Deacon Bk. . . 223	National Provincial . . . 175
Bucks & Oxon Union Bank . . . 144	Wigton, Bank of Whitehaven . . . 100	Workington, Bank of Whitehaven 200
Wath (Rotherham), (M. Tu. Th. F.). York City & County . . . 132	Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 193	London & Midland . . . 136
Watlington (W.), Bucks & Oxon U. B. 144	Cumberland Union Bk. Co. . . 30	Clydesdale Bank . . . 60
Watton (Norf.), (W.), Nat. Provincial 175	Willeshall, Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. . . 30
Barclay & Co. . . 30	Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales . . . 102	Woopack, Beckett & Co. . . 100
Waverley, Bank of Liverpool . . . 100	Willington (M.), York City & Cnty. 132	Nottingham & Notts Bk. Co. 144
Wadestown, Bucks and Oxon . . . 144	North Eastern Banking Co. . . 100	Worthing, Capital and Counties . . . 49
Wadsworth (W. F.), Stuckey's B. Co. 189	Willington Quay (M. & F.), York City & County Banking Co. . . 132	London and County . . . 135
(M. & Th.), Wilts & Dorset Bk. 144	Williton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. . . 189	Wotton-un-Edge, Lloyds Bank . . . 132
Wadnesbury, Lond. & Midland Bk. 144	Wilmot, Union B. of Manch. . . 100	National Provincial . . . 175
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Wilden, Bradford Old Bank . . . 132	Wrentham, Barclay & Co. . . 30
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales . . . 102	Wilton (M. & Th.), Wilts & Dorset 144	Wrexham, National Provincial . . . 175
Wedon (Sat.), Northants Un. . . 262	Wimbome, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	North & South Wales Bank . . . 144
Wellington, Leicestershire B. Co. 144	National Provincial . . . 175	Parr's Bank . . . 227
Northampton's Un. B. . . 223	Wincanton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. . . 189	Lloyds Bank . . . 132
Capital & Counties B. . . 49	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144	Wrotham (F.), London & County . . . 135
Watlington (Salop), Bir. Dis. & Cos. Bk. 30	Wincoburn, Capital & Counties . . . 49	Wymondham (exc. S.), Barclay & Co. 30
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Wincoburn, London & County . . . 135	Yarmouth (I. W.), (Th. & F.), Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. . . 144
(Som.), Stuckey's B. Co. . . 189	Capital & Counties . . . 49	Yarmouth (Norfolk), Barclay & Co. 30
Fox, Fowler, & Co. . . 30	Prescott, Dimsdale, & Co. . . 223	Lacons, Youell, & Kemp . . . 100
Wells (Norfolk), Barclay & Co. . . 30	Windermer, Lancaster Bkng. Co. 30	London & Provincial . . . 100
London & Provincial . . . 100	Bank of Liverpool . . . 100	National Provincial . . . 175
(Somerset), Stuckey's Banking Co. . . 189	Windsor, London & County . . . 135	Yatton (M.), Stuckey's B. Co. . . 189
Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. . . 144	Neville Reid & Co. . . 223	(M. & F.), Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
Wishpool, N. & S. Wales Bank . . . 144	Woodbridge Lacy, H. H. & Co. 100	Yeading, Bradford Old Bank . . . 132
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Wingate (Th.), York City & County 132	Yorkshire Banking Co. . . 223
Wicheyn (F.), Barclay & Co. . . 30	Winstrod, Union Bk. of Manch. . . 100	Yeovil, Stuckey's Banking Co. . . 189
Wem, National Provincial . . . 175	*National Provincial . . . 175	Capital and Counties . . . 49
Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co. . . 30	Parr's Bank . . . 177	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
Wemley, L. & S. West . . . 142	Winstow (W. & S.), Bartlett & Co. 144	Wynshul, London & Midland . . . 136
Wesley, Capital & Counties . . . 49	Bucks & Oxon Union Bank . . . 144	London & Provincial . . . 100
Lloyds Bank . . . 132	Winsterton (W.), York City & Cnty. 132	York, Beckett & Co. . . 100
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales . . . 102	Winton, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. . . 144	National Provincial . . . 175
West Hartlepool, N.-Eastn. Bk. Co. 100		Yorkshire Banking Co. . . 223
Barclay & Co. . . 30		York City & County Bkg. Co. . . 132
		York Union Banking Co. . . 100
		York Town (Surry), J. & C. Simonds 223
		Yosford (M. & F.), Barclay & Co. 30
		Yatalyfera, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W. 102

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Bank of Scotland.—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, Bank-st. (9 branches). *London Branch*, 19 Bishopsgate-st. Within. *E.C. Branches*: Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Airdrie, Annan, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchtermuchty, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beaulieu, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Buchlyvie, Calder, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cumnock, Denny, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dundkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Eskbank (Dunkeith), Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Gatehouse, Glasgow (12 branches), Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Innerleithen, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcubright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lamlash, 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, Uddingston, West Linton, Wick.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—*Head Office*, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-sq. (8 branches). *London Branch*, Bishopsgate street Within. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Alyth, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ayton, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Bowmore (Islay), Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, Buckhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Catrine, Coatbridge, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmeilnongton, Doune, Drymen, Dumfries, Dundee (6 3 branches), Dunfermline, Duns, Fochabers, Elgin, Eyemouth, Forfar, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Girvan, Glamis, Glasgow (17 branches), Govan, Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kilmaccolm, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kinross, Kircaldy, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Lochee, Lockerby, Markinch, Maryhill, Maybole, Meikle Melrose, Monro, Munkloch, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newhaven (Edin.), Newmilns, Newtown St. Boswells, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth (2 branches), Port Ellen (Islay), Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Stewarton, Stirling, Strathaven, Taynuilt, Tighnabruich, Tranent, Wishaw.

British Linen Company Bank.—*Head Office*, 38, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh (7 branches). *London Office*: 41, Lombard-street, E.C. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria (Dumbartonshire), Annan, Arbroath, Ayr, Balfour, Berwick, Brechin, Broxburn, Carlisle, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Crieff, Cupar (Fife), Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Duns, Elgin, Faldreath, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow (24 district branches), Golspie Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kinross, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Langholm, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Mel-

rose, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newcastleton, Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Port William, Renfrew, Sanquhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stronach, Stranraer, Tain, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Uddingston, Wick, Wigtown, Wishaw, Wooler (2 sub-branches).

Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, George-st. (11 City branches). *London Office*: 62, Lombard Street. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Abington, Alloa, Alness, Annan, Anstruther, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Ayton, Ballantrae, Balmacra (Lochalsh), Banff, Beaulieu, Beith, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Bonhill, Bonnybridge, Buchhaven, Buchanan, Island, Callander, Cambuslang, Campbeltown, Carnwath, Castletown (Caithness), Chirnside, Coatbridge, Colinsburgh, Comrie, Crail, Crieff, Cromarty, Cupar, Dalbeattie, Dalkeith, Douglas (Lanarkshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Earlston, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 12 branches), Grangemouth, Greenock (2 branches), Haddington, Hawick, Hawick, Inverordon, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcubright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kyle (Lochalsh), Lanark, Leith (2 branches), Lenzie, Lerwick, Leven, Linlithgow, Lochboisdale (South Uist), Lockerbie, Lybster, Markinch, Mauchline, Maybole, Melrose, Montrose, Musselburgh, Newburgh (Fifehead), Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Pathhead (Kirkcaldy), Port Glasgow, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Pollokshaws, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, Selkirk, Shotts, Stirling, Stranraer, Stronness, Tain, Thurso, Turfiff, West Calder, West Kilbride, Whitburn, Wick, Wishaw.

National Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Edinburgh*, 42, St. Andrew-sq. (10 branches). *London Office*: 21, Nicholas lane. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Anstruther, Ayr, Banff, Bathgate, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Brechin, Burntisland, Carluke, Castle-Douglas, Cellardyke, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 13 branches), Glenluce, Govan, Govan, Greenock, Greenock, Hawick, Inverary, Inverness, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Pathhead (Kirkcaldy), Kirkcubright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largs, Leith, Leven, Lochmaben, Lochwinnoch, Montrose, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Pittenweem, Portobello, Portree, Rutherglen, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stronness, Thurso, Ullapool, Whithorn, Wigtown.

Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Offices*: 2 Glasgow, 10, Ingram-st. (14 branches); in Edinburgh, George-st. (20 branches). *London Office*: 62, Cornhill. *Branches*: Aberdeen (3 branches), Aberfeldy, Abergour, Alloa, Alva, Ardrossan, Auchtermuchty, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchoy, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blair-Athole, Blairgowrie,

Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Castle-Douglas, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Balbathie, Dalry (Galloway), Darvel, Doune, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunning, Dunoon, Edzell, Elgin, Ellon, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Galston, Gatehouse, Girvan, Gourcock, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Huntly, Inverary, Inverness, Inverurie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kincardine, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Ladybank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Lerwick, Leith, Lochgelly, Lochlinhead, Macduff, Maybole, Menzies, Millport, Moffat, Moniaive, New Aberdeen, New Pittligo, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Rosehearty, St. Margaret's Hope (Orkney), Scalloway (Shetland), Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Strachur (Lochfyne), Stranraer, Strathaven, Stromness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Tullincroich, Troon, Turfiff, Wick.

Clydesdale Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow (57 branches). *London Office*: 30, Lombard-street, E.C. *Branches*: Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchincleuch, Ayr, Baillieston, Beith, Bellshill, Blantyre, Borrowstounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Bridge of Weir, Campbeltown, Carlisle, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Darvel, Denny, Dollar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunlop, Dunoon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Edinburgh (6 branches), Falkirk, Garthweston, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Holytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Kilbrack, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Loch, Largs, Leith, Lochinhead, Lockerbie, Midcalder, Milnathort, Motherwell, Muirkirk, Neilston, New Galloway, Newmilns, Newport (Fifehead), Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweem, Pollokshaws, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestwick, Renton, Rothesay, St. Andrews, South Queensferry, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strone, Tullibouly, Tollymore, Wemyss Bay, West Kilbride, Whitehaven, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington.

Town and County Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, Aberdeen, 62, Union-st. (5 branches). *Branches*: Alford, Alyth, Auchincleuch, Auchnagath, Baden-schoth, Ballater, Banchoy, Banff, Bervie, Brora, Buckie, Castletown (Caithness), Craigellachie, Cumnock, Dornoch, Dufftown, Dundee, Durno-Pitcaule, Echt, Elgin, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Hopeman, Huntly, Insh, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kennay, Kildrumly, Laurencekirk, Lybster, Methlick, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh (Aberdeen), New Deer, Newmill (Keith), Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Rhynie, Rothes, Stonehaven, Stradon, Strickland, Tarland, Tarras, Thurso, Tomintoul, Torphichen, Turfiff, Uduy, Wick, Woodside (Aberdeen). *London Agents*: Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

North of Scotland Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, Aberdeen (6 branches), *Branches*: Aberchirder, Abergour, Aboyne, Alford, Auchincleuch,

Ballater, Banochry, Banff, Berwie, Blairgowrie, Broughty Ferry, Buckie, Carnoustie, Crief, Cullen, Duftoun, Dundee, Elgin, Ellon, Fettercairn, Fife-Keith, Frazerburgh, Frickheim, Gardenstown, Glenlivet, Huntly, Insh, Invergordon, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kintore, Laurencekirk, Lerwick, Loches, Longside, Lomnay, Lumphannan, Lumsden, Macduff, Methlick, Montrose, New

Deer, New Maud, Oban, Old Deer, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, Port Erroll, Portree, Portsoy, Rhynie, Rothes, Sauchen (Cluny), Stonehaven, Strichen, Tain, Tayport, Tobermory, Turfiff, Wick. *Agents in London:* Barclay & Co., Limited, and the Union Bank of London, Limited.

Caledonian Banking Co., Limited.—
Head Office, Inverness. Branches:

Avoch, Bonar-Bridge, Burghhead, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Elgin, Forres, Fort Augustus, Fortrose, Gairloch, Garmouth, Glen-Urquhart, Grantown, Halkirk, Hopeman, Invergarry, Kingussie, Lairg, Lochcarron, Lochmaddy, Nairn, Portree, Rothes, Stornoway, Strathpeffer. *Agents in London, Bank of Scotland.*

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

PRIVATE BANKS IN DUBLIN.

BOYLE, LAW, MURRAY & Co.—35, College-green. *London Agents:* Williams Deacon & Manchester & Salford. **GUINNESS, MAHON, & Co.**—College-green. *London Agents,* Parr's Bank, Limited.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Bank of Ireland.—Head Office, College-green, Dublin. *Branches:* Arklow, Armagh, Bagnalstown, Balliboy, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinroche, Bangor, Bandon, Belfast, Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Gorey, Kilsbegan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mountbellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh, Portadown, Queenstown, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal. *2 Sub-Branches.* *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co. **Eibernian Bank, Limited.—Head Office,** Dublin, 27, College-green. (3 branches). *Branches:* Abbeyfeale, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderin, Ballybofey, Bray, Cookstown, Cork, Drogheda, Dundalk, Edenderry, Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Loughrea, Mohill, Monaghan, Monasterevan, Mullingar, Naas, Navan, Newbridge, Oldcastle, Parsonstown, Portlanna, Rathfriland, Strabane, Swinford, Thomastown, Tubbercurry, Tullamore, Wicklow. *26 Sub-Branches.* *London Agents:* Lloyds Bank.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited.—Head Office, Foster-place, Dublin. *Branches,* 23 and 24, Arran-quay, 63 and 64, Upper Sackville-street, 54, Lower Baginot-street, 14 and 15, Cornmarket, 102, Upper George-street, Kingstown, 46, North Wall, 76, Rathmines-road, and Dalkey (T. & F.). *London Agents:* The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Cork. *Branches:* Bandon, Bantry, Bruff, Buttevant, Cahirciveen, Castletown Bere, Charleville, Drogheda, Drumcollogher, Dublin (3 branches), Dungarvan, Dunlavin, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Fethard

(Co. Tipperary), Hospital, Kunnare, Kildysart, Kilfinane, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Lismore, Macroom, Maryborough, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket (Co. Cork), Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Talloow, Tarbert, Thurles, Tipperary, Waterford. *13 Sub-branches.* *London Agents:* Union Bank of London. **Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd.—Head Office,** 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Offices,* 5, College-street, and 66, Capel-street. *Branches:* Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballinacorney, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clogheen, Clonmel, Coleraine, Coothill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennisfallen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Kilrush, Kinsale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Parsonstown, Skibbereen, Sligo, Strabane, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal. *12 Sub-branches.*

National Bank.—Head Office, 13, Old Broad-st., London. *Dublin Offices,* 32, College-green, and Great Britain Street. *Branches:* Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Balinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir, Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castle-comer, Castleisland, Castlereagh, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore (Co. Galway), Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennistymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Graigue-na-Managh, Headford, Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilrush, Kings-town, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Millstreet (Co. Cork), Miltoot, Malbay, Mitchelstown, Monte, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), New Ross, Newtownberry, Parsonstown, Portlanna, Rathkeale, Rathmines, Dublin, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. *10 Sub-Branches.*

Northern Banking Company, Ltd.—Head Office, Belfast (3 branches). *Branches:* Armagh, Bailieborough, Balbriggan, Ballinamore, Ballybay, Ballybofey, Ballycarr, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballinmena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Bray, Carradonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewells, Claudy, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore (Co. Down), Dublin (2 branches), Duncuvin, Dungleigh, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Killea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtown-stewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Strokestown, Virginia. *19 Sub-branches.* *London Agents:* Glynn, Mills & Co., and Barclay & Co., Limited.

Belfast Banking Company, Limited.—Head Office, Belfast (2 branches). *Branches:* Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymore, Ballyshannon, Bangor (Co. Down), Bushmills, Castleblaney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dublin (2 branches), Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Killeel, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Monaghan, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portlerragh, Portrush, Rathfriland, Rathgar, Saintfield, Sligo, Strabane, Tandragee. *13 Sub-branches.* *London Agents:* Union Bank of London, Limited.

Ulster Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Belfast (2 branches). *Branches:* Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aucknacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballynure, Ballyjamesduff, Ballinena, Ballymore, Ballymote, Banbridge, Beldurbet, Blackrock, Carrickmacross, Castledearg, Castlepollard, Castlereagh, Cavan, Clones, Cookstown, Cootehill, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore (Co. Tyrone), Dublin (3 branches), Dundalk, Edenderry (King's Co.), Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Killybegs, Larne, Letterkenny, Lisburn, Lisnaskea, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorbennet, Monaghan, Mullingar, Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Stewartstown, Strabane, Trim, Tuam, Tullamore, Westport. *67 Sub-branches.* *London Agents,* London & Westminster Bank, Ltd., and Prescott, Dimsdale & Co., Ltd.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

* The numbers given in the following List refer to the London Office or to Banks in London on which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 293-6. The addresses there given are the Head Offices in London. Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.

Aalesund.—Aalesund Kreditbank, 128, Aabelvde.—Monchaux & Bignon, 75, Aberdeen (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 202, Acapulco.—London B. of Mexico, 145, Acera.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa. **Adalia.**—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117, Aden.—Imp. Ottoman, 117, Aden.—Aden (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 202,

Adelaide (S. Aus.).—B. of Australasia, 26; Eng. Soot & Aust. B., 93; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 106; Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of Adelaide, 12; B. of N. Zea., 24; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, 134, Adelaide.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23,

Aden.—National Bank of India, 172, Adranople.—Imp. Ottoman B., 117, Agen.—Société Gén. 202; B. de France; Compt. Nat., 71, Agra.—Agra Bk., 1; Bk. of Bengal, 15, Agua Calientes.—Lon. B. of Mex. 125, Ahmedabad.—Bk. of Bombay, 77, Adin.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117,

Aixevillers.—Soc. Gén., 202.
Aix-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône).—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71; Soc. Gén., 202.
Aix-la-Chapelle.—Aachener Dis. Co., 84
Aix-les-Bains.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Ajaccio.—J. Bozzo Costa.
Akaroa.—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Akola.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Akyab.—Bank of Bengal, 75.
Alais.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Albany (W. Aust.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 202; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 159; West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Albi.—Société Générale, 202.
Albion Park (N. S. W.).—Eng. Soot, & Aust. 33; Com. E. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Albion (Queens.).—Quail. Nat. B., 24.
Albury.—B. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australasia, 15; Australian Jt. S. B., 13.
Aldinga.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Alençon.—Société Générale, 202.
Alpena.—Imp. Ottoman B., 117.
Alexandria (N. Z.).—Bank of N. Z., 24.
Alexandria (Vic.).—Un. B. of Aust., 202; Nat. B. of Aust., 202.
Alexandria.—B. of Egypt, 20; Crédit Lyon., 77; Anglo-Egyptian B., 9; Imp. Ottoman B., 117; L. Müller, 72; Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), 73.
Algiers.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Allice.—Carey & Co.
Allice.—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 203.
Alivak, North (Oape).—Bk. of Africa, 15; Stand. B. of South Africa, 203.
Allahabad.—Bk. of Bengal, 75; Allahabad Bank, 202.
Allendale.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 159.
Allinton (Ont.).—Bk. of Hamilton, 175.
Allora.—Australian Joint St. Bk., 13; Queensland Nat. B., 124.
Almonte (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22.
Amberley.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Amberst.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 193; Halifax Banking Co., 177; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Amiens.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Comptoir, 71.
Amoy.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112; Nat. B. of China, 179.
Anstrati.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Amsterdam.—Determeyer Westling & Son, 125; B. de Paris et Pays B., 128; Netherland Trading Soc., 209; Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., 112; Amsterdamse B., 125.
Ancona.—L. Claassen, 209; R. Almagia.
Annapolis.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 159; Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Anvers.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
Anopolis.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat., 71.
Annapolis.—Union Bk. of Halifax, 144; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.
Anney.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Annoy.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
Antipontes.—Merchants' Bank, 26; Halifax Banking Co., 177.
Antigua.—Colonia Bank, 65.
Antigua.—London Bk. of Mexico, 245; Bank of Tampac & Lond. 26.
Anwerp.—H. A. de Bary & Co., 209; B. d'Anvers, 144; B. Centrale Anversoise, 128; C. de Browne & Co., 124.
Appita Yarrowie.—Eng. Soot, & Aust., 93.
Apt.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Araru (Vic.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29.
Aralapu.—Nat. Bk. N. Zea., 129.
Arachon.—Eng. Bk. Fredk. Undap, 71.
Archangel.—Russian Bank, 195.
Archipel.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 245.
Argentan.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Arica.—London B. of Mexico, 245.
Aries.—Société Générale, 202.
Armentières.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Armidale.—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 13; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.

Arnprior.—Bank of Ottawa, 177.
Arrola (N. Z.).—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
Arros.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Arundel.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Ascot Vale.—Eng. Soot, and Aust., 93.
Ashburton (N. Z.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 202; Bk. of N. Zealand, 24; Bk. of Australasia, 15; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Ashfield.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
Ashurst.—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Asmers.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Athens.—Ionian B., 119; Société Ottomane, 205; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Athens.—Société Générale, 202.
Auburn.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 159.
Auch.—Société Générale, 202.
Auckland.—B. of Australasia, 15; B. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Union B. of Australasia, 202; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Augsburg.—Friedr. Schmid & Co., 112.
Auray.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Aurillac.—Société Générale, 202.
Aurifer (Newada).—Bank of Aust. & N. Z., 24.
Auzerra.—Société Générale, 202.
Avenel.—Com. B. of Australasia, 70.
Avignon.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Ly., 77.
Avon.—Bank of Victoria, 29.
Aylmer (Ontario).—Molson's Bk., 177; Traders Bank of Canada, 173.
Bacchos Marsh.—N. B. Australasia, 159.
Baden (Suisse).—Soc. of Baden.
Baden-Baden.—G. Müller & Cons., 112; F. S. Meyer, 75; Meyer & Diss, 209.
Badst.—Imp. Ott., 117.
Bahia.—B. de Luchoa, 112.
Bahia.—London & Brazil B., 133; Banco Mercantile de Bahia, 135; Brit. B. of S. Am. 39; B. de Bahia, 125.
Bairnsdale.—B. of Victoria, 29; Bk. of Australasia, 15; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Nat. B. of Australasia, 159; Col. B. of Australasia, 148.
Balcitua.—Nat. B. New Zealand, 172; Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Balkan.—Com. Bank of Australasia, 70.
Balrath (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 15; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Union B. of Australasia, 202; B. of Victoria, 29; Lon. B. of Australasia, 147; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 159; Com. B. of Australasia, 70; City of Melbourne B., 59; Eng. Soot, & Aust., 93.
Balrath (N. S. W.).—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 13; Com. Bkg. Co. Sydney, 69.
Baltimore.—B. of New South Wales, 23; Eng. Soot, & Aust. Bk., 93.
Balrath.—Australian Jt. Stock, 13.
Baltimore.—Alex. Brown & Sons, 45.
Bangalore.—B. of Madras, 21; Agr. B., 1.
Bangkok.—Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Ch. B. of India, 43, 53.
Bar-le-duc.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Barbados.—Colonial Bank, 65.
Barborton.—Bank of Africa, 15; Stand. Bank of S. A., 202; Natal Bk., 157; National Bank, 172.
Barco.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 124; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Barcelona.—Crédit Lyon., 77.
Barkely.—B. of Upper India, 209.
Barkely East.—Stand. Bk. S. Afr., 203.
Barnedman.—B. of N. S. W., 23.
Barmen.—Barmser Bk. Verein, 10.
Barra (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Barris.—B. of Toronto, 25; Canad. B. of Commerce, 26.
Basil.—Banque Jédérale, 77.
Batavia.—Ch. B. of India, 43; Merc. Bk. of India, 150; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 112; Netherland. Trad. Soc., 209.
Bathurst (N. S. W.).—Australian J. S. B., 13; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. E. of Sydney, 69; City B. of Sydney, 148; B. of Australasia, 15.
Bayonne.—Société Générale, 202.

Beaconsfield.—Stand. B. of S. Af., 203.
Beaufort (Victoria).—B. of Victoria, 29.
Beaufort West (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.
Beaune.—Créd. Ly., 77; Compt. Nat., 71; Soc. Générale, 202.
Beaupais.—Société Générale, 202.
Bedford (S. Afr.).—Std. Bk. S. Afr., 203.
Becc.—Lon. B. of Aust., 147.
Bechworth (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 15; B. of N. S. W., 23; B. of Vic., 29.
Becligh (Queensl.).—Q. Nat. Bk., 124.
Bega.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Aust. J. S. B., 13.
Berck.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Berck.—National Bank, 172.
Berford.—Société Générale, 202.
Bellary.—Bank of Madras, 21.
Belleville.—Bnk. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60; Bk. of Com., 26; Dominion B., 173.
Belleville-sur-Saone.—Crédit Lyon., 77.
Bellingon.—Coru. Bank of Sydney, 69.
Benalla.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Nat. B. of Australasia, 159; Colonial Bank of N. S. Wales, 128.
Benares.—Bank of Bengal, 75.
Benديو (Victoria).—B. of Vict., 29; Bk. of Aust. 15; Union B. of Aust., 202; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Col. Bank of Australasia, 148; Nat. Bk. of Aust. 15; Lond. Bk. Aust., 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
Benoni.—National Bank, 172.
Berbec.—British Guiana Bank, 202; Colonial Bank, 65.
Berwick.—Bergens Kredit B., 84; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Bergerac.—Soc. Gén. 202; Comptoir National, 71.
Berhampore.—Bank of Madras, 21.
Berlin.—Möser & Co., 209; Deutsche Bk., 84; Schickler Frères, 30; B. für Handel & Ind., 77; S. Bleichröder, 201; Dresdner Bank, 83.
Berlin (Canada).—M. E. of Canada, 60; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 26.
Berne.—Banque Jédérale, 77.
Berrima.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Berry (N. S. W.).—Eng. Soot, & Aust. B., 93; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Berwick.—Com. Bank of Australasia, 70.
Besançon.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Bethlehem (S. Afr.).—Bk. of Africa, 15.
Beulah (Vic.).—Nat. Bank of Aust. 159; Com. Bank of Aust., 70.
Beverly.—West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Bevrouk.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117; Henry Heald & Co., 75; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Bézier.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat., 71.
Bhavangur.—Bank of Bombay, 75.
Biarritz.—E. H. W. Bellars, 148; Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Bilbao.—B. de Bilbao, 77.
Bimlipatam.—Bank of Madras, 21.
Binjara (N. S. W.).—Com. B. Sydney, 69.
Birchip.—Nat. Bk. Australasia, 159; Com. B. Aust. 70.
Birmingham (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24.
Birmingham (Col. B. of Aust.). 24.
Blackall (Queensland).—Q. Nat. Bank, 124; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Black Flag.—West Aust. Bank, 12.
Blainey (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Austral. Jt. Stock, 13.
Blenheim (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Un. Bk. of Aust., 202.
Bloemfontein.—B. of Africa, 15; Nat. Bank of Orange Free State, 203.
Bluff.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén. 202.
Bluff.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Blumbery.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Bogabri (N. S. W.).—Aust. J. S. B., 13.
Bogabri.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 245.
Boksbury (Trans.).—Std. Bank of Sth. Africa, 203; Nat. Bank, 172.
Bolbec.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Bologna.—L. Gavaruzzi & Co.

- Bombala**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. J. S. B., 23.
Bombay.—**Agria** B., 1; Merc. B. of India, 26; Comptoir d'Escompte, 73; Grindlay, Groom & Co., 205; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 122; Nat. Bk. of India, 171; King, King & Co., 123; Char. B. of Ind., 23; W. Watson & Co., 17; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Imp. B. of Persia, 116; Yokohama Specie B., 225; Forbes, Forbes & Co., 95; Bank of Bombay, 75.
Bonn.—Jonas Cahn, 209.
Booneroo Centre.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bank, 93.
Boonah.—Queen's Nat. Bk., 124.
Boort.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
Bordeaux.—J. Violette & Cie., 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Gén. 202; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 73.
Bordighera.—Edw. E. Berry, 125.
Boschop.—Nat. B. Orange Free State, 203.
Boston (U.S.A.).—Brown Bros. & Co., 45; Foote & French, 159; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Traders' National Bank, 209; Mass. Nat. B., 8.
Botany.—Aust. Joint Stock Bk., 12.
Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Adam & Co., 75; Société Générale, 202.
Boulogne-sur-Seine.—Soc. Gén., 202.
Bourne.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Bourges.—Société Générale, 202.
Bourke.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Australian J. S. B., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Australia, 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
Bowen (Queensland).—B. N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. Jt. Stock B., 12.
Bowmanville.—Ontario Bank, 177; Stand. B. of Canada, 173.
Bowral (N.S.W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Box Hill.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93.
Bradford (Canada).—Stand. Bk., 173.
Bradford (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Bratia.—Bank of Roumania, 25.
Brampton (Canada).—Mrochta's B., 60; Dominion B., 173.
Brendon (Can.).—Imp. B. Canada, 122; Merchants' B., 60; B. of Brit. N. America, 12.
Brandsford.—Bk. B. N. America, 12; B. of Montreal, 22; B. of Commerce, 26; Standard B., 173.
Bremen.—Deutsche B., 84; Bremer B., 209; Dresdner Bank, 82.
Bremerdorf.—National Bank, 173a.
Breslau.—Eichhorn & Co.
Brest.—Société Générale, 202.
Brewarrina (N. S. W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23; Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 12.
Bridgetown.—Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193.
Bridgewater (Canada).—Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 66; Halifax B. Co., 177.
Bridgewater (Vic.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
Bright (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
Brighton (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93; Com. B. of Aus., 70.
Brindisi.—E. Dionisi, 123; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Brinkworth (S. A.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
Brissac.—B. of Australasia, 16; Australian J. S. B., 13; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Union B. of Australia, 208; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland National Bank, 124; London Bank of Australia, 147; Com. Bank of Australia, 70; Royal Bank of Queensland, 124; B. of N. Queensland, 27; Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Bristow.—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Brive.—Société Générale, 202.
Brock.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Brock Arrow.—Western Aust. B., 12.
Brockville (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22.
Brockville (N.S.W.).—B. of Toronto, 52.
Brown Hill (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 16; Un. B. of Aust., 208; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; Nat. B. of Aust., 169; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Broussa.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 177.
Brunswick.—English Bank, 124.
Brunswick.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7.
Brunswick.—Brunswick Bank, 7.
Brunswick (Vic.).—Col. Bk. of Australia, 124; Un. B. of Aust., 208; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Brussels.—Bigwood & Morgan, 209; B. de Paris et des Pays Bas, 248; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Cassel & Co., 124.
Bucharest.—Bk. of Victoria, 29.
Bucharest.—Bank of Roumania, 25.
Budapest.—Anglo-Austrian B., 7; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; River Plate, Buenos Ayres, & River Bank, 124; Banco del Comercio, 177; Brit. B. of S. Amer., 29; Lond. & Brazilian, 133; Anglo-Arg. B., 6.
Buffalo (U.S.A.).—German Bank of Buffalo, 177; Bank of Buffalo, 209.
Bull.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
Bulla.—B. of N. Zealand, 24; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Bulong.—West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Buisuway (South Africa).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203; B. of Africa, 25; African Bank Corporation, 12.
Buxley.—U. B. of Aust., 208; West. Australian Bk., 12.
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- Wiborg**.—Finlands Bank, 122.
- Wickham (N.S.W.)**.—Aus. Jt. Stk. B., 13.
- Wiesbaden**.—Bernhard Berle & Co., 77; Imper. Bk. of Germany.
- Wilcannia (N.S.W.)**.—London Bk. of Aust., 127; Aus. Jt. Stk. Bk., 13; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Williamstown (Vic.)**.—Com. B. of Aus., 70; Eng., Scot., & Austr. Bk. 93; B. of Australasia, 16.
- Willow (Cal.)**.—B. of Willow, 8.
- Willowville**.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Willowmore (S.A.F.)**.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 202.
- Willunga**.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Wilmington (S. Aust.)**.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
- Windsor (N.S.A.)**.—Bank of Africa, 15.
- Windsor (N.S.W.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Windsor (N. Scotia)**.—Halifax B. Co., 177; Com. B. of W., 209.
- Windsor (Ont.)**.—Merchants' B., 60; B. of Com., 26.
- Windsor (Vict.)**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
- Wingham**.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Winnipeg**.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; B. of Ottawa 177 Imp. Bk. of Can., 132;
- Un. B. of Can., 177; Merchants' Bk. Co.; Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 12; Banque D'Hochelega, 69; Molson's Bk., 177; La Banque Nationale, 173; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 26.
- Winterthur**.—Bk. of Winterthur, 200.
- Winton (N.Z.)**.—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24.
- Winton (Queens.)**.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 124; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
- Wirrabarra (S.A.)**.—En. Soc. Aust. B. 93.
- Wodonga**.—B. of Vic., 29; B. of N.S.W., 23.
- Woolville (N.S.)**.—People's Bank, 209.
- Woolloomooloo**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stk., 13.
- Woodburn (N.S.W.)**.—Aus. Jt. Stk. B., 13.
- Woodend (Vic.)**.—Com. B. of Aus., 70.
- Woodland (Cal.)**.—B. of Woodland, 8.
- Woodside**.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
- Woodstock (N.E.)**.—B. of Nova Scotia, 122; Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 26.
- Woodstock (Ont.)**.—Imp. B. of Canada, 122; B. of Com., 26; Molson's B., 177.
- Woodville (N.Z.)**.—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
- Woolloomooloo**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
- Woolloomooloo**.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 124.
- Woomera**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
- Worcester (S. Afr.)**.—St. B. S. Afr., 202; African Bk. Corp., 12.
- Worms**.—Pfalzische Bk., 64.
- Wunghnu**.—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Wurzburg**.—Oehninger's Son & Co.
- Wyalong**.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
- Wycheproof**.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Wyndham**.—A. F. B. Co., 12; Stand. Bk. S. Afr., 202.
- Wyndham (N.Z.)**.—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
- Wyndham (Tas.)**.—B. of Australasia, 16.
- Yackandandah**.—B. of Australia, 16.
- Yankaila**.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Yarmouth (Nova Scotia)**.—Yarm. Bk., 209; Nova Scotia B., 122.
- Yarram-Yarram**.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of Victoria, 22.
- Yarravong**.—B. of Australia, 16; Nat. B. of Australia, 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
- Yass**.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Joint Stock B., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Yea**.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
- Yed**.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 176.
- Yokoi**.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 122.
- Yokohama**.—Chart. Bk. of India, 53; Hongkong & Shanghai, 122; Yokohama Specie, 222; Nat. B. of China, 179; B. of China & Japan, 24; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
- Yongala**.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
- York (W.A.)**.—Union Bank of Aust., 208; Western Aust. B., 22.
- Yorkstown**.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Yong**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; City B. Sydney, 127; Union Bk. of Australasia, 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Yreka (Cal.)**.—Siskiyon B. Co., 8.
- Ystad**.—Christianstads Enskilda B., 122.
- Zacatecas**.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 125; Banco de Zacatecas, 8.
- Zamorá**.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 125.
- Zante**.—Ionian Bank, 129.
- Zansibar**.—Nat. Bk. of India, 172.
- Zeehan (Tas.)**.—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Zermatt**.—Com. Bk., 23.
- Zerust (S.A.R.)**.—Nat. Bk., 173A.
- Zermatt**.—Galland & Co.
- Zurich**.—Swiss Credit Co., 200; Banque Fédérale, 77; Kugler & Co., 154.

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, 1896, was £7,574,853,000, a decrease of £18,033,000 as compared with the year 1895. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,162,866,000, a decrease of £141,813,000 on the year 1895. The payments on Consols account days for the same period have amounted to £380,354,000, an increase of £34,908,000 as compared with 1895; and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1896 amounted to £290,681,000, an increase of £7,071,000 as compared with 1895. The establishment is managed by a Committee, the officers of which are—*Chairman*, Lord Hillingdon; *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Herbert Tritton; *Acting Managers*, John C. Pocock (*Chief Inspector*); Philip W. Matthews (*Deputy Inspector*).

Average Price of Consols for the Past Hundred and Seven Years,
WITH THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PRODUCED.

1790	75½	3 19 3	1817	73½	4 2 0	1844	98½	3 0 8	1871	92½	3 4 8
1791	82½	3 12 6	1818	77½	3 17 4	1845	96½	3 2 4	1872	92½	3 4 10
1792	84½	3 10 9	1819	71½	4 3 5	1846	95½	3 2 10	1873	92½	3 4 10
1793	75½	3 19 2	1820	77½	4 8 4	1847	86½	3 9 5	1874	92½	3 4 10
1794	67½	4 8 10	1821	73½	4 1 4	1848	85	3 10 7	1875	93½	3 4 0
1795	65½	4 11 3	1822	79½	3 15 10	1849	93½	3 4 4	1876	95	3 3 0
1796	61½	4 16 11	1823	78½	3 16 1	1850	96½	3 2 1	1877	95½	3 3 0
1797	52	5 15 4	1824	90½	3 6 1	1851	97½	3 1 4	1878	95½	3 3 10
1798	52½	5 14 0	1825	84½	3 10 11	1852	98½	3 0 8	1879	97½	3 1 6
1799	60½	4 18 9	1826	79½	3 15 10	1853	95½	3 2 6	1880	98½	3 1 0
1800	63½	4 14 3	1827	83½	3 12 2	1854	90½	3 6 3	1881	100	3 0 0
1801	62½	4 16 7	1828	84½	3 10 11	1855	90	3 6 8	1882	100½	2 19 8
1802	72½	4 2 9	1829	89½	3 6 9	1856	90½	3 6 1	1883	101½	2 19 2
1803	61½	4 17 4	1830	85½	3 9 10	1857	90½	3 6 1	1884	101	2 19 4
1804	56½	5 6 8	1831	79½	3 15 3	1858	96½	3 2 2	1885	99½	3 0 2
1805	59½	5 0 9	1832	83½	3 11 9	1859	92½	3 4 8	1886	100½	2 19 8
1806	61½	4 17 7	1833	87½	3 8 4	1860	94½	3 3 8	1887	101½	2 19 0
1807	61	4 18 9	1834	90½	3 6 5	1861	91½	3 5 4	Reduced to 2½ per cent.		
1808	65½	4 11 1	1835	91	3 5 11	1862	93½	3 4 4	1888	97½	2 16 4½
1809	66½	4 9 8	1836	89½	3 7 1	1863	92½	3 4 9	1889	98	2 16 3
1810	67½	4 9 4	1837	90½	3 6 0	1864	90½	3 6 6	1890	96½	2 17 3
1811	64½	4 13 4	1838	92½	3 4 7	1865	89½	3 7 0	1891	95½	2 17 7½
1812	59	5 1 8	1839	91½	3 5 7	1866	87½	3 8 3	1892	96½	2 17 6
1813	61	4 18 9	1840	89½	3 7 1	1867	93	3 4 6	1893	98½	2 15 10½
1814	67	4 9 7	1841	88½	3 7 6	1868	93½	3 4 0	1894	101½	2 14 5
1815	59½	5 0 4	1842	91½	3 5 4	1869	92½	3 4 7	1895	106½	2 11 9½
1816	62	4 16 9	1843	94½	3 3 5	1870	92½	3 4 10	1866	110½	2 9 7½

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1882 TO 1896.

MONTHS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	5½	4½	3	5	3½	5	3½	4½	6	4½	3½	2½	3	2	2
February	5½	3½	3½	5	2½	4	2½	3	5½	3	3	2½	2½	2	2
March	4	3	3½	3½	2	3½	2½	3	4½	3	3	2½	2	2	2
April	3	3	2½	3½	2	2½	2	2½	3½	3½	2½	2½	2	2	2
May	3	3½	2½	2½	2	2	2	2½	3	4½	2	3½	2	2	2
June	3	4	2½	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	3½	2	3	2	2	2
July	3	4	2	2	2½	2	2½	2½	4	2½	2	2½	2	2	2
August	3½	4	2	2	2½	2½	2	3	4½	2½	2	4	2	2	2
September	4½	3½	2	2	3½	4	3½	4½	4½	2½	2	4½	2	2	2½
October	5	3	2½	2	3½	4	5	5	5	3	2½	3	2	2	3½
November	5	3	4½	2½	4	4	5	5	5½	4	3	3	2	2	4
December	5	3	5	3½	4½	4	5	5	5½	3½	3	3	2	2	4
Average	4½	3½	2½	3	3	3½	3½	3½	4½	3½	2½	3½	2½	2	2½

For the rate of Discount and price of Consols in 1896-97 see pages 363 to 368.

THE British Isles consist of Great Britain (England and Wales, and Scotland) and Ireland, and lie between the 40th 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 sq. miles, with a population in 1891 of 37,740,283, an increase of 2,855,435 in ten years, in addition to the 604,182 who had emigrated.

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 a population (census, 1891) of 27,501,362. 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, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

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 civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purpose 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 settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers 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. The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more *s.c.*; hence the whole country received the name of the *Cassiterides*, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (*s.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 the S. E. coast.

The Romans subdued all England, and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. About *A.D.* 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 350 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*, *caster*, 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, Colchester, Dorchester. Then the military roads, straight, broad, and splendidly made, are still to be traced. There were four of these, *vis.*, Watling Street, from the coast of Kent by way of London, to Carnarvon; the Foss—or Fostylke—from Cornwall to Lincoln; Ikenild Street, from the mouth of the Tyne, through York and Derby, to St. David's; and Irmin Street, from the last-named spot to Southampton. 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 (1154-1483), the Tudors (1483-1603), and the Stuarts (1603-1714), to whom the House of Hanover succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line, and on June 22, 1897, celebrated the completion of the 60th year of her reign.

THE SCILLY ISLES (the *Cassiterides* of the Phœnicians) are part of the County of Cornwall; they consist of St. Mary's, Trecoo, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, and Bryher, with about 35 other islands, and have a total area of about 55 sq. miles, with a population (1891) of 2,044. The principal town is Hugh Town in St. Mary's.

The entire population of England and Wales is here given for 1891 (29,002,523), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1893, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1896, and the number of paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1897. The total number of persons in England and Wales receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1897, was 836,674 as against 840,456 on Jan. 1st, 1896, a decrease of 3,782. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1896 (the last information published), was £10,215,974, as against £9,866,605 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1895, £9,673,505 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1894, £9,217,514 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1893, and £8,847,678 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1892.

The sum raised by Poor Rates in England and Wales during the year ended Lady-Day, 1896, was £21,236,297; the receipts in aid, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, amounted to £2,563,908, forming a total receipt of £23,800,205; considerably over one-half of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the Poor; the payments towards the County, Borough, and Police Rate, for instance, amounted to £8,571,895; to Rural District Councils, £1,433,452; to School Boards, £1,308,156; and to other authorities £578,696. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1896, amounted to 6s. 9d. per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 14s. 0d. per head, being an increase in the former case of 2s., and in the latter case of 1s. 4d. as compared with the corresponding amounts in previous year. (For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.)

*COUNTIES.	Population.	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1891.	1891.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Bedford.....	165,999	309,989	£1,064,069	£117,336	6,226	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks.....	268,357	574,298	1,976,449	153,679	7,207	Lord Wantage, K.O.B., B.C.
Bucks.....	164,442	410,242	1,111,202	112,015	6,207	Lord Rothschild.
Cambridge.....	196,269	565,737	1,459,576	127,432	7,604	Alexander Peckover.
Chester.....	707,978	643,791	4,633,857	405,413	15,779	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Cornwall.....	188,583	886,372	1,510,833	188,124	11,938	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
Cumberland.....	266,549	970,161	1,867,152	148,289	6,992	Lord Muncaster.
Derby.....	432,414	357,768	2,510,855	222,938	11,094	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon.....	636,225	1,050,705	3,873,668	393,442	16,046	Lord Clinton.
Dorset.....	188,995	616,403	1,221,681	137,697	8,693	Earl of Ilchester.
Durham.....	1,024,369	764,788	5,182,912	435,356	44,466	Earl of Durham.
Essex.....	761,191	904,642	4,568,762	694,132	26,165	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Gloucester.....	548,886	714,763	3,476,259	325,239	20,169	Earl of Ducie.
Hants.....	666,250	1,047,223	4,087,297	423,263	22,679	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Hereford.....	113,346	335,846	979,789	109,323	4,850	Lord Bateman.
Hertford.....	215,179	443,787	1,510,364	143,687	8,468	Earl of Clarendon.
Huntingdon.....	50,289	207,569	409,781	35,806	1,535	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent.....	806,297	969,879	5,574,529	607,512	23,857	Earl Stanhope.
Lancaster.....	3,957,906	1,306,777	23,579,125	2,188,465	82,612	Earl of Derby, K.G.
Leicester.....	379,286	551,845	2,474,478	180,653	11,592	Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Lincoln.....	467,281	1,059,930	3,485,442	361,744	16,938	Earl Brownlow.
London.....	4,211,743	74,672	41,523,099	5,815,101	121,912	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Middlesex.....	574,999	178,754	4,268,890	461,975	13,080	Earl of Strafford.
Monmouth.....	275,242	394,424	1,527,089	173,974	10,522	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk.....	460,362	1,291,170	2,629,573	317,711	21,452	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton.....	308,072	641,925	1,974,542	198,264	9,293	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland.....	506,030	1,289,756	3,399,757	224,003	10,993	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Nottingham.....	505,311	618,285	3,004,797	211,607	13,605	Duke of St. Albans.
Oxford.....	188,220	490,146	1,246,769	115,661	7,541	Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Rutland.....	22,123	110,190	226,568	17,903	745	Earl of Dysart.
Salop.....	254,765	952,842	2,045,572	156,636	5,791	Earl of Powis.
Somerset.....	510,076	1,061,614	3,580,058	324,877	21,447	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford.....	1,103,452	767,102	5,544,275	581,066	36,279	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk.....	353,758	931,134	1,885,320	183,291	14,264	Marquess of Bristol.
Surrey.....	373,922	452,733	4,634,454	453,447	13,472	Viscount Middleton.
Sussex.....	354,542	647,564	4,402,668	383,292	19,043	Marq. of Abergavenny, K.G.
Warwick.....	801,738	621,823	4,720,688	550,188	16,878	Lord Leigh.
Westmorland.....	66,215	305,073	643,116	38,282	1,381	Earl Hotfield.
Wilts.....	255,119	811,367	1,647,716	193,520	10,534	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester.....	422,530	441,510	2,438,855	277,594	13,805	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding... ..	400,085	695,431	2,565,008	266,004	12,554	Lord Herries.
North Riding... ..	354,382	1,253,974	2,582,179	201,455	10,616	Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding... ..	2,464,415	1,775,298	13,360,863	1,506,737	48,526	Earl of Scarborough.
Total.....	27,501,362	32,595,312	186,413,896	20,197,350	784,815	

* POPULATION OF COUNTIES.—The county population is that given in the Census of 1891, as the population of each Registration County. The Registration Counties do not precisely correspond with the area of ordinary counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. In 1861 the amount levied for poor rate was at the rate of 7s. 1½d. per head; in 1891 the amount levied was at the rate of 10s. 9½d. In 1861 the officials employed received but £660,370 in 1891 this had increased to £1,452,810.

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 about 4,720,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, 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.

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.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 246; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. 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.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long 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, Dyfed and Ceredigion, and Powis. 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. 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. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. 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 among 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 for ever 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. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses a University (Prifysgol Cymru) consisting of the three university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, in addition to St. David's College at Lampeter.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add another quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

COUNTIES.	Population.		Gross Rental		Paupers.	LORDS LIKUTENANT.
	1891.	1891.	1895.	1896.		
Anglesey.....	34,219	120,199	£151,172	£21,465	1,699	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecon.....	52,972	458,652	341,198	40,524	1,900	
Cardigan.....	86,383	525,285	371,663	54,906	2,803	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen.....	118,624	478,717	644,070	74,504	4,197	Earl Cawdor.
Carnarvon.....	125,585	322,133	669,698	82,817	5,110	John Ernest Greaves.
Denbigh.....	116,698	366,416	674,279	72,755	3,644	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint.....	42,565	73,380	233,039	31,250	2,188	Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan.....	693,072	376,308	4,443,700	497,701	21,519	Lord Windsor.
Merioneth.....	64,726	525,802	339,366	49,180	2,556	Wm. Maurice Bt. Wynna.
Montgomery.....	67,297	589,846	477,948	47,440	3,302	Sir H. L. W. Williams Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke.....	82,003	357,118	442,712	52,127	3,299	Viscount Emlyn.
Radnor.....	17,119	238,715	122,786	14,278	632	Sir O. E. G. Phillips, <i>Haverfordwest.</i>
Total.....	1,501,163	4,722,573	8,911,631	1,038,947	51,859	Powlett C. J. Milbank, M.P.

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 mountainous country, 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 1881 of 3,735,573, and of 4,025,647 in 1891.

After the Union with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scottish 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 utilised. 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 AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

* * * The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate: it is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 14, 1896.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	ACRES.	ACRES CULTIVATED.	GROSS VALUATION.	PAUPERS INCLUDING DEPENDENTS.	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1891.		1891.	1896.	1896.	
Aberdeen	284,036	1,251,451	573,189	1,609,573	6,710	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Argyll	74,998	2,056,400	120,522	511,585	2,374	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Ayr	226,386	722,229	293,859	1,356,478	5,634	Earl of Eglinton & Winton.
Banff	61,684	410,110	157,353	254,290	1,736	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	32,290	294,805	184,211	311,260	686	Earl of Lauderdale.
Bute	18,404	139,440	22,966	130,837	344	Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Caithness	37,177	438,878	100,853	150,453	708	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.
Clackmannan	33,140	30,477	14,562	153,029	432	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Dumbarton	98,014	154,542	41,877	575,755	1,991	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
Dumfries	74,245	680,217	213,784	598,270	1,681	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	433,994	231,724	127,669	3,463,305	9,554	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	43,471	304,606	104,149	239,390	1,549	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Fife	190,365	314,952	229,752	1,130,122	3,679	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	277,735	560,087	235,613	1,580,522	5,870	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	37,377	173,298	107,420	310,865	1,075	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	89,847	2,616,498	114,986	439,217	3,385	Donald Cameron of Lochiel.
Kincardine	35,492	245,346	116,912	244,415	613	Sir Alexander Baird of Urrie, Bt.
Kinross	6,673	46,485	33,874	66,497	149	Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart.
Kirkcudbright	39,985	574,587	164,221	346,645	1,100	Lord Herries.
Lanark	1,091,644	564,284	227,218	6,557,356	26,294	Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	53,532	76,806	53,612	348,624	1,235	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	8,516	114,400	24,494	47,593	277	Major James Rose.
Orkney	30,453	280,352	84,328	75,843	896	Malcolm Laing, junr.
Peebles	14,750	226,899	37,053	136,187	240	Lord Elibank.
Perth	122,185	1,617,808	333,845	1,061,803	2,579	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	245,067	156,785	90,224	1,388,808	5,454	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
Ross and Cromarty ... }	78,727	2,003,065	122,248	306,852	3,529	Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh	53,500	425,637	174,199	434,921	1,011	Lord Reay, G.O.S.I.
Selkirk	27,270	164,545	20,308	150,504	401	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,711	312,000	51,884	696,619	2,637	Malcolm Laing.
Stirling	118,021	286,338	104,228	100,819	971	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,896	1,297,846	23,126	241,148	1,141	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown	36,062	310,742	133,598	43,455	1,027	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Total.....	4,025,647	19,083,659	4,438,137	25,063,675	98,002	

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,782; in 1883, £834,657; in 1884, £832,115; in 1885, £830,641; in 1886, £838,035; in 1887, £843,290; in 1888, £844,830; in 1889, £842,726; in 1890, £841,952; in 1891, £841,645; in 1892, £871,306; in 1893, £873,947; in 1894, £894,500; in 1895, £926,759; and in 1896, £942,037.

Paupers of all classes in 1880, 103,186; in 1881, 102,306; in 1882, 99,341; in 1883, 97,097; in 1884, 94,642; in 1885, 95,516; in 1886, 97,504; in 1887, 96,536; in 1888, 96,226; in 1889, 94,826; in 1890, 92,824; in 1891, 91,063; in 1892, 90,792; in 1893, 92,004; in 1894, 93,682; in 1895, 95,868; and in 1896, £98,002.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland, and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, The Marquess of Lothian, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald (Lord Kingsburgh), C.B., LL.D.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, 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.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Rothesay; Falkland, Marquess of Bute, K.T.

Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage; Dumnoir; Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Archibald A. Campbell, Historiographer, David Masson, LL.D. [£184]
Geographer, George Harvey Johnston, F.R.G.S.
Physicians in Ordinary, William T. Gairdner, M.D.; Sir Thos. Grainger Stewart, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Patrick Heron Watson, M.D.; Alexander Ogston, M.D.
Lammer, Sir Noel Paton, B.S.A.
Composer, Sir Herbert S. Oakeley, D.C.L.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.

QUEEN'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers.*
 — *Captain-General, Marquess of Lothian, K.T.*
President of the Council, Earl of Stair, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose, C.B.
Joint Secretaries, Sir J. Gillespie and H. Cook.
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

COURT OF SESSION (1532).

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson.

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000
 Lord Adam, James Adam £3,600
 Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren £3,600
 Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh, C.B. (Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald), *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
 Lord Young, Right Hon. George Young £3,600
 Lord Trayner, John Trayner £3,600
 Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson £3,600
 Lord Kyllachy, William Mackintosh £3,600
 Lord Kincairney, William Ellis Glog £3,600
 Lord Stormonth-Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth Darling £3,600
 Lord Low, Alexander Low £3,600
Principal Clerks of Court, Charles Tennant Couper, Adv.; P. W. Campbell, W.S. each £1,000
Inner House Depute Clerks, M. M. Prain; John Paton each £550

Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul; Graham Marrable; Robert Brown; Jas. Scott each £350
Outer House Assistant Clerks, Wm. Veitch; And. Ross; Chas. Taylor; John Cairns; Hugh Watt each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1678).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, C.B.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Depute, A. D. Veitch.
Advocates Depute, James Ferguson; Christopher N. Johnston; John Chisholm.
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S.

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.
 The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Low, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, N. Elliot, S.S.C. £500
Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk, Alex. Logan.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE.

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W., and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.—£12,111.
Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh ... £2,000
Private Secretary, C. E. N. Leith Hay £300
 (For Staff, see p. 168.)

Local Government Board.

125, George Street, Edinburgh.
 (Office hours 9:30 to 4:30, Saturdays 9:30 to 1.)
Ex-officio Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Secretary for Scotland), President; Col. Sir C. C. Scott-Moncreiff, K.C.M.G. (Under-Secretary for Scotland); Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C. (Solicitor-General for Scotland).
Appointed Members.—Vice-President, Malcolm McNeill (Advocate); Legal Member, J. Patten MacDougall, M.A. (Advocate); Medical Member, James McLintock, M.D., B.S.C.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, George Falconar Stewart.
Chief Clerk, Abijah Murray.
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting

Officers under Public Health Act, Robert B. Barclay; Kenneth Mackenzie; William Penney; Alexander Stuart, junior.
Medical Officer under Public Health Act, Sir Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D.
Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Dr. Husband.
First Class Clerks in Charge of Departments.—A. Murray, Local Government Department.
David Brown, Poor Law Department.
John T. Maxwell, Statistical Department.
Arthur Grant, Public Health Department.

Lord Advocate's Office.—£14,863.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, T. Rutherford Clark £500
Solicitor-Gen., Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C. £2,000
Clerk to Lord Advocate, William Brown £400
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S. £1,300
 Museum of Science and Art, Chambers Street.
 — £11,715.
Director, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G. £800

Keeper Natural History Department, Ramsay
 Heatley Traquair, M.D., F.R.S. £500
Curator, David J. Vallance £425
Assist. Industrial and Art Dept., W. Clark £250
 " C. N. B. Muston £250
 " T. W. Nash £230
Assist. Nat. History Dept., W. Eagle Clarke £225

Geological Survey of Scotland.—£5,106.
Sheriff Court Buildings, George IV. Bridge.
District Surveyor, B. N. Peach, F.R.S.E. £500
Geologists, R. G. Symes, M.A.; S. B. Wilkinson;
J. Horne, F.R.S.E.; W. Gunn; C. T. Clough,
M.A.; G. Barrow £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; Lionel
Hinxman, B.A.; H. Kynaston; A. Harker, M.A.;
E. H. C. Craig; T. J. Focock £1,130
Curator of Survey Collect., J. G. Goodehild £350
Assistant in Fossil Dept., A. Macconochie £150
Resident Assistant, R. Lunn £183
Fossil Collector, D. Tait £52

REVENUE OFFICES.

Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, P. J. H. Grierson,
Advocate £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, Thomas Robertson £600 to 700
First Class Clerks, Thomas C. Addis; Wm.
Andrew each 500
Second Class Clerks, Michael Pithe; Percival
Waugh each 400
Third Class Clerks, Wm. Jamieson; Thomas
J. Boyd; John McNeil £100 to 270

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, Alfred C. Trevor £900 to 1,000
Principal Clerks, T. W. Nowers (Senior) £520 to
 £600; **J. K. Stewart** £420 to 500
Minor Staff Officers (alphabetically), D. A. Aber-
nethy, Arch. Anderson, J. A. Hearne £300 to 400

Collector's Office.

Collector of Inland Revenue, R. M. Douglas.
Superintending Clerk, S. Kitching.
Chief Clerks, D. Morgan; A. C. Gregory; A. G.
Cogman.

Legacy and Succession Duty Department.

Deputy-Controller (for Scotland) and Registrar of
Inventories, James Edward Hope, w.s. £900
Prin. Clks., A. Thompson; H. Glanvill £600 to £700
First Class Clerk, Upper Sect., W. E. Brand £380
 " **Lower Sect., G. Ford; W. A. Ross** £300 to £550
 and **Class do., A. M. Lomax; W. A. Wilson** £320 to £450
3rd Class Clerks, H. Robinson; W- R. Morison;
S. M. Findlay; W. E. Redding £150 to £300
Minor Staff Post, J. Sime £300 to £400

H.M. Customs, Scotland.**COLLECTORS.**

Glasgow, C. Edwards, £800. Leith, J. Bladon,
 £700. **Aberdeen, E. Holmes, £500. Dundee,**
H. P. Devereux, £500. Greenock, G. T. Luxton,
 £500. **Grangemouth, J. Dodsworth, £350. Ayr,**
W. H. Bignold; Granton, D. A. Davidson;
Inverness, W. M. Callander; Kircaldy, W.
Hedges, each £300. Wick, E. Hughes, £250.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Keeper of the Records & Registrar-General for Scot-
land, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B., Advocate £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper of the Records, M. Livingstone £600

H.M. Post Office, General Post Office Buildings.
Secretary, Henry Louis Creswell £1,200
Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson £800
Princ. Clerks, H. A. R. Chancellor, E. Scott £540
Counsel, J. G. Fleming, Advocate.
Solicitor, John S. Pitman, w.s. £500
Medical Offs., Drs. A. H. and K. M. Douglas £550

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, w.s., New Register
House, Edinburgh £600
Bishopric of Orkney, Jas. Baraet, Kirkwall.
Lordship of Dunbar, A. J. Napier, w.s., Edinburgh.

Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Stormont Darling.
Queen's Remembrancer, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.
Chief Clerk, R. R. MacGregor.
First Class Clerks, A. T. Apthorpe, P. P. Sealy,
W. E. Snell.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office, 1 Par-
liament Square.

Registrar, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.

Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff, Andrew Rutherford.
Sheriff-Substitutes, Hubert Hamilton; T. H. Or-
phoot; Charles C. Macconochie £3,150
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w.s. £600
Depute Commissary Clerk, James G. Currie £480
Chief Clerk, John Smith.
Clerks, Joseph Steele; H. M. Muir; H. Geoghegan;
R. T. Morrison; A. T. Glegg; W. C. Maitland;
A. King; R. L. Black.

Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., Adv. £700
Depute Clerk, A. D. Veitch £400
Assistant & Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £200
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery's Office, 2 Parliament Sq.
Sheriff of Chancery, Wm. Chas. Smith, M.A. Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, s.s.c.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan, L.A.
Macer, William Allan.

H. M. Office of Works, 3 Parliament Square.

Surveyor for Scotland, W. W. Robertson.
Assistant Surveyors, H. N. Hawks; J. Rutherford;
W. Harris.
Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Junior Clerk, R. J. Webster.
Clerk of Works, G. L. Davis.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, w.s.
Drawightsmen, W. Steell; W. H. A. Ross; T.
Smith; with G. M. Wilson and H. S. Miller
(additional).

Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, w.s. £1,300
Chief Clerk, Hugh Milroy, s.s.c.
Second, W. D. Smart.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; W. Glegg; W. Edgar;
James Kyd Young.

Crofters Commission; Office, 6 Parliament Square.
Commissioners, David Brand, Advocate (Sheriff of
Ayr), Chairman (£1,200); Wm. Hosack and P.
B. Macintyre £800 each
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Wm. Mackenzie £700
Assistant Clerk, Arthur Morgan £260
Junior do., Peter Macintyre £150

First Clerk, William Sharpe £370
Second Clerks, A. Clark; P. M. Robertson.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, John Maitland Thomson, M.A. £600

General Registry Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
Registrar-General, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B. £1,200
Secretary and Chief Clerk, Peter Slater £500
Senior Clerk, David Winter. *Clerks*, E. H. Gray;
 G. T. B. Smith; J. C. Fyfe; Thos. McGregor.
Super. Statist. Dep., Dr. R. J. Blair Cunynghame £500
Statistical Clerks, Wm. Ralph; W. T. Barclay;
 J. J. Cossar.

Index Clerks, G. D. Bruce; P. Macglashan; W. J. Duncan.

Registration Examiners, John Liddell; W. H. Dick Lowe; Dan. Stewart; Grant B. Gibson; Johnstone Crawford.

Lyon Court.

Lyon King of Arms, James Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Advocate. £500
Clerk & Keeper of Records, Jas. Wm. Mitchell £250
Procurotor-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, w.s. Herald.

Rothesay, James William Mitchell. } £25 each.
Abany, Robert Spence Livingstone. }
Marchmont, Andrew Ross, F.S.A. Scot. } Pursuivants.

Unicorn, Stuart Moodie Livingstone } £16 13s. 4d.
Bute, J. T. Loth, P.H.D. } each.
Carrick, F. J. Grant, w.s., F.S.A. Scot. }

H. M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller £300
Interim Depute Do., Colin J. Stalker £350

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, William B. Glen, S.S.C. £500
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £400
Clerk of the Records, Jas. Walker (and fees) £100

Bill Chamber, New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions, and Sequestrations, D. Antonio £600 to 700
Assistant Clerk, James D. Fraser £400
Clerks, C. Edgar Glennie, £150; Geo. S. Rankin, £200
Minute Book and Editorial Citations Office, &c.
Keeper of Minute Books, Colin G. Macrae, w.s. £300
Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Gilchrist Roy, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders. each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, J. S. Saunders.
 The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, John Hope Finlay, w.s. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, John A. Ewart £600
Assistant Keepers, J. R. Campbell; R. A. Ireland; John MacLagan; James Barr; W. Menzies, each £550

Accountant, James Urquhart £400
First Class Clerks, David D. Brown; G. M.G.P. Duffes; C. S. McCabe; T. W. Jones, w.s.; Wm. Leask; Jas. McL. Marr; W. Riach; And. Robertson; W. G. Robertson; J. S. Watson; W. R. Watson; Alex. Wilson; T. S. Miller each £300 to £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications, John Hope Finlay, w.s.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Principal Keeper, Alexander Forbes.
Assistants, G. D. Balfour; James Cameron.
Cashier (vacant).

and Class Clerk, James Watson.
 Record of Entails Office.

Keeper of the Record, David Winter £50
Accountant of Court (Judicial, Factories, and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. M. Rose, A.C.A.

Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
Factory Dept., J. Henderson, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies.

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, S.S.C.
Clerk, C. Farquharson.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND, 6 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, £7,133.—*Lt.-Col. Alex. Burness McHardy, R.E., Chairman, £1,200; Walter E. Hadow, £1,000; Secretary, William Donaldson, £700.*

BOARD OF LUXURY, 51 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Hon. W. G. Hepburne-Scott (Master of Polwarth); *Secretary*, T. W. L. Spence.

FISHERY BOARD, 101 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Angus Sutherland; *Sec.*, W. C. Robertson; *Chief Clerk*, David T. Jones; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, W. E. Archer; *Scientific Supt.*, T. Wemyss Fulton; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, James Low.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD, 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, R. R. MacGregor.

BOARD OF MANUFACTURES, &c., Royal Institution, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, A. W. Inglis. (This Board controls the School of Art in the Royal Institution, the National Gallery of Scotland, and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edin.)

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Lord Kinnear; *Secretary*, R. Fitzroy Bell, M.A.; *Chief Clerk*, A. Harper.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Mound, Edinburgh. *Pres.*, Sir George Reid; *Sec.*, Geo. Hay; *Treas.*, John Hutchison; *Lib.*, W. D. McKay; *Clerk*, James Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS, E.S.A.

1897 Adam, P. W.	1896 Leiper, Willis m.
1888 Alexander, Robt.	1878 Lockhart, W. E.
1884 Beattie-Brown, W.	1877 McDonald, J. B.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.	1889 Macgregor, Robt.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.	1883 McKay, W. D.
1862 Fraser, Alex.	1870 McTaggart, Wm.
1882 Gibb, Robert.	1892 Noble, J. C.
1892 Guthrie, James.	1850 Paton, Sir Noel.
1895 Hardie, C. M.	1877 Reid, Sir George.
1876 Hay, George.	1877 Smart, John.
1889 Hole, William.	1886 Stevenson, D. W.
1896 Honeyman, John.	1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1867 Hutchison, John.	1881 Vallance, W. F.
1895 Johnstone, G. W.	1886 Wingate, J. L.
1896 Lavery, John.	

ASSOCIATES. A.E.S.A.

Aikman, George.	Murray, David.
Bell, E. P.	Nisbet, Pollok S.
Brown, A. K.	Nisbet, R. B.
Brown, T. Austen.	Noble, Robert.
Browne, G. Washington.	Paterson, James.
Burnet, J. J.	Rattray, A. Wellwood.
Farquharson, David.	Reid, A. D.
Henry, George.	Reid, George Ogilvy.
Kerr, Henry W.	Reid, R. Payton.
Kinross, John.	Rhind, W. Birnie.
Lorimer, J. H.	Robertson, David.
Macgillivray, Pittendreich.	Roche, Alexander.
Mackenzie, A. Marshall.	Ross, J. Thorburn.
Melville, Arthur.	Scott, Thomas.
Michie, J. Coutts.	Steell, David G.
	Walton, Edward A.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, 84 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Jas. Murdoch. *Engineer*, D. A. Stevenson.

CONVENTION OF ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS. (Instituted 1150, 1487; Meets at Edinburgh first Tuesday of April).—*Pres.*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, M.A.; *Counsel*, R. Vary Campbell, LL.B.; *Clerk*, D. W. Walker, B.L., S.S.O.; *Agent and Treasurer* William Officer, S.S.O.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, Surgeon Square, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, H. R. H. the Duchess of Fife; *Chairman*, Dr. G. W. Balfour; *Hon. Treas.*, Mrs. Somerville; *Deans*, Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake; *Sec.*, Miss Scott-Moncrieff. 17 Lecturers are attached to this School. Fees, including Royal Infirmary, £105 in four instalments.

EDINBURGH MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 20 Chambers Street, Edinburgh; in connection with Royal Infirmary.—*Sec.*, Miss H. F. Mackay. (27 Lecturers are attached to this College.)

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, John Cowan, W.S., Edin.; John Carment, LL.D., S.S.O., Edin.; T. C. Young, Glasgow; George Ogilvie, Dundee; Prof. Moody Stuart, Glasgow; Chas. B. Davidson, Aberdeen; Prof. J. Dove Wilson, Aberdeen; and Prof. Rankine, Edin. *Registrar*, John Moir, D.O.S., New Register House, Edin.; *Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.O., 15 Hanover Street, Edin.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall*, 24 York Place, Edinburgh; *Pres.*, James Meikle; *Vice-Pres.*, Thomas B. Sprague, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Wallace; *Hon. Treas.*, Jas. Alex. Robertson, C.A.; *Secretary*, A. E. Sprague, M.A.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, EDINBURGH.—*Dean of Faculty*, Alex. Asher, Q.C., S.P.; *Vice-Dean*, Sir John Cheyne, Q.C.; *Treas.*, J. Balfour Paul; *Librarian*, J. T. Clark; *Agent*, Geo. M. Paul, W.S.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Lord Blythswood; *Treas.*, Sir James H. Gibson-Craig, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Gilmour, Bart.; *Sec.*, James Macdonald, F.R.S.E.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LAW AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, Jas. W. Barty; *Vice-Pres.*, James Wilson; *Sec.*, Robert Macduffie, Stirling. I.A.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1876), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, T. Hector Smith; *Vice-Pres.*, A. S. Michie, Robert Gourlay, and Robert Blyth; *Sec. and Treasurer*, William Baird, Fortobello.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND (1853), 122 George Street.—*Pres.*, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; *Hon. Sec. and Chairman of Medico-Climatological Committee*, Sir Arthur Mit-

chell, K.C.B.; *Sec.*, Alex. Buchan, LL.D.; *Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH (1681).—*Pres.*, J. Batty Tuke, M.D.; *Treas.*, P. A. Young, M.D.; *Sec. & Registrar*, B. W. Philip, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH (1505).—*President*, John Struthers, M.D.; *Vice-President*, P. Hume Maclaren, M.D.; *Treas. and Sec.*, Francis Cadell, M.B.; *Clerk*, James Robertson, Solicitor.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.—*Astronomer Royal*, Prof. Ralph Copeland, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Prof. of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh; *First Class Assistant*, T. Heath, B.A.; J. Halm, Ph.D.; *Second Assistant*, A. J. Ramsay.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, instituted by Royal Charter, 1768).—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Struthers, M.D.; *Treas.*, G. Lisle, C.A.; *Sec. (vacant)*; *Asst. Sec.*, P. H. Grimshaw; *Offices*, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTIH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, The Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E.; J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. Bailey, late R.M.; *Hon. Treasurers*, John Cockburn, Edinburgh; Robt. Gourlay, Glasgow; *Hon. Lib.*, Hon. John Abercrombie; *Hon. Editor*, Prof. Jas. Geikie, D.O.L., F.R.S.; *Acting Editor*, W. A. Taylor, M.A., F.R.S.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783).—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin, C.O.V.O.; *General Sec.*, Prof. Tait, M.A.; *Treas.*, Philip R. D. Maclagan; *Curator of Library and Museum*, Alex. Buchan, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered).—*Pres.*, James Haldane; *Sec. and Treas.*, Richard Brown; *Auditor*, David Pearson; *Law Agent*, David Wardlaw, W.S. C.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780).—*Pres.*, Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; *Secs.*, David Christison, M.D.; Robert Munro, M.A., M.D.; *Treasurer*, J. H. Cunningham; *Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities*, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Joseph Anderson, LL.D. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Deputy Keeper*, Chas. B. Logan; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, John Milligan; *Asst.-Clerk*, J. E. Notman; *Treas.*, Jno. Cowan; *Fiscal*, Robert L. Stuart; *Professor of Conveyancing*, John P. Wood; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libn.*, T. G. Law. W.S.

SOLICITORS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURTS, EDINBURGH.—*Pres.*, Charles Ritchie; *Vice-Pres.*, Wm. White Miller; *Treas.*, John Galletly; *Fiscal*, D. Forbes Dallas; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Robt. Cumming; *Librarian*, D. A. Scott; *Sec.*, A. Ellison Ross. S.S.O.

LEADING GLASGOW INSTITUTIONS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1856), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, David Murray, LL.D.; *Vice-so.*, Archbishop Eyre, D.D.; J. O. Mitchell, LL.D.; and Very Rev. Prof. Story; *Hon. Secs.*, J. D. Duncan and W. G. Black; *Hon. Treas.*, George J. Walker, C.A.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, Paul Rottenburg; *Vice-Pres. and Hon. Treas.*, Donald Graham; *Sec. and Dep. Treas.*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Libr.*, W. Hurst.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. H. C. Cameron; *Visitor*, Dr. Adam L. Kelly; *Treas.*, Dr. J. D. Maclaren; *Clerk*, W. H. Hill,

LL.D.; *Sec. and Librarian*, Alex. Duncan, B.A. (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street.) L.F.F.S.G

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, David Murray, LL.D.; *Clerk, Treas. and Fiscal*, John Fraser Orr, 88 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 106 West Nile Street.—*Pres.*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Treas.*, W. A. Guild, C.A.; *Sec.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDING IN SCOTLAND, 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, George Russell; *Vice-Pres.*, Matthew Holmes; William Foulis; Robert Caird; *Hon. Treas.*, J. M.

Gaile; Sec. and Editor, E. H. Parker; Librarian and Curator, F. Martin.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—Pres., Ebenezer Duncan, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, F. T. Barrett, Gilbert Thomson, M.A.; Hon. Libn., John Robertson; Hon. Sec., T. Fergus, M.D.; Treas., John Mann, G.A.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Sec., Henry Lamond, 93 W. Regent Street; Superintendent, Dr. M. Thomas.

SHERIFF COURT OF LANARKSHIRE.—Sheriff Principal, Robert Berry, advocate; Sheriff Substitutes, Wm. Guthrie, W. C. Spens, D. D. Balfour, R. U. Strachan, and John Boyd, advocates (Glasgow); W. L. Mair, advocate (Airdrie); Mark G. Davidson, advocate (Hamilton); P. A. Fyfe (Lanark); Sheriff-Clark, John Downie; Procurator Fiscal, J. N. Hart.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES.—Chairman, George J. Kidston; Clerk, Alexander Pattison, 137 St. Vincent Street; Treas., Thomas Adam, 16 Robertson St.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE NAVIGATION, 16 Robertson Street.—Chairman, The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow; Deputy Do., J. Ure; Sec., T. R. Mackenzie; Treas., Thomas Adam; Engineer, James Deas; Harbour-Master, Robert White; Collector, David Aitken; Mechanical Engineer, George H. Baxter.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—Chairman, Sir Benny Watson; Hon. Treas., W. B. Crawford; Hon. Sec., John Laing; Sec. and Treas., F. Bisset, 22 Carlton Place, s.s.; Sup., Dr. W. Nicholson, M.B.; Matron, Miss M. M. McFarlane.

WESTERN INFIRMARY (Incorporated).—Chairman,

James H. Dickson; Vice-do., J. Boyd; Sec. and Cashier, H. Johnston, 125 Buchanan Street; Sup., Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Pres., T. A. Mathieson; Vice-President, Dr. J. B. Russell; Sec., J. B. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street; Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Dr. T. Kennedy Dalziel.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM, LIMITED (Instd. 1847), St. George's Place.—Pres., Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., M.P.; Chair. of Directors, Dr. J. Lapraik; Vice-Chair., R. Leggat; Sec., J. Lauder, F.R.S.L.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART, Corporation Buildings.—Chairman of Governors, Jas. Fleming; Sec. and Treasurer, E. R. Catterns, 3 Rose Street; Head-Master, Francis H. Newbery.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—Principal, W. G. Blackie, LL.D.; Sec., Henry Lamond, 93 W. Regent Street.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.
Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May; Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28 May, 28 November.
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.—New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day; [if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday;] Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August.
The above, with the addition of Her Majesty's Birthday, are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

CONVENER OF COUNTY.	COUNTY.	SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL.	
A. M. Gordon of Newton	Aberdeen	Donald Crawford	£1,000
Lord Malcolm, C.B., of Poitalloch	Argyll	Dugald McKechnie, M.A.	700
R. M. Pollok of Middleton	Ayr	David Brand	700
Sir G. M. Grant of Ballindalloch, Bt.	Banff	Donald Crawford	
Sir Geo. H. Boswall of Blackadder, Bt.	Berwick	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
Thomas Russell of Aneog	Bute	Sir John Cheyne, B.A., Q.C.	950
John Miller of Scrabster	Caitness	George Hunter Thoms	775
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	Clackmannan	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
Lord Overtoun of Overtoun	Dumbarton	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	
(Vacant)	Dumfries & Galloway	James Wallace, M.A.	700
Robert Dundas of Arniston	Edinburgh	Andrew Rutherford	1,800
	(Sheriff of Edinburgh)	The Lothians and Peebles	
J. G. Peterkin of Grange	Elgin or Moray	William Ivory	800
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Fife	Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Q.C.	800
Earl of Camperdown	Forth	John Comrie Thomson, Q.C.	1,000
Earl of Wemyss and March	Haddington	(Included in The Lothians.)	
Donald Cameron of Lochiel	Inverness	William Ivory	800
Jas. Badenoch Nicolson of Glenberrie	Kincardine	Donald Crawford	
Sir Charles Adam of Blairadam, Bart.	Kinross	Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Q.C.	
W. J. Maxwell, yngr. of Munches	Kirkcudbright	James Wallace, M.A.	
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell	Lanark	R. Berry, LL.D. (Glasgow)	2,000
Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle	Lanarkshire	(Included in the Lothians.)	
Col. M. A. Clark of Achareidh	Nairn	William Ivory	
Col. J. W. Balfour of Balfour	Orkney	George Hunter Thoms	775
Sir G. Graham-Montgomery, Bart.	Peebles	Andrew Rutherford	
Col. Home Drummond	Perth	Andrew Jameson, M.A., Q.C.	862
Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.	Perthshire	Sir John Cheyne, B.A., Q.C.	962
Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart.	Ross and Cromarty	Henry Johnston, B.A., Q.C.	812
Lord Polwarth	Roxburgh	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
Hugh M. Lang of Broadmeadows	Selkirk	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	
John Bruce of Sumburgh	Shetland	George Hunter Thoms	
(Vacant)	Stirling	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
Rev. John Murray, Broxa	Sutherland	Henry Johnston, B.A., Q.C.	
Earl of Stair, K.T.	Wigtown	James Wallace, M.A.	

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow, all the others reside in Edinburgh.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26' and 55° 23' N. lat. and 5° 20' and 10° 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 and 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 31,759 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 hot-houses 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, 1891, was 4,704,750, a decrease of 470,086—equal to 9.1 per cent. since the preceding Census of 1881. 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.

The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691, and 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 abandoned.

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 176 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, 75 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 12 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.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable George Henry, 5th Earl Cadogan, K.G., G.M.P., born 12th May, 1840; succeeded his father 8th June, 1873; married, 16th May, 1865, Lady Beatrice, 4th daughter of 2nd Earl of Craven; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 8th July, 1895

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal—Right Hon. Gerald William Balfour, M.P. ... £4,425
Private Secretary, Laurence C. Dowdall.

Perm. Under Sec., Sir David Harrel, K.C.B. ... £2,000
Private Secretary, W. P. J. Connolly.
Assistant Under Secretary, J. B. Dougherty.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S

Private Sec., Sir William Squire Barker Kaye, Q.C., G.B. £829
Additional Private Sec., Algernon Robert Peel.
Asst. Private Secs., Victor Seymour Corkran; J. McCraw (Financial).
Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vicars ... 500
State Steward, Lord Lurgan 506
Comptroller, Lord Langford 414
Genl. Man. Usher, John Olphert 200
Chamberlain, Col. Sir Gerald Richard Dease 200
Master of the Horse, Col. F. R. Forster 200
Gentlemen in Waiting, Lt.—Col. R. Donaldson 185
Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe; Herbert Fetherston Hough 129

HOUSEHOLD.—£4,764.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. St. John Meyrick; Major Lord Athlumney; Capt. the Hon. Murrough O'Brien; Capt. Hon. G. O. Cadogan, each £200
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Wm. Van de Weyer; Lieut. F. Wise; Capt. Lord George Scott; Lieut. Sir John Keane, Bart; Lieut. the Earl of Granard.
Physician in Ordinary, Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edward Hamilton, M.D.; Sir William Thomson, M.D.
Surgeon to Household, Thomas Nedley, M.D. £100
Surgeon Oculist, Archibald H. Jacob, M.D.
Surg.-Dentist in Ord., Robt. H. Moore, F.R.C.S.I.
First Chaplain, Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal) 335
Sub-Dean, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A.

Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton £4,000
Land Judge, Hon. John Ross, Q.C. £3,500

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Ld. Ch. Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Peter O'Brien, Bt. £5,000
Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles. £4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. Wm. O'Brien; Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson (Admiralty); Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, each £3,500; Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews (Provi.); Rt. Hon. James Murphy; Hon. Walter Boyd (Bankruptcy), each £3,800.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

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.—Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Ld. Ashbourne. £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter £4,000

Masters, W. H. Bruce; A. H. Courtenay, each £1,200
 Chief Probate Registrar, H. T. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
 Judge's Registrar, Robert Travers, B.L. £700
 Assistant Registrar, Jacob T. Geoghegan ... £700

Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck £800
 Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800
 Registrars, A. F. Lloyd £600
 Deputy Do., H. F. Gibson £368
 Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton £318
 Official Assignees, J. Arthur Macconchy, and A. K. McEntire fees

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—£107,431.
 Jud. Commr., Hon. Mr. Justice Bewley ... £3,500
 Commissioners, Gerald Fitzgerald, Q.C.; Frederick S. Wrench, each £3,000; S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Morrough O'Brien £2,000
 Secretary, John H. Franks, C.B.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
 Solicitor-General, William Kenny, Q.C., M.P. £2,000
 Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster of Ireland, R. W. Arbuthnot Holmes, C.B. £1,200
 Principal Clerk, W. H. Lipscomb £700 to £800
 1st Class Clerk, H. Hitahins £400 to £600
 Clerk, A. Ormsby £350 to £500
 Local Government Board, Custom House, Dublin;
 Vice-President, George Morris, D.L. £2,000
 Board of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin;
 Chairman, Thomas Robertson £2,500
 Commissioners, Richard O'Shaughnessy; George A. Stevenson. Secretary, Henry Williams.
 General Register Office, Charlemont Ho., Dublin.
 Registrar-General, Thomas W. Grimshaw, C.B., M.D.
 Secretary and Assist. Registrar-General, Robert E. Matheson, B.L.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

*The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1896, was 3,690,123.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Popula- Mon.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emi- grants.	Poor Rate lodged in year ended 30 Sept., 1896.	Number in receipt of Relief on 25 Sep., '97	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow	1891. 40,936	1891. 221,295	1896. £165,090	1896. 251	£ 12,621	1,058	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin	419,216	226,821	1,526,995	857	120,605	10,543	Lord Holm Patrick.
Kildare	70,206	418,496	339,134	225	24,997	1,799	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	67,261	507,254	358,936	271	28,814	2,426	Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	85,563	493,263	243,827	250	17,918	1,430	Earl of Rosse, K.P.
Longford	53,647	257,770	153,028	357	14,929	1,397	Earl of Longford.
South	71,028	201,619	233,502	246	25,661	2,488	Vicount Massereene.
Meath	76,987	578,298	552,085	351	36,721	2,503	Simson Mangan.
Queen's	64,883	424,853	266,703	319	12,774	1,148	Vicount de Vescei.
Westmeath	65,109	434,017	317,883	210	22,729	1,430	F.T. Dames-Longworth.
Wexford	111,778	573,200	377,116	367	31,967	3,193	Ld. Maurice FitzGerald.
Wicklow	62,136	499,822	276,159	138	19,330	1,528	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
MUNSTER.							
Clare	1,187,760	4,836,708	4,804,458	3,842	369,066	30,853	
Cork	124,483	768,265	318,148	1,597	33,096	3,297	Lord Inchiquin, K.P.
Kerry	438,432	1,838,921	1,245,014	6,976	128,547	13,259	Earl of Bandon.
Limerick	179,136	1,159,356	293,255	3,504	38,176	4,289	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Tipperary	154,912	662,973	534,316	833	73,733	5,921	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Waterford	173,188	1,048,968	682,313	1,706	59,327	5,425	Earl De Montalt.
	98,251	456,198	319,549	869	29,770	3,084	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
ULSTER.							
Antrim	1,172,402	5,334,681	3,392,595	15,485	362,649	35,275	[Bart.
Armagh	428,128	791,276	1,462,306	1,186	97,893	6,774	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten,
Cavan	143,289	313,036	428,212	538	13,045	978	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Donegal	111,917	467,025	275,161	1,218	15,114	1,405	Earl of Lanesborough.
Down	185,635	1,190,268	299,802	1,238	17,293	1,216	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Fermanagh	267,059	614,927	944,007	552	32,258	2,671	Marq. of Dufferin, K.P.
Londonderry	74,170	417,665	337,375	445	8,906	462	Earl of Erne, K.P. [Bt.
Monaghan	152,009	513,388	402,274	687	16,032	894	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce,
Northampton	86,206	318,806	265,813	525	11,227	761	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone	171,401	778,943	440,734	1,045	26,341	1,569	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	1,619,814	5,322,334	4,755,684	7,434	239,109	16,730	
Leitrim	214,712	1,502,362	476,909	3,450	41,126	3,365	Lord Clonbrock.
Mayo	76,618	376,510	137,229	920	11,071	1,036	Lord Harlech.
Roscommon	219,034	1,318,130	317,362	5,093	27,025	3,119	Earl of Arran.
Sligo	114,397	585,407	296,768	1,320	20,187	1,698	Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don
	98,013	451,815	215,515	1,451	13,732	1,250	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.
Total, IRELAND	4,704,750	20,327,947	14,396,540	38,995	1,083,965	93,326	

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'—54° 25' N. and long. 4° 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 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. 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. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it 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.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the Members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the members of the Court.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,525 (Castletown, pop. 2,178, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,631, and Ramsey, pop. 4,866.

Public revenue, 1896-97 £77,287
Public expenditure, 1896-97 69,778
Public debt, 1897 284,352

Lieut.-Governor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker (with house) £1,800
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring 1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, A. Dumbell 1,000
First Deemster, Sir James Gell, Kt. 1,000
Second Deemster, John Frederick Gill 1,000
Receiver-General, Colonel W. J. Anderson... 230
Sec. to Govt. & Treasr., A. B. Herbert-Story 500
Speaker, House of Keys, Major Sir John S. Goldie-Taubman, Knt. unpr.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm, and the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. 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 1891 was 92,272—Jersey, 54,518, Guernsey with Herm and Jérou 35,243, Alderney, 1,857, and Sark, 570. 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. 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 Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the States and over the Royal Court. The royal court is the judicial body, and is composed of twelve jurats elected by the people. The States consist of fifty members (excluding the president), viz., the twelve jurats, twelve rectors, twelve constables, and fourteen deputies, three for St. Helier and one for each of the eleven country parishes. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. An abundance of early potatoes are grown for the London markets, 64,583 tons (value £435,192) being exported in 1896, and the famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The islands being all but exempt from taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast. In 1896 an act was passed removing certain impediments to marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ... £1,201,335
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 1,335,763

JERSEY.—Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Edward Hopton, C.B. £1,700
Govt. Sec., Lieut.-Col. A. Ward-Simpson.

Bailiff, Sir George C. Bertram, Knt.
Dean, Very Rev. George Orange Balleine, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., William Hy. Venables-Vernon.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempière.
Solicitor-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Receiver-General, Edward Mourant, M.A.
Revenue, 1896, £108,303; Expenditure... 100,499
Public debt, 1896 310,000

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Lieut.-Gov., Lt.-Gen. Nath. Stevenson ... £1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B., A.D.C.
Bailiff, Thomas Godfrey Carey.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Hilary M. Carré 300

Judge and Acting Attorney-General (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson.
Receiver, W. Gauvain.
Revenue, 1896, £62,823; Expenditure, £64,451
Public debt, 1896 135,684

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast confux 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. 1397, 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 16 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. The citizens, however, lost this privilege as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, 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 Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) 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.

<i>Lord Mayor.</i> £10,000.			
Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Horatio David Davies, M.P., V.D.	{ <i>Bishopsgate</i>	1889	1887 1897
<i>Private Secretary,</i> William Jameson Soulsby, C.B.	{ <i>Mansion House, E.C.</i> }		

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Address.</i>			
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	<i>Broad Street</i>	29 Fleet Street, E.C.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	<i>Cripplegate</i>	2 Whitehall Court, S.W. ...	1874	1875	1882
Sir Reg. Hanson, Bt., LL.D., M.P.	<i>Billinggate</i>	4 Bryanston Square, W. ...	1880	1881	1886
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., M.P.	<i>Langbourn</i>	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G.	<i>Caslie Baynard</i>	24 Watling Street, E.C.	1884	1885	1891
Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., LL.D.	<i>Bridge Without</i>	Fresh Wharf, E.C.	1895	1889	1892
Sir George Robert Tyler, Bart.	<i>Queenhithe</i>	17 Queenhithe, E.C.	1887	1891	1893
Sir Joseph Renals, Bart.	<i>Aldersgate</i>	108 Fove Street, E.C.	1888	1892	1894
Sir Walter Hny. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	<i>Lime Street</i>	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1882	1895
Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt. G.C.I.E.	<i>Farringd. Within</i>	Palls Park, Hertford	1888	1884	1896

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir John Voce Moore, Kt.	<i>Candlewick</i>	28 Russell Square, W.C.	1889	1893	.....
Alfred James Newton	<i>Basishaw</i>	28 Gt. Guildford Street, S.E.	1890	1888	.....
Frank Green	<i>Vintry</i>	74 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.	1891	1877	.....
Sir J. Cockfield Dimadale, Kt.	<i>Cornhill</i>	50 Cornhill, E.C.	1891	1893	.....
Marcus Samuel	<i>Portoken</i>	20 Portland Place, W.	1891	1894	.....
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Kt.	<i>Tower</i>	6 Lime Street, E.C.	1891	1896	.....
John Pound	<i>Aldgate</i>	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1892	1895	.....
Walter Vaughan Morgan	<i>Cordwainer</i>	Christ's Hospital, E.C.	1892	.....	.....
William Purdie Treloar	<i>Farringd. Without</i>	Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	.....	.....
John Charles Bell	<i>Coleman St.</i>	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	.....	.....
George Wyatt Truscott	<i>Dowgate</i>	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	.....	.....
Frederick Prat Alliston	<i>Broad Street</i>	46 Friday Street, E.C.	1895	.....	.....
Richard Clarence Halse	<i>Cheap</i>	61 Cheapside, E.C.	1896	.....	.....
Samuel Green	<i>Walbrook</i>	28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1897	.....	.....
John C. Knill	<i>Bridge Within</i>	5 Adelaide Place, E.C.	1897	.....	.....

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

RECORDER —Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.O., M.P. £4,000 1892	<i>Cashier</i> , R. A. Warren £300 1893
<i>High Steward of Southwark</i> , The Recorder £79 7 0 1892	<i>Clerk to Sitting Justices</i> (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill £850 1887
<i>Clerk to Lord Mayor</i> , Cecil G. Douglas, £1,000 1887	<i>Assistant</i> , S. Richards £450 1888
<i>Assistant</i> , J. G. Trotter £500 1887	<i>Cashier and Accountant</i> , John H. Major ... £200 1895

Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

TOWN CLERK —Sir John Braddick Monckton, Knt., F.S.A. £3,500 1873	<i>High Bailiff, Southwark</i> , T. Roderick ... £105 1885
<i>Com. Serjeant</i> , Sir Forrester Fulton, Q.O. £3,000 1892	<i>Registrar of Mayor's Ct.</i> , F. S. Jackson, £1,000 1890
<i>Judge of City of London Court</i> (and other offices), Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D. £3,200 1859	<i>Deputy Registrar</i> , David Harrison £500 1890
<i>Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court</i> , Francis Roxburgh £1,500 1887	<i>Sword-Bearer</i> , George J. W. Winzar ... £500 1874
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Smith, K.C.S.B. £1,500 1890	<i>Common Crier</i> , Col. Eustace B. Burnaby, £325 1889
<i>Secondary</i> , Thomas Roderick Fees 1884	<i>Marshal</i> , Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart., £350 1893
<i>Comptroller</i> , John Alex. Brand £1,750 1879	<i>Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain</i> , G. A. Pickering £700 1854
<i>Remembrancer</i> , Gabriel P. Goldney ... £2,000 1882	<i>Registrar City of London Court</i> , James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700 1889
<i>Solicitor</i> , H. Homewood Crawford £2,250 1885	<i>High Bailiff of do.</i> , J. E. Sly £600 1892
<i>Coroner</i> , Samuel Fred. Langham £1,155 1884	<i>Prothonotary</i> , John Alexander Brand ... £100 1879
<i>Clerk of the Peace</i> , Alfred Read £210 1896	<i>Librarian</i> , Charles Welch, F.S.A. £750 1888
<i>Surveyor</i> , Andrew Murray, A.B.R.I.B.A., £1,250 1891	<i>Keeper of Guildhall</i> , James Gannon ... £550 1880
<i>Head Master of City of London School</i> , Arthur Tempest Pollard, M.A. £1,250 1889	* <i>Medical Officer and Food Analyst</i> , Wm. Bedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A. £1,700 1874
<i>2nd Master</i> , Frederick Wm. Hill, M.A. ... £500 1890	<i>Medical Officer Port of London</i> , Wm. Col- lingridge, M.D., M.R.C.S. £900 1880
<i>Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School</i> , E. E. Montague, M.A. £350 1890	<i>Principal of the Guildhall School of Music</i> , W. H. Cummings £1,000 1896

* Appointed by Commissioners of Sewers.

CHAMBERLAIN—Sir Wm. J. R. Cotton, Knt., £2,000. Elected by the Livery, 1893.
Sheriffs, Frank Green (Ald.), 193 Upper Thames St., E.C., and Thos. Robt. Dewar, 48 Lime St., E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, Thomas Henry Gardiner, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Clarence Richard Halse,
 38 Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.
Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Marlborough (St. Botolph's, E.C.).
Chaplains to the Sheriffs, Rev. H. D. Macnamara, and Rev. Alfred Povah, D.D.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1896

Dr.	INCOME.	£	Cr.	EXPENDITURE.	£
Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1896		10,967	Expenses of Civil Government*		69,935
Rents and Quit-rents		178,559	Donations, Pensions, &c.		21,740
Renewing Fines		784	Educational Expenses		16,839
Interest on Government Securities		1,581	Administration of Justice (Criminal) ...		7,959
Do. on City Bonds and India Stock ..		2,191	Office of Coroner (gross)		2,978
To Rents, &c. West Ham Park ..		257	City Library, Museum, Fine Art Gallery		7,372
Income Tax Retained		3,451	Collection and Management, Rates, &c...		43,389
Markets, viz. :—			Charges on Markets, viz. :—		
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		24,990	Billingsgate		21,036
London Central Markets, Smithfield...		126,035	Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		38,395
Leadenhall		7,708	London Central Markets, Smithfield...		94,545
Billingsgate		23,591	Other Markets, &c.		6,621
Metage of Corn, Fruit, &c.		795	Charges: Metage		1,376
Mayor's Court Fees (Gross)		6,592	Expenses of Magistracy and Police		44,282
Judiciary Fees		2,765	City of London Pauper Lunatic Asylum		521
Grant in aid of Pauper Lunatics, &c. ...		445	Sanitary Expenses, Port of London ...		7,646
Reimbursement on Office of Coroner ...		1,500	City of London Grain Duty Loans Sink- ing Fund Account		1,991
Wages to Workmen, &c.		2,595	Remembrancer's Office Suspense Account		4,050
Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits		9,686	Parliamentary Expenses		139
Transfers, Expenses in Parliament, Remembrancer's Suspense Account ...		1,460	Erection of new Police Station, Minorities		4,430
Commutation of Renewing Fines for Leases		319	Redemption of Land Tax		2,330
Sale of Premises		1,540	Investments		2,304
Loans raised, viz. :—			Loans discharged, viz. :—		
Leadenhall Market		25,000	Metropolitan Cattle Market		59,000
Metropolitan Cattle Market		59,000	Billingsgate Market		108,000
Billingsgate Market		108,000	Leadenhall Market		25,000
London Central Markets		141,500	London Central Markets		140,000
(Sundry small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.)			Expenses of West Ham Park		3,120
			Miscellaneous Expenditure		5,229
			Balance in hand on 31st Dec., 1895.....		4,123

Total... £744,962

Total... £744,962

Office—Victoria Embankment, E.C. Hours 10 to 5 (Sat. 10—1). Board Meetings Thursday, at 3 p.m. Was instituted (in accordance with Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act) in 1870, and the first election took place on Nov. 29, 1870. From that date to Lady Day, 1897, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 492,357 children, and schools with accommodation for 54,762 are in process of erection. At Lady Day last there were upon the rolls of the Board Schools (including certain schools transferred, and temporary schools), 520,877 children. The staff of teachers comprised 9,470 adult, and 1,535 pupil-teachers and probationers.

When the census of all efficient and non-efficient schools in London was taken in 1871, the number of children on the roll was 320,143; the number upon the roll of efficient schools was (1896) 738,930; the number sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to Lady Day, 1897, being 23,845. In addition, 21,577 other cases had been referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1897-98 amount to £1,854,381, which is at the rate of 12'35d. in the pound.

MEMBERS (elected Nov. 25, 1897, for 3 years).

Chairman (vacant).

Priv. Sec.,

Vice-Chairman (vacant).

City of London.—*G. G. Leveson-Gower (P.); Miss E. McKee (P.); W. H. Key (M.); Canon Ingram (M.).

Chelsea.—Frederick Davies (M.); Thomas Huggett (M.); *Mrs. Emma Knox Maitland (P.); *Viscount. Morpeth (P.); William W. Thompson (M.).

Finsbury.—Miss Margaret Anne Eve (P.); *Chas. Bowden (P.); *Mrs. R. W. Dibdin (M.); *Earl Beauchamp (P.); *Rev. Jno. E. Rose (M.); Jas. Wilson Sharp (I.M.).

Greenwich.—George S. Warlington (P.); Rev. John Wilson (P.); *Rev. F. Storor Clark (M.); *Mrs. Bridges Adams (Lab.).

Hackney.—*Miss V. H. Morten (P.); Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A. (P.); Graham Wallas (P.); *W. C. Bridgeman (M.); *John Lobb (I.P.).

OFFICERS OF

Clerk of the Board—George H. Croad, B.A. £1,400

Assistant Clerk of the Board—C. W. Isitt £600

Accountant of the Board—G. Attenborough £750

Minuting Clerk and Principal Clerk, General

Purposes Department—E. H. Bramley £500

Principal Clerk, Works Department—G. C. Har-

court £500

School Management Department—F. Wiles £500

Principal Clerk Industrial Schools—A. E. Gar-

land £375

Store Superintendent—G. Frater £500

Architect—T. J. Bailey £1,000

Land Surveyor and Valuer—W. S. Cooke £600

Inspectors of Schools—G. Ricks, £500; E.

McWilliam; F. G. Landon; W. L. Clague;

T. Nickal; G. Girling each, £450

Singing Instructor—A. L. Copley £240

Drawing Instructors—A. W. F. Langman,

£340; A. Wilkinson £335

Organising Physical Exercises for Boys—

T. Chesterton, £200; G. O. H. Smails £170

Medical Officer of the Board—Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.D., £600.

Solicitor—Charles Edward Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, W.C.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1897.

INCOME.		£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1896	.....	308,074
Day Schools (Government grants, Fee Grants, &c.)	.....	666,341
Deaf and Blind Classes	.....	3,740
Evening Continuation Schools (Government grants, School fees, &c.)	.....	19,329
Industrial Schools (Treasury grants)	.....	6,035
Loans raised	.....	600,000
Precepts	.....	1,793,523
Insurance Fund	.....	1,713
Scholarships Fund	.....	1,786
Sundries	.....	1,512
Total	.....	£3,402,053

* Elected for first time.

Lambeth (East).—Rev. Arthur Jephson, M.A. (P.); George Crispe Whiteley (P.); *Henry C. Gooch (M.); Thomas Gautrey (P.).

Lambeth (West).—Thomas Jas. Macnamara (P.); Rev. Wm. Hamilton (P.); *Mark Mayhew (P.); John Sinclair (P.); Rev. Canon Edwards, M.A. (M.); William Henry Kidson, F.C.A. (M.).

Marylebone.—Edmund Barnes, J.P. (I.); Evelyn Cecil, M.A. (M.); Hon. E. L. Stanley (P.); *Rev. Hy. R. Wakefield (P.); Alfred Jas Shephard (P.); *J. A. Murray Macdonald (P.); General F. J. Moberly (M.).

Southwark.—*Rev. J. Lidgett (P.); *Rev. W. Copeland Bowle (P.); Rev. W. F. Brown (R. C.); John M. T. Dumphreys (M.).

Tower Hamlets.—Mrs. Francis Homan (P.); Sir Charles Elliott (M.); Rev. Edward Schnadhorst M.A. (P.); *B. F. C. Costello (E. C.); *E. Flower, M.P. (M.).

Westminster.—*H. Morgan-Browne (P.); *Miss Constance Elder (P.); Major Skinner (M.); Wm. Winnett, J.P. (M.); David Hope Kyd (M.).

THE BOARD.

Do. Girls & Infants—Mrs. Strachan-Matthews,

£200; Miss Ely, £200; Miss Kingston £160

Deaf Superintendent—W. Nelson £350

Exams. of Needlework—Miss Loch, £200;

Miss M. A. Christiansen, £185 (one vacancy)

Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Greene £200

Superintendents of Cookery—Miss Matthews;

Miss Briggs, £200; Miss Tattersall, £185;

Miss Osalar, £175; Miss Borthwick, £165;

and Miss Cave £165

Science Demonstrators—W. H. Grieve, £200;

A. Hubble, S. B. Todd, each £200; J. H.

Howitt £175

Superintendents of Laundry Work—Mrs. Lord,

£185; and Miss Jones £165

Organiser & Instructor of Manual Training—

W. S. Barter £330

Superintendent of Schools for Special Instruction

—Mrs. Burgwin £350

Organiser Evening Continuation Schools—

T. Yeldhorn £200

EXPENDITURE.		£
Day Schools, £1,633,997; Evening	Continuation Schools, £42,239	..... 1,696,236
Enforcement of Compulsion	.....	48,228
Indus. Schls., £49,891; Office Exp., £42,062	.....	91,953
Bldgs., £37,499; Deaf. & Bld. Cl., £11,431	.....	48,930
Loans: Repaymt., £206,313; Int., £308,384	.....	514,697
Legal Expenses	.....	2,014
Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans	.....	856
Purchases of Land	.....	145,014
Erection of Buildings and Furniture	.....	409,238
Insur. (£2,301) & Schlrshps. (£1,784) Funds	.....	4,085
Balance in hand 25th March, 1897	.....	440,802
Total	.....	£3,402,053

Office, Spring Gardens, S. W. ; Hours 9.30 to 5 ; (Saturday 9.30 to 2).—Meets on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

The London County Council was constituted, in common with county councils throughout England and Wales, under the Local Government Act of 1888. The main principle of the Act is that it adapts to counties that form of municipal government which had previously pertained only to English boroughs.

London is an administrative county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conforming with those of the area over which the late Metropolitan Board of Works exercised its jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855; so that it has absorbed, so far as rateable value is concerned, about seven-eighths of Middlesex, about two-thirds of Surrey, and nearly one-third of Kent; and in it the City takes its place as an electoral division.

The City of London was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties. Such matters as necessitate the consideration of both the administrative county and the non-administrative county are referred to "The Standing Joint Committee" of the London County Council and the London Quarter Sessions.

The Administrative County of London has no jurisdiction over the police, in that respect differing from other counties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1898, the third council having been elected in March, 1895. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery. The present Chairman is Dr. W. J. Collins.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council are: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money; main-drainage, and the sanctioning of new sewers constructed by vestries; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; bridges over the Thames within the county (and outside the City), and other Thames crossings, including the new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall and the free ferry at Woolwich; street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering and temporary closing of streets; maintaining subways under streets for gas and water mains, &c.; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; buildings unfit for habitation; structure of theatres and music-halls; artisans' dwellings; cattle diseases; offensive businesses; dairies and cowsheds; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; tramways; locomotives for roads; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; and constant supply of water. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music

and dancing licences in the Metropolis, including the City; asylums for pauper lunatics; reformatory and industrial schools; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers conferred by recent Acts with respect to technical education; Bills in Parliament, and actions at law; registration of electors; medical officers of health; inspection of factories to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances and regulation of overhead wires and sky-signs; and the appointment of inspectors under the Shop Hours Act, 1892. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council meets weekly, and receives reports from its 26 standing committees. During the year ended March 31, 1897, upwards of 1,500 meetings of committees and sub-committees were held. The Finance Committee has important statutory powers, and its duties are of a very responsible nature. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities of the Metropolis, and has a gross debt of £37,300,000, a Sinking Fund of £18,200,000, and an annual maintenance expenditure of £3,500,000. The Asylums Committee has special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manages Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane-hill, and Claybury Asylums. The last-named was opened during 1893, and the Committee is actively engaged upon providing two further asylums, each for 2,000 patients, one at Bexley and one near Epsom. The Industrial Schools are under the care of another Committee: the schools at Feltham and Mayford accommodate 1,000 boys. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts; they have in hand the clearance of insanitary areas at Somers Town, St. Pancras, and Clare Market, Drury Lane, and of numerous smaller areas, and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council has established a model municipal lodging-house capable of accommodating 324 men, at Parker Street, Drury Lane. The most important work which has engaged the attention of the Bridges Committee for some years past is the tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall. The tunnel was opened in May, 1897, the opening ceremony being performed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. The tunnelling work was done in compressed air, the bed of the river here being of a very treacherous character, and the whole undertaking has been remarkably free from serious accidents. The tunnel is 6,200 feet in length, and has an internal diameter of 24 feet 3 inches. The total cost amounts to about £1,400,000. The contract price for the engineering work (Messrs. S. Pearson & Son) was £371,000. The Woolwich Free Ferry is used by more than 4,400,000 passengers and 380,000 vehicles per annum. The rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge is proceeding; and a foot-tunnel under the Thames at Greenwich was authorised by an Act of last

session. The formation of new approaches to the Tower Bridge is under the care of the Improvements Committee, also the widening of the Strand at Holywell Street. Several smaller but important improvements are also being carried out. The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers nearly 1,000 men, and several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged.

The Council having resolved to exercise its powers of purchase under section 43 of the Tramways Act, 1870, a length of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles was purchased from the London Street Tramways Co. in 1895, and notice of purchase was given in respect of other sections which had come under the purchase clause. A proposal was thereupon made by the North Metropolitan Company that with regard to the tramways of that Company and of the London Street Company, instead of a piecemeal purchase extending up to 1910 under compulsory powers with costly legal proceedings, the whole system should be handed over to the Council forthwith at a stated price, on the condition that the company should have a lease of the lines for the next 14 years. Lengthy negotiations were entered into, and in October last the purchase of the lines of these two companies within the county of London, and the depots, stables, &c., connected therewith, was completed, the purchase price being £690,581. The cost of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles purchased in 1895, with one depot, was £101,798, settled by arbitration. Thus a system extending over about 50 miles has become vested in the Council as representing the ratepayers, and, up to Midsummer, 1910, they will receive rents amounting to nearly £60,000 a year, together with 12½ per cent. upon the increase in gross receipts over the year 1895. These rents will suffice to pay interest on the debt and a sinking fund for its redemption, and then leave a profit equal to nearly a farthing rate. Proceedings are also being taken with regard to the tramways on the south side of the river.

Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces: 2,656 acres were taken over from the late Board, and over 1,000 acres have since been added. Bands are employed by the Council to play during the summer months.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. All the sewage of London is conveyed by 82 miles of main intercepting sewers to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river, and the sludge, amounting to upwards of two million tons in a year, being carried out to sea by a fleet of six specially-constructed vessels. The improved condition of the river is a highly satisfactory result. The engineering experts who advise the Committee are, however, of opinion that extensive works are still needed to prevent the discharge of crude sewage into the river at the storm overflows in times of heavy rain, and this matter is receiving attention.

In 1893 a "Works Department" was formed for the purpose of carrying out building, painting, sewer construction, paving, and other works, without the intervention of contractors. A special committee, appointed at the end of 1896 to inquire into the constitution and working of the Department, reported early in 1897, recommending the appointment of a Works Board constituted of

members drawn from the various spending committees, but the Council on the 28th June, after a prolonged discussion, resolved that works should in future be carried out by the Manager of the Department, who should be responsible to the Spending Committees in the same way as a contractor would be; the finances of the department were placed under the control of the Finance Committee.

The question of water supply is still engaging serious attention. Bills were promoted in Parliament in 1895, 1896, and 1897 to empower the Council to purchase the undertakings of the eight London Water Companies, but were defeated; a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the whole question of the London watersupply.

Twenty members of the Council, together with fifteen representatives (nominated by the Council) of other bodies or interests, constitute the Technical Education Board, charged with the performance of duties under the Technical Instruction Acts.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31 March, 1897, amounted to £758,698, including Blackwall Tunnel, £190,518; parks and open spaces, £21,306; street improvements, £86,957; housing of the working classes, £125,583; main drainage, £61,204; fire brigade, £74,521; and lunatic asylums, £147,851. The maintenance of such works, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates. Some idea of the nature and amount of this class of disbursements will be gathered from the statement on page 341.

The Council's powers to expend capital money and raise Stock, or, as they are called, "borrowing powers," are conferred by its annual Money Act. The Act of last session sanctioned, for the year ending March, 1898, expenditure on various improvements and services not exceeding £3,400,745, but a large proportion of this amount was a regret of unexercised powers contained in previous Acts. The Act also conferred powers to lend during the year to the School Board, vestries, and other public bodies not exceeding £2,150,000.

The Council issued £2,500,000 of a new 2½ per cent. stock last July; it is called London County Consolidated Stock, and is not to be redeemed at any fixed date. The Council, however, reserves power to redeem at any time after the 19th March, 1920, and a sinking fund has to be provided, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The tenders amounted to £4,322,990, and the average price obtained was £100 9s. 8d. per cent. The total stock now outstanding amounts to £38,011,638. The first issue of London County bills was made in May last, and was most successful, £600,000 being raised by six months' bills at an average rate of £1 2s. per cent. per annum. The gross debt of the Council, including liabilities transferred from the former counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, stood, on 31st March last, at £37,300,912; against this there were loans owing to the Council from the School Board, vestries, and other public bodies amounting to £14,598,860. Property was held to the extent of £2,490,976, and there were also other assets bringing down the net liability to £19,105,941.

The rating for the year 1897-98 amounts to 11½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the

City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2¼d. in the pound, together 14d.; in 1896-97 and 1895-96, the rate was 15d.; in 1894-95 14d.; in 1893-94 13d.; in 1892-93 12¼d.; in 1891-92 11¾d.; in 1890-91 13¼d.; and in 1889-90 12¼d. The rateable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1897, was £36,098,722—a 1d. rate producing £150,411.

In considering the question of rating, the grants paid by the Council in relief of local rates (indoor paupers, registration of electors, &c.) must be borne in mind; they tend to lighten the burden in some parishes and increase it in others; generally speaking, the effect is to materially

benefit the poorer parishes. Each parish pays an equal rate in the £1 on its rateable value, but receives back, for instance, 4d. per day per head of the indoor paupers; the City receiving ½d., and St. George-in-the-East about 11¼d. in the pound under this head alone. A still more important step towards the equalisation of London rates was effected by the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, under which the Council is to levy half-yearly a rate of 3d. in the £ to make an "equalisation fund;" and then to distribute the fund on the basis of population.

The amount raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1897, is made up as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
1. CASH BALANCE on 1 April, 1897 ...	£345,547	1. DEBT:—	
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure:—		Redemption	£548,960
Exchequer Contribution	£505,675	Dividends on Stock	1,136,657
Interest on loans advanced, on cash balances, &c.	512,701	Interest on sundry liabilities	19,471
Rents	90,800	Management of stock, income tax, &c.	51,300
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	184,858		£1,756,388
	1,294,034	2. GRANTS:—	
3. TRANSFER from Tramways Account	45,000	To Guardians for indoor paupers	£326,809
4. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896	931	To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	228,377
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—		Registration of Electors	15,000
For General County purposes, equal to a rate of 11¾d.	£1,767,268	Main roads	12,300
For Special County purposes, equal to a rate of 2¼d.	296,373		582,486
	2,063,641	3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)	45,950
[Total rate, 14d.]		4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	130,720
	£3,749,153	5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES	44,365
		6. SERVICES:—	
		Main Drainage	£224,030
		Fire Brigade	170,293
		Parks and Open Spaces	107,590
		Bridges and Ferry	38,420
		Embankments	12,310
		Pauper Lunatics	75,280
		Industrial Schools	30,285
		Coroners	25,300
		Weights and Measures	14,745
		Miscellaneous	54,942
			753,195
		7. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	150,000
		8. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, Election of Councillors, &c.	29,675
		Total Expenditure	3,492,775
		9. TRANSFERS to Sundry Accounts	2,831
		10. ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE on 31 March, 1898	253,544
			£3,749,153

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, C. J. Stewart	£2,000	Medical Officer, Shirley Forster Murphy, M.D.	£1,250
Comptroller, H. E. Haward	£1,000	Public Control Dep., Alfred Spencer	£800
Engineer, Sir Alexander Binnie, Kt.	£2,000	Statistical Officer, G. Laurence Gomme	£800
Architect, T. Blashill	£1,500	Chemist, F. Clowes, D.S.O.	£700
Solicitor and Dep. Clerk, W. A. Blaxland	£1,200	Parliamentary Agent, H. L. Cripps	£1,100
Assist. Sol. (Conveyancing), G. P. Jackson.	£1,000	Parks Dep., J. J. Saxby	£600
Valuer, A. Young	£1,250	Chief of Fire Brigade, Comm. L. de L. Wells	£900
		Manager Works Dep., W. Adams	£1,500

LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Chairman W. J. Collins, M.D., J.P., *West St. Pancras.*
 Vice-Chairman R. M. Beachcroft, *Alderman.*
 Deputy-Chairman A. M. Torrance, J.P., *East Islington.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Electoral Division.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Electoral Division.</i>
Abrahams, Morris	<i>Whitechapel.</i>	Laughland, J.	<i>East Islington.</i>
Antrobus, Robert C., J.P.	<i>St. George, Hanover Sq.</i>	Lawson, H. L. W., J.P.	<i>Whitechapel.</i>
Arnold, Sir Arthur	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>	Legge, Col. the Hon. H.	<i>St. George, Hanover Sq.</i>
Baker, J. A.	<i>East Finsbury.</i>	Leon, A. L., J.P.	<i>Limehouse.</i>
Banning, H. T.	<i>Greenwich.</i>	Longstaff, G. B., J.P.	<i>Wandswoorth.</i>
Bayley, Edric	<i>West Southwark.</i>	Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt., M.P.	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Beachcroft, Richd. Melvill	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>	Lushington, Sir Gdfr., K.C.B.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>
Benn, John Williams	<i>East Finsbury.</i>	Lyon, Robert, J.P.	<i>Peckham.</i>
Bicker-Caarten, G.	<i>Mile End.</i>	McDougall, John	<i>Poplar.</i>
Blake, W. F.	<i>Central Finsbury.</i>	Maple, Sir J. B., Bart., M.P.	<i>South St. Pancras.</i>
Bond, Edward, M.P.	<i>Hampstead.</i>	Marks, H. H., M.P.	<i>St. George-in-the-East.</i>
Boulnois, E., M.P.	<i>East Marylebone.</i>	Matthews, William	<i>Dulwich.</i>
Branch, James, J.P.	<i>S.-W. Bethnal Green.</i>	Maude, F. W.	<i>Central Hackney.</i>
Bruce, William Wallace	<i>Bow & Bromley.</i>	Middleton, R. W. E.	<i>Dulwich.</i>
Bull, Wm. J.	<i>Hammersmith.</i>	Monkwell, Lord	<i>Haggerston.</i>
Burns, John, M.P.	<i>Battersea.</i>	Morton, A. H. A., M.P.	<i>Rotherhithe.</i>
Campbell, C. H., J.P.	<i>South Kensington.</i>	Moss, Nathan, J.P.	<i>Hoxton.</i>
Campbell, Col. F.	<i>Norwood.</i>	Mountmorres, Viscount	<i>Mile End.</i>
Carrington, Earl, G.O.M.G.	<i>West St. Pancras.</i>	Napier, T. B., LL.D., J.P.	<i>North Islington.</i>
Chapman, C. M.	<i>Chelsea.</i>	Onslow, Earl of, G.O.M.G.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>
Clarke, Henry	<i>City of London.</i>	Organ, T. A.	<i>Kennington.</i>
Cohen, Benjamin L., M.P.	<i>City of London.</i>	Parker, R.	<i>Walworth.</i>
Collins, W. J., M.D., J.P.	<i>West St. Pancras.</i>	Parkinson, W. C.	<i>North Islington.</i>
Cooper, Benjamin	<i>Bow and Bromley.</i>	Payne, W. H. C.	<i>Rotherhithe.</i>
Cooper, G. J.	<i>Bermondsey.</i>	Pearce, William, J.P.	<i>Limehouse.</i>
Corbett, T. L., J.P.	<i>Clapham.</i>	Penfold, A.	<i>Woolwich.</i>
Cornwall, E. A., J.P.	<i>Fulham.</i>	Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>
Costelloe, B. F. C.	<i>Chelsea.</i>	Ponsonby, Hon. A. G.	<i>Central Finsbury.</i>
Crooks, William	<i>Poplar.</i>	Porter, J. B.	<i>North Kensington.</i>
Davies, W., J.P.	<i>Battersea.</i>	Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P.	<i>Strand.</i>
Denbigh, Earl of	<i>City of London.</i>	Radford, G. H.	<i>West Islington.</i>
Dickinson, W. Hyett	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>	Remnant, J. F.	<i>Holborn.</i>
Dimsdale, Sir J. C.	<i>City of London.</i>	Roberts, Richard, J.P.	<i>South Islington.</i>
Dixon, J.	<i>Kennington.</i>	Robinson, Nathan	<i>East St. Pancras.</i>
Dudley, Earl of	<i>Holborn.</i>	Robinson, R. A.	<i>South Kensington.</i>
Dumpreys, J. M. T.	<i>Deptford.</i>	Rose-Innes, Cosmo	<i>N.-E. Bethnal Green.</i>
Dunraven, Earl of, K.P.	<i>Wandswoorth.</i>	Rotton, Lt.-Col. A., B.A., J.P.	<i>Clapham.</i>
Elliace-Clark, E. B.	<i>North Hackney.</i>	Russell, Earl	<i>West Newington.</i>
Elliott, G. S.	<i>South Islington.</i>	Sears, J. T., J.P.	<i>North Camberwell.</i>
Emden, T. W. L., J.P.	<i>Strand.</i>	Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J.	<i>Haggerston.</i>
Fardell, Sir Thos. George, M.P.	<i>South Paddington.</i>	Smith, Alfred	<i>South Hackney.</i>
Farquhar, Sir H., Bart., M.P.	<i>East Marylebone.</i>	Spicer, Evan, J.P.	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Farrer, Lord	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>	Spokes, B.	<i>Walworth.</i>
Fletcher, J. S., J.P.	<i>Hampstead.</i>	Steadman, W. C.	<i>Stepney.</i>
Ford, Lieut.-Col. C.	<i>North Lambeth.</i>	Strong, Richard, J.P.	<i>North Camberwell.</i>
Forman, E. Baxter, M.D.	<i>North Hackney.</i>	Stuart, James, M.P.	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Fox, W. H.	<i>North Kensington.</i>	Taylor, H. B.	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Freak, Charles	<i>N.-E. Bethnal Green.</i>	Thompson, W. M.	<i>West Newington.</i>
Gooding, R., M.D.	<i>Greenwich.</i>	Thornton, Joseph	<i>Bermondsey.</i>
Goodman, Wm.	<i>West Islington.</i>	Tillet, Benj.	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Goulding, E. A., M.P.	<i>Hammersmith.</i>	Torrance, A. M., J.P.	<i>East Islington.</i>
Hardwicke, Earl of	<i>West Marylebone.</i>	Tweedmouth, Lord	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Harris, Sir G. D., J.P.	<i>South Paddington.</i>	Urchhart, Wm.	<i>North Paddington.</i>
Harris, H. P.	<i>North Paddington.</i>	Ward, Henry	<i>Hoxton.</i>
Harrison, Charles, M.P.	<i>S.-W. Bethnal Green.</i>	Webb, Sidney	<i>Deptford.</i>
Haydon, W.	<i>Brixton.</i>	Welby, Lord, G.O.B.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>
Hayter, L. H.	<i>Westminster.</i>	Westacott, T. B., J.P.	<i>East St. Pancras.</i>
Howard, S. B.	<i>North Lambeth.</i>	Wetenhall, W. J., J.P.	<i>North St. Pancras.</i>
Hoare, Alired	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>	White, Edward	<i>West Marylebone.</i>
Holland, Hon. Lionel, M.P.	<i>Westminster.</i>	White, James, LL.D.	<i>Norwood.</i>
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn, M.P.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>	Whitmore, C. A., M.P.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>
Hubbard, N. W.	<i>Alderman till 1901.</i>	Williams, Rev. C. Fleming	<i>Alderman till 1898.</i>
Hughes, Col. Edwin, M.P.	<i>Woolwich.</i>	Williams, D.	<i>St. George-in-the-East.</i>
Humphrey, Arthur	<i>South Hackney.</i>	Williams, T. W., J.P.	<i>Lewisham.</i>
Hunter, Thomas	<i>West Southwark.</i>	Wilson, Sir A.	<i>Lewisham.</i>
Hutton, Sir John	<i>South St. Pancras.</i>	Wood, T. McKinnon	<i>Central Hackney.</i>
Idris, T. H. W., J.P.	<i>North St. Pancras.</i>	Yates, W. B.	<i>Stepney.</i>
Jerome, C.	<i>Brixton.</i>	Young, Sir W. L., Bart.	<i>Fulham.</i>
Jones, Edwin, J.P.	<i>Peckham.</i>		

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1897), CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, and no doubt render periodical accounts to the Charity Commissioners; but of the "Corporate" property they are the sole owners, are not bound to render any account, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten

thousand pounds a year; some of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. Some of the Companies invite fresh members to join, others do their utmost to repel. Corrections have been made from time to time by more of the Companies; those marked † have revised this year's list, but others take no notice of the application. Where the return was incomplete, the Editor allowed the old figures to remain.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Warden 1896-7.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers †	183	48,000	35,000	83,000	Sir Cecil C. Smith	John Watney	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers	183	37,500	500	38,000		R.V.Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers	300	50,000	28,000	78,000		W. P. Sawyer	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers †	344	46,953	7,235	53,288	Joseph T. Mills	J. W. Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
Goldsmiths †	150	43,000	16,000	54,000	H. H. Dobree	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners †	200	27,500	13,500	41,000	A. B. Kent	E. H. Draper, B.A.	8 Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Tay- lers †	288	37,000	13,000	50,000	Wickham Noakes	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers †	353	9,000	29,000	38,000	W. H. Potter	J. H. Townend	33 Gresham St.
Salters †	183	18,000	1,890	19,890	C. A. Kemble	E. L. Scott	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers	40	12,000	11,000	23,000	Arthur R. Price	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners †	206	9,500	1,500	11,000	H. A. Frisby	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers †	150	40,500	17,000	57,500	Wm. Latham, q.c.	Sir Owen Roberts	41 Mincing Lane.
<i>The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.</i>							
Apothecaries †	150	...	600	600	Saml. C. Griffith	J. R. Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers †	89	7,940	600	8,000	Charles J. Bury	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
Bakers	187	1,580	320	1,900		H. G. Smith	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers	115	...	...	...		Do.	Monkwell St.
Basketmakers †	30	None.	...	...	T. J. Robins	J. G. White	(9 Cannon St.)
* Blacksmiths †	98	684	None.	684	J. Conquest	C. H. Garrett	(6 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.)
* Bowyers †	25	550	40	590	Arthur A. Best	W. B. Arding	(23 Surrey St., W.C.)
* Broderers	35	...	...	...		G. W. Barber	(13 St. Swithin's Ln., E.C.)
Brewers †	47	2,500	15,000	17,500	Gerald Buxton	W. C. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
Butchers †	133	1,233	785	2,018	T. G. Randall	H. J. V. Philpott	Bartholomew Close.
Carpenters †	150	10,682	956	11,638	J. H. Gibbins	S. W. Preston	Throgmorton Av.
* Clockmakers †	71	...	...	...	H. J. Adams	H. C. Overall	(Guildhall)
Coachmakers †	115	970	None.	970	Mr. Justice Bruce	P. de L. Long	Noble St., E.C.
* Cooks †	69	2,380	180	2,560		G. C. Sherrard, jr.	(24 Gresham St., E.C.)
Coopers †	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	J. T. Bressey	John Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Corrdwainers †	100	7,700	1,600	9,300	John Mackrell	H. Garrard Clarke	7 Cannon St.
Curriers †	81	1,122	47	1,169	H. S. Ashbee	E. H. Burkitt	5 London Wall.
Outlers †	100	5,350	50	5,400	H. W. Ashmole	W. C. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
* Distillers †	55	None.	...	...	T. W. Courtenay	Edgar A. Baylis	(Church Ct. Chmbs., E.C.)
Dyers	66	6,000	1,000	7,000		R. F. Brunsell	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
* Fanmakers †	100	150	None.	150	Cpt. C. W. Andrews	Col. T. D. Sewell	(Guildhall, E.C.)
* Farriers	101	240	None.	240	Joseph Pyke	W. E. Baxter	(9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill.)
* Feltmakers †	65	varies	126	varies	Anthony Runacres	Alfred Peachey	(17 Salisbury Sq., E.C.)
Fletchers †	16	100	None.	100	Edward Moore	B. Shephard	(3 Finsbury Circus)
Founders †	92	1,855	102	1,957	Wm. E. Chambers	A. G. Wells	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
* Framework Knitters †	100	310	130	440	J. G. Ward, J.P.	James Funston	(93 Finsbury Pavement.)
* Fruiters †	90	90	...	...	Thomas Platt	John Eagleton	(40 Chancery Lane)
Gardeners †	44	...	...	...	N. N. Sherwood	G. Gofton-Salmond	(79 Cheapside, E.C.)
Girdlers	69	3,000	1,300	4,300	E. W. N. Lloyd	R. E. Philbrick	39 Basinghall St.
* Glass-sellers †	38	nil.	21	21	T. L. Green	R. H. Evans	(58 Gracechurch St.)
* Glaziers †	60	260	40	300	MaJ. Torkington	J. B. Tippetts	(21 Maiden Lane.)
* Glovers †	75	...	...	...	MaJ. R. Park- ington, J.P.	A. W. Burn	Moorgate St. Bldgs.1

344 London City Livery Companies.—Various Boundaries.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.		Total Income.	Master or Warden 1896-7.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£				
* Gold & Silver Wire drawers. } Gunmakers } Horners } Innholders } Joiners } Leathersellers } Loriners } Masons } Musicians } Needlemakers } Painters } Pattenmakers } Paviors } Pewterers } Plasterers } Pl. Card Makers } Plumbers } Poulters } Saddlers } Scriveners } Shipwrights } Spectaclemakers } Stationers } Tallowchandlers } Tin Plate Wks. } Tylers & Bkirs. } Turners } Upholders } Waxchandlers } Weavers } Wheelwrights } Wire Workers } Woolmen }	143 28 48 120 102 151 450 48 50 66 130 40 none 101 52 100 126 125 82 50 200 356 246 102 80 73 193 24 27 106 120 ... 20	62 2,500 89 1,415 1,300 17,000 1,200 550 400 230 700 50 ... 4,400 1,052 50 880 1,020 11,200 ... 830 1,100 3,100 ... None. 670 700 284 1,370 1,067 300 (See Tin Plate 376	3 None. None. 215 None. 3,000 None. None. None. None. 2,300 13 ... 167 30 None. 20 430 1,000 ... None. 45 1,600 220 7 170 None. 20 230 1,087 None. Tin Plate None.	65 2,500 89 1,630 1,300 20,000 2,000 550 400 250 3,000 63 ... 4,567 1,092 50 900 1,450 12,200 ... 830 1,145 4,700 220 7 840 700 304 1,600 2,154 300 376	Lt.-Col. P. Cowan W. A. Gibbs Lt.-Col. Geo. Lambert J. D. Matthews R. H. Abbott Col. S. B. Bevington, J.P. W. H. Harris, C.M.G. Dr. Ed. Freshfield W. S. Collard Sir F. Seager Hunt F. B. Williams Harry S. Foster, M.P. H. H. Bennett Jas. H. Townend. Henry Mott Aubrey Spurling H. D. Phillips Dr. Ralph Gooding Chas. G. Smithers William Grain Sir W. H. White Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor C. J. Clay Robt. M. Kerr, LL.D. G. H. Humphreys Wm. Grellier Alfred Bevan W. E. Garstin C. W. Burdon J. B. Ingle J. J. Runtz Wm. Womersley J. Churchill	W. E. Baxter F. T. Aston T. Spncr. Chapman J. A. Druce H. L. Bedford W. A. Hepburn Col. T. D. Sewell R. L. Hunter J. T. Theobald J. K. Farlow H. & T. Pritchard Charles Fitch William P. Neal C. W. Sawbridge Henry Mott W. H. A. C. Spurling W. H. A. C. Spurling W. H. A. C. Spurling W. R. E. Coles A. W. Sadgrove J. W. Sherwell J. C. Whorton W. E. Baxter Col. T. D. Sewell C. R. Rivington { M. F. Monier- } { Williams } { E. A. Ebble- } { white, F.S.A. } A. Bird W. M. Shirreff W. J. Crump T. R. Bridgwater C. A. Bannister J. B. Scott P. C. C. Francis	{9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill}. 46 Commercial Rd., E. {3 King's Bench Walk, E.C.}. College St., Dowgt. Hl. {St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.}. St. Helen's Pl., E.C. {Guildhall, E.C.}. {9 NewSq. Linc. Inn, W.C.}. {35 Bedford Row, W.C.}. {1 Church Ct., E.C.}. 9 Little Trinity Lane. {Guildhall, E.C.}. {Pinners' Hall, Old Broad St., W.C.}. 15 Lime St., E.C. {22 Bedford Row, W.C.}. {Guildhall, E.C.}. {1 Adelaide Bgs. Lond. Br.}. {1 Gt. Tower St., E.C.}. 141 Cheapside, E.C. {2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.}. {9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill}. {Guildhall, E.C.}. Stationers' Hall Ct. 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. Coll., E.C.}. {Somerset's Oh., Heralds}. {6 Bedford Row, W.C.}. {53 Gresham Ho., E.C.}. {10 Philpot Lane, E.C.}. Gresham St., E.C. {70 Basinghall St., E.C.}. {32 Coal Exchange, E.C.}. {26 Austin Friars, E.C.1}.

* These Companies having no Halls, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies is about £55,000, and 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 late Earl of Derby was chairman.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.		
		1881.	1891.	1896.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality.....	74,672	3,815,544	4,211,743	4,411,710
Within the Limits of the County of London	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,018
London School Board District	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,018
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits...	671	50,653	37,705	31,148
Central Criminal Court District	269,140	4,475,752	5,260,680	*
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (exclusive of the City).	74,771	3,783,536	4,194,413	4,401,870
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City) ...	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,018
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,750	4,716,003	5,596,101	*
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,421	4,766,661	5,633,806	*

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1895-96 of £38,716,378. The number of new houses built since 1849 up to and including the year 1895 is 598,192 with 4,007 in course of erection; the new mileage since 1849 being 2,043.

* Not shown in the Census.

THE following list of Life Offices, with two or three unimportant exceptions, contains the names of all the British offices, of two Colonial companies, and of four offices founded in New York. Various particulars are given which will be of assistance to an assurer in selecting an office, and of interest to many policyholders.

DATE OF FORMATION.—The first column in the table states the year in which the office was established. This is of considerable importance, inasmuch as the normal rate of mortality is not fully experienced until the company has been doing business for five-and-twenty or thirty years. Any company established more recently than this must be judged largely by its prospects instead of by its results.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system, whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to the participating policyholders, or whether the company has proprietors or shareholders by whom part of the surplus is received as dividends upon their share capital. The former class of companies are indicated by the letter M.; the latter by the letter P. It cannot be assumed that either Mutual or Proprietary Offices as such offer superior attractions to policyholders. Many of the life offices also transact the business of fire insurance. Such companies are marked F. in the table. The life and fire funds are kept separately, and the funds of one department are not liable for the claims of the other except the share capital, which is usually liable for the claims of both branches. Sickness and accident assurance has been greatly increased in recent years, and some offices issue insurance of this sort as well as life assurance. Such companies are indicated by the letter S. Three life offices also grant marine insurance; these are indicated by the letter M. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" life business; the companies doing Industrial business are stated separately. The letter "I" indicates which ordinary offices do industrial business and the letter "O" shows which industrial companies also issue ordinary policies.

FUNDS.—The Funds as stated in the table are in all cases taken from the Revenue Accounts deposited by the offices with the Board of Trade. The Paid-up Capital of Proprietary Offices that transact Life business only is included in the Funds. Paid-up capital of offices transacting other classes of business as well is excluded from the Funds as stated in the Table, because such capital is available for other claims than those of the Life Branch. The Funds as well as the premium income are derived from the latest annual accounts published by the offices, the date in the majority of cases being December, 1896. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial state of a company, but is a useful indication of the magnitude of a company's business. The stability of a company cannot be judged unless its liabilities are known as well as its assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassigning parts of such risks as the offices do not feel justified in retaining in their entirety. The amount of the Premiums is perhaps the most important item in the annual accounts of a life office, and a comparison of the expenses with the premiums affords a useful indication of the economy with

which an office is managed—a most important point for a policyholder to pay attention to.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a life office include not only the salaries of officials, rents of offices, cost of advertising, &c., but also in most cases the commission paid to agents for the introduction of business. The amount of expenses as so understood is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently we have stated in the table the percentage of the premium income absorbed in commission and expenses. The average percentage of the whole of the British Offices is about 14½%, of which 5½% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because a large proportion of a company's expenditure is incurred in obtaining new business. If the proportion of new business to total business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses is also large; but when the expenses are distributed between new business and old, or renewal, business, a fair indication is obtained of the real expenditure that an office is incurring. Perhaps the most satisfactory way to split up this expenditure is to assume that the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses is ten times as much as the percentage of renewal premiums absorbed in expenses. The expenses per cent. of new premiums given in the table means therefore that if, as in the case of the Alliance, 45.9% of the new premiums goes in expenses, one-tenth of this percentage or 4.59% of the renewal premiums is the cost of managing the renewal business. These two percentages taken together exactly amount to the total expenditure of the office. The relative economy or extravagance of the various offices may therefore be better judged by the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses than by the percentage of total premiums. The average annual expenditure of British offices is 8% of new premiums and 8% of renewal premiums.

VALUATIONS.—The last three columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade usually every three, five, or seven years. These returns contain a great deal of information, and show the real position of a life office in a very complete manner. It is not possible in the space here available to give anything but a very small part of the information supplied by these returns. A valuation consists of a calculation of the present liability of an office under its existing policies after making allowance for the amount it will have to pay and to receive. In making this calculation it has to be assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most frequently used being published by the Institute of Actuaries. These are called the Healthy Males (H^m) and the Healthy Males excluding from observation the mortality in the first five years of assurance (H^m(⁵)). The reason for excluding the first five years of assurance is, that shortly after medical examination, which is a necessary prelude to life assurance, the mortality is exceptionally light. The net liability of an office as shown by its valuation varies with the mortality table employed and the rate of interest assumed. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes that only a low rate of interest will be earned, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some

tables than by others. The more stringent the basis on which the valuation is made the greater the liability appears, and consequently the larger the reserve provided to meet future liabilities. In a well-managed office the calculated liability is always greater, sometimes very much greater, than will actually be experienced. Consequently the position of an office is very strong and satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated liability and the experienced liability is larger, and the surplus available for bonuses is larger also. As an approximate guide in this matter we may state that the H^m and H^m (s) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the H^m table alone, that the H^m is more stringent than English No. 3; English No. 3 more stringent than Northampton,

and Northampton more stringent than American, and that with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent the valuation. For comparison with the rate of interest assumed in the valuation we give the average rate of interest actually earned during the last valuation period. The greater the margin between the rate of interest earned and the rate of interest assumed the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus. The rate of interest earned upon the total funds is stated wherever possible; in certain cases however the rate earned upon the investments alone is the only rate that can be ascertained, and in such cases the rate earned appears higher than it would if the total funds, both invested and uninvested, had been employed in calculating the rate yielded.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Estab-lished.	Class	Name of Office.	Funds.	Annual Premium Income.	Expenses % of.		Mortality Tables employed in Valuation.	Rate of Interest.	
					Total Prem.	New Prem.		Assumed	Earned
1804	P	Absolute	26,895	4,065	86	64	-d	£ 2	d.
1883	P I	Abstainers & Gen. (Ord.)	79,494	17,237	27	59	H ^m	3 10	0
1824	P F	Alliance	2,730,662	275,249	10	00	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0 c
1808	P F	Atlas	1,497,711	139,661	14	81	H ^m & H ^m (s)	2 1/2	3
1847	M	British Empire	2,549,942	275,195	17	75	H ^m	3 5	0
1854	P	British Equitable	1,545,785	133,107	25	22	H ^m	3 1/2	4
1891	P	British Natural Premium	95,694	40,023	44	92	-d	-	-
1833	P F	Caledonian	1,459,834	167,373	15	97	H ^m	3 0	0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	2,284,831	204,411	16	74	H ^m	3 10	0 c
1829	M	Clergy Mutual	3,987,790	254,428	8	37	H ^m & H ^m (s)	2 10	0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	3,389,537	277,601	14	12	H ^m & H ^m (s)	2 10	0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual	2,040,972	307,698	25	34	H ^m & H ^m (s)	4 0	0
1861	P F ^m	Commercial Union	1,909,707	188,620	11	35	H ^m	3 5	0 b
1807	P	Eagle	2,551,412	170,666	15	98	H ^m	3 10	0
1823	M	Economic	3,685,997	231,842	13	40	H ^m	3 10	0
1823	P	Edinburgh	3,148,368	265,721	13	67	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 10	0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,187,308	199,440	17	39	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0
1762	M	Equitable	4,321,532	182,867	6	06	N ^h ampton	3 0	0
1859	P	Equitable United States	44,321,559	7,551,003	22	24	American	4 0	0
1844	P	Equity & Law	3,013,395	292,517	10	40	H ^m & H ^m (s)	2 15	0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	2,600,049	169,466	10	31	Special	3 0	0
1837	P	General	1,502,436	186,285	19	51	H ^m	3 10	0
1848	P	Gresham	6,162,224	912,941	24	42	H ^m & Special	3 10	0
1821	P F	Guardian	2,818,722	201,975	13	10	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0
1836	M F	Hand-in-Hand	1,119,395	177,929	11	71	H ^m	3 0	0
1820	P	Imperial	2,186,038	218,142	16	37	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0
1852	P F	Lancashire	1,009,974	94,372	16	33	H ^m	3 10	0
1823	P	Law Life	4,809,928	241,457	11	11	H ^m	3 0	0
1825	P F	Law Union & Crown	3,423,560	303,215	14	29	H ^m	3 0	0
1836	P	Legal & General	3,209,362	256,855	11	67	H ^m	2 10	0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	4,748,969	397,730	14	52	H ^m	3 1/2	3
1836	P F	L'pool & London & Globe	5,007,302	230,327	10	00	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0
1862	P	London & Lancashire	1,158,860	218,659	26	56	H ^m	3 1/2	4
1720	P F ^m	London Assurance	2,000,498	152,954	12	25	H ^m	3 0	0
1881	P I	London, Edin. & Glasgow	66,878	29,302	25	54	H ^m	3 10	0
1806	M	London Life	4,381,663	352,104	4	67	H ^m	3 1/2	4
1852	M*	Marine & General	825,070	81,430	20	67	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0
1835	M	Metropolitan	2,027,077	166,841	7	28	H ^m	3 1/2	4
1824	M	Mutual, New York	47,890,455	7,857,591	26	82	American	4 0	0 b
1881	M	Mutual Reserve Fund	984,257	1,154,568	28	47	American	4 0	0
1830	M	National Mutual	2,488,217	186,114	15	36	-d*	-	-
1822	P F	National of Ireland	246,685	18,525	13	39	H ^m	4 0	0
1835	M	National Provident	5,057,089	399,700	11	28	H ^m	3 0	0
1845	M	New York Life	38,183,782	6,097,052	26	76	American	4 0	0 b
1823	P F	North Brit. & Mercantile	9,606,182	715,798	14	04	H ^m	3 0	0
1836	P F	Northern	3,162,289	243,371	10	00	H ^m & H ^m (s)	3 0	0

* For references see next page.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Funds.	Annual Premium Income.	Expenses of		Mortality Tables employed in Valuation.	Rate of Interest.	
					Total Prem.	New Prem.		Assumed	Earned.
1808	M	Norwich Union	3,310,084	342,049	19'05	63'0	H ^m	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1824	P	Patriotic	156,058	17,069	17'50	e	H ^m	3 0 0	4 3 9
1797	P	Pelican	1,400,540	111,149	14'88	79'2	H ^m	3 0 0	4 2 9
1891	P	Pioneer	2,615	7,225	47'65	e	-d	—	—
1806	P	Provident	3,104,572	225,131	14'60	97'0	H ^m	3 0 0	4 2 1
1840	M	Provident Clerks	1,904,912	140,401	14'42	97'7	H ^m	3 10 0	0 4 2 5
1848	P	I Prudential (Ordinary) ...	13,067,828	2,543,262	10'00	44'4	H ^m	3 0 0	0 3 5 8
1864	P	I Refuge	475,727	173,550	10'00	26'7	H ^m	3 0 0	0 3 4 10
1806	P	Rock	3,139,190	144,529	17'90 ^a	97'	H ^m	3 & 3 1/2	3 17 0
1845	P	F Royal	5,329,898	432,280	13'05	71'0	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 0 0	0 3 19 2
1720	P	F ^m Royal Exchange	2,329,895	183,580	14'50 ^a	56'4	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 0 0	0 4 2 7
1864	P	Sceptre	670,071	63,025	14'49	90'1	H ^m	3 5 0	0 4 7 11
1896	P	S Scottish Accident	—	—	—	—	-d*	—	—
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	3,672,938	230,142	15'66 ^a	68'9	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	2 10 0	0 4 6 1
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	3,862,526	333,873	14'33	81'0	H ^m	3 0 0	0 4 6 2
1865	P	Scottish Imperial	512,471	57,061	19'10	94'6	H ^m	3 10 0	0 4 0 5
1881	P	Scottish Life (7 months) ...	339,884	24,151	19'95	63'4	H ^m	3 5 0	0 4 4 4
1876	P	Scottish Metropolitan	304,430	58,875	19'97	90'4	H ^m	4 0 0	0 4 4 8
1837	M	Scottish Provident	9,926,145	625,398	10'70	48'5	H ^m	3 10 0	0 4 6 6
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	315,850	69,074	18'70	70'1	H ^m	4 0 0	0 6 3 15 5
1824	P	F Scottish Union & Nat. ...	3,634,130	314,946	13'46	85'0	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 10 0	0 4 2 7
1815	M	Scottish Widows	13,500,746	969,734	9'91	65'8	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 10 0	0 4 4 4
1825	P	Standard	8,294,592	766,225	17'96	95'2	English	3 & 3 1/2	4 2 8
1843	P	Star	4,079,739	501,341	18'25	75'5	H ^m	3 10 0	0 4 2 11
1810	P	S Sun Life	3,271,335	425,801	14'24	75'2	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 0 0	0 4 3 10
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada	1,283,005	334,010	27'79	73'8	-d*	—	—
1891	P	Sun Life of India*	144,824	14,866	33'17 ^a	107'9	H ^m	3 10 0	0 3 16 8
1813	P	F Union	1,979,853	306,437	17'97	80'2	H ^m	3 0 0	0 4 3 3
1824	P	United Kent	643,680	38,270	18'30	97'6	Special	3 0 0	0 4 6 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp. ...	6,220,000	449,696	11'54	73'0	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	2 10 0	0 3 17 9
1834	P	Universal	1,179,676	96,353	13'41	86'2	H ^m	3 0 0	0 4 4 2
1825	P	University	1,079,146	52,791	14'07	83'7	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 0 0	0 4 2 11
1860	M	Victoria Mutual	82,400	10,610	26'37*	e	H ^m	3 0 0	0 3 18 5
1836	P	Westminster & General. ...	631,654	56,537	17'28	112'3	H ^m	3 0 0	0 4 2 0
1824	P	F Yorkshire	754,729	65,285	19'17	74'5	H ^m & H ^m (⁵)	3 0 0	0 4 2 6

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1883	P	O Abolitioners & General ...	13,941	10,773	60'32	e	H ^m & Special	3 & 3 1/2	3 0 0
1868	P	British Legal	148,407	81,955	49'12	e	Eng. No. 3	3 5 0	0 3 9 10
1866	P	O British Workman's	264,563	507,573	51'19	e	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0	0 4 9 1
1881	P	O London, Edin., and Glasgow	64,983	242,174	55'07	e	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0	0 3 5 9
1869	P	London & Manchester	121,471	80,410	45'80	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	0 2 7 3
1864	P	O Pearl	593,459	485,029	49'35	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	0 3 9 9
1848	P	O Prudential	12,474,530	4,578,794	40'35	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	0 3 5 9
1864	P	O Refuge	412,979	851,943	51'66	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	0 3 4 4
1841	M	O Wesleyan & General. ...	277,737	294,757	48'30	e	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0	0 3 8 10
1870	P	Yorkshire Provident.....	5,392	7,104	69'76	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	0 3 10 11

- P = Proprietary.
- M = Mutual.
- F = Transact Fire Business also.
- S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.
- O = Transact Ordinary Life Business also.
- I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.
- a = Expenses include cost of Valuation.
- b = Special Reserve in addition to provide for assuming lower rate of interest in future, or for other purposes.
- c = Rate of Interest earned is on Invested (not Total) Funds.
- d = No valuation has yet been filed.
- e = New Premiums not stated.
- f = Does not pay Commission.
- m = Transact Marine Business also.
- * Atlas. Interest earned excludes Reversions.
- * Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
- * Equitable. With additional reserve of one-third of clear surplus.
- * Equity and Law. Interest earned excludes Reversions.

- * Hand-in-Hand. Fire Business commenced 1806. Funds stated exclude General Accumulated Fund, £1,686,828
- * Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1891.
- * London, Edin., and Glasgow. Expenses exclude amount charged to Capital.
- * Marine and General. Also insures Mariners, &c., effects.
- * Marine and General. Expenses include those of Marine Branch.
- * National Mutual. Amalgamated 1890.
- * National Mutual. Expenses include Amalgamation Expenses.
- * Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877. No account yet available.
- * Scot. Amicable. Net premiums valued at 31 per cent. so strengthening Reserves by £200,000.
- * Sun of Canada. Commenced business in Great Britain in 1823.
- * Sun of India. Now taken over by Sun Life.
- * Victoria Mutual. Accepts monthly payments.
- * Union Fire Business commenced 1714.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If the policy does not participate in profits, both the sum assured and the premium remain unchanged. If the policy does participate in profits, a higher premium is charged and bonuses are declared from time to time. The bonuses may usually be used either to increase the sum assured or to reduce the premium, or they may be taken in cash. It is usually to the advantage of an assurer to take a policy that participates in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium that participation in pro-

fits usually involves, a plan has been adopted in recent years whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce the premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed the bonuses anticipated, the difference is paid to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed the declared bonuses, the difference has to be paid by the policyholder or to remain as a debt upon the policy. We give below the average premiums charged by British offices for the three classes of policies. The rates quoted are the amounts payable annually for the whole of life to assure £100 at death.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.												
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
21	1	19	8	1	14	1	1	12	2	31	2	10	2	3	4	2	0	2	41	3	6	9	2	18	1	2	14	0	
22	2	0	6	1	14	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	6	2	4	7	2	1	3	41	3	8	11	3	0	1	2	15	10
23	2	1	4	1	15	8	1	13	4	33	2	12	11	2	5	10	2	2	4	43	3	11	2	3	2	3	2	17	9
24	2	2	4	1	16	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	4	2	7	2	2	3	7	44	3	13	5	3	4	4	2	19	9
25	2	3	4	1	17	2	1	14	9	35	2	15	10	2	8	6	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	6	9	3	2	0
26	2	4	5	1	18	1	1	15	6	36	2	17	6	2	9	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	9	2	3	4	3
27	2	5	5	1	19	1	1	16	4	37	3	19	2	2	11	6	2	7	7	48	4	4	6	3	14	8	3	9	3
28	2	6	7	2	0	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	11	2	13	1	2	9	1	50	4	11	1	4	0	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	9	2	1	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	10	2	14	9	2	10	7	55	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	3
30	2	8	11	2	2	2	1	19	2	40	3	4	9	2	16	6	2	12	3	60	7	0	9	6	7	1	5	15	11

The rates in the above table are the average of the rates of all the offices that quote these three classes of policies respectively. The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for the assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits in the different offices. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative merits of life offices for participating policies. An office charging a high premium is more likely to give large bonuses than an office charging a low premium, and therefore the

bonuses as well as the premiums have to be taken into account. But the details of bonuses are too voluminous to be given here; they may be obtained from various insurance annuals. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. The offices that make a special feature of this sort of policy are the London Life, the Metropolitan, and (under one class of policy) the Hand-in-Hand.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH. WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 22.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Absolute	1	16	6	2	0	7	2	7	3	2	15	4	3	5	10	3	19	7	4	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abstainers General ...	1	13	9	1	15	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4	4	
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	8	5	10	6	6	17	1	4	
Atlas	2	2	5	2	4	8	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	9	5	8	0	6	14	4	3	
British Empire	1	19	1	2	1	10	2	7	2	2	14	3	3	3	9	3	16	2	4	12	3	5	14	2	—	—	—	—	
British Equitable	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	16	6	3	6	0	3	18	2	4	14	3	5	16	4	—	—	—	—	—
British Life	1	13	6	2	2	10	2	9	1	2	16	3	3	5	8	3	16	4	4	12	0	5	15	9	7	7	8	0	
Brit. Workman's Gen. ...	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	6	3	16	5	4	12	3	5	14	0	7	4	0	0	
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9	9	
City of Glasgow	1	18	0	2	2	3	2	8	5	2	15	5	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9	—	—	—	—	—
Clergy Mutual	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	7	1	6	6	
Clerical, Med. & Gen. ...	1	18	7	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	16	4	3	6	9	3	19	2	4	16	3	6	0	1	7	11	3	3	
Colonial Mutual	1	16	11	1	19	7	2	4	8	2	11	9	3	0	9	3	11	1	4	6	2	5	9	9	7	3	3	0	
Commercial Union ...	1	19	8	2	3	8	2	9	5	2	15	9	3	4	2	3	13	10	4	7	8	5	9	2	6	17	8	8	
Eagle	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	6	17	4	0	
Economic	1	15	5	1	19	0	2	4	3	2	10	11	2	19	9	3	11	10	4	7	6	5	4	9	6	8	1	1	
Edinburgh	1	18	2	2	2	0	2	7	7	2	14	6	3	3	2	3	14	2	4	9	0	5	9	1	6	15	8	8	
English & Scot. Law..	2	1	3	2	4	6	2	9	6	2	16	4	3	5	2	3	16	4	4	10	11	5	10	0	6	15	5	8	
Equitable	2	4	6	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	6	7	4	5	
Equitable, U.S.	1	17	2	2	1	0	2	6	7	2	14	2	3	4	5	3	18	2	4	17	0	6	3	2	7	19	10	0	

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.															
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Scottish Amicable	3	6	94	1	55	3	0	6	18	6	...	2	18	33	9	14	4	15	6	0	7	2	7			
Scottish Equitable	3	6	03	19	55	0	6	14	7	10	3	4	2	17	113	7	84	1	85	2	11	6	18	1		
Scottish Imperial	3	2	73	17	14	19	0	6	15	11	10	10	8	2	14	73	5	23	19	11	5	2	4	7	0	4
Scottish Life	3	6	54	1	15	2	3	6	16	6	...	2	17	103	8	10	3	9	5	5	4	7	0	3		
*Scottish Metropolitan	3	2	53	16	04	18	6	6	17	4	10	15	10	2	13	11	3	3	53	18	55	2	0	7	1	11
Scottish Temperance	3	4	113	19	75	1	10	6	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	7	34	2	35	4	11	7	3	6
*Scottish Union & Nat.	3	5	64	1	65	4	0	7	3	6	...	2	16	03	7	04	3	05	6	6	7	5	0			
Scottish Widows'	3	11	64	5	35	5	9	7	0	0	...	3	2	103	12	104	6	105	8	0	7	1	10			
Standard	3	6	44	1	45	3	7	7	0	0	10	16	8	2	17	83	8	94	3	115	6	2	7	2	10	
Star	3	4	84	1	25	3	0	6	18	7	10	9	0	2	15	43	7	44	3	55	5	11	7	2	3	
Sun Life	3	4	04	0	05	2	7	7	0	1	...	2	15	83	7	94	3	45	6	11	7	3	5			
Sun of Canada	2	18	103	14	14	17	2	6	16	0	10	14	5	2	9	103	1	103	17	65	1	1	7	1	0	
Union	3	2	83	17	54	19	8	6	16	3	...	2	14	53	5	34	0	55	3	3	7	1	0			
United Kent	3	7	44	2	95	6	3	7	6	10	...	2	19	13	10	04	5	25	9	4	7	10	4			
+United King. Temp.	3	1	33	16	14	18	4	6	15	2	...	2	12	73	3	73	18	95	1	5	6	19	3			
University	3	3	23	18	10	5	1	6	6	18	0	...	2	14	23	5	84	1	05	4	4	7	1	3		
*Victoria	3	7	54	3	65	7	4	7	7	1	...	2	18	33	9	114	6	25	10	3	7	10	2			
Wesleyan & General	3	5	84	2	35	7	8	7	10	7	11	16	11	2	15	93	8	94	6	05	12	3	7	16	0	
*Westminster & Gen.	3	4	84	0	95	4	1	7	3	9	...	2	15	73	7	34	2	11	5	6	11	7	4	10		
Yorkshire	3	5	64	0	25	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	83	7	34	2	55	5	6	7	3	10	

* In the cases marked thus the rates are quoted for Assurances payable at ages 55 and 60, without mention being made as to the number of premiums payable. Thus it may in these cases be necessary to pay one more premium than in the case of those not marked *. For instance, a person Assuring at age 35 next birthday for a sum payable at age 60 may have to pay 26 premiums in an office marked *, while he would only pay 25 premiums in an office not so marked. In the latter case the sum Assured is sometimes paid on the anniversary of the day on which the Assurance was effected, sometimes on the anniversary of birth.

† With Tontined or Deferred Bonuses.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," renders it imperative for every Life Office transacting business in Great Britain to make returns in a prescribed form. These are published annually in a blue book at the end of which, in

1882 and since, is a summary of the accounts. From these summaries we have compiled the following table, showing the progress of the Life Assurance business of British offices. The business of foreign and Colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included.

INCOME.	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1882.	1897.	1882.	1897.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	11,658,319	18,657,348	1,941,994	6,616,613
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,365,466	...	6,114
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	7,576,282	45,716	436,303
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	401,206	...	53
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	11,350	141	1,115
Miscellaneous	44,571	76,201	1,832	149,016
Total Income	17,907,538	29,087,853	1,989,683	7,209,214
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	13,614,138	697,773	2,774,101
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,008,220	...	3
Surrenders	734,051	973,737	2,533	24,353
Annuities	512,214	1,230,700	15	4,151
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	2,714,975	935,180	2,919,529
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	573,562	2,661	333,644
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	245,336	422	92
Miscellaneous	7,631	471,455	345	46
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	8,255,730	350,749	1,153,295
Total	17,907,538	29,087,853	1,989,683	7,209,214
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	204,379,825	1,529,965	14,329,635

Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. Policies.	Net Sum Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sum Assured.
	1,494,000	551,645,412	15,301,621	147,187,937

Immediate Annuities.

The following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By a few Companies the proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to day of death.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly.

By way of comparison the rates for Annuities paid through the Post Office Savings Banks are given, but 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 45 to seventy years, Annuities being usually purchased within that range of age. The rates of the Legal and General, and the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow are being revised and cannot be quoted at present.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.						
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
British Empire	8	0	2	9	3	2	10	14	4	12	16	4	6	12	0
Caledonian	7	15	4	8	19	10	10	13	2	12	18	5	6	3	9
City of Glasgow	7	13	10	8	18	0	11	11	2	12	16	0	6	3	10
Eagle	8	1	10	9	5	8	10	18	0	13	1	4	6	12	10
Economic	8	1	10	9	6	4	10	19	8	13	4	10	6	12	4
Edinburgh	7	13	8	8	18	6	10	12	0	12	14	0	6	3	6
English & Scottish Law	7	16	8	9	1	0	10	14	10	13	1	2	6	5	0
Equitable	7	13	4	8	18	8	10	13	0	17	6	6	2	10	6
Equitable (U.S.)	8	6	2	9	9	10	11	1	8	12	19	11	6	16	9
Friends' Provident	7	10	4	8	10	7	9	18	10	11	18	6	6	5	8
General	7	13	6	8	19	0	10	15	0	12	17	6	6	3	0
Gresham	7	14	9	8	18	6	10	11	2	12	15	3	6	5	0
Guardian	7	9	2	8	13	4	10	6	0	12	9	8	6	2	8
Hand-in-Hand	7	16	1	8	18	5	10	9	1	12	11	0	6	7	6
Lancashire	7	9	11	8	13	8	10	5	8	12	8	9	6	1	1
Law Life	7	13	4	8	17	0	10	9	0	12	11	11	6	4	7
Law Union and Crown	7	11	8	8	15	6	10	8	0	12	12	4	6	2	8
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	11	8	8	15	6	10	8	0	12	12	4	6	2	8
Livrpl. & Ldn. & Globe	13	4	8	18	10	14	0	13	1	8	6	2	8	6	18
Marine and General ...	7	13	3	8	14	9	10	10	0	12	12	0	6	4	3
Mutual of New York ...	8	6	2	9	9	10	11	1	9	12	19	11	6	16	9
National Mutual	7	15	4	8	19	10	10	13	2	12	18	4	6	5	8
National Provident ...	7	10	4	8	10	6	9	18	10	11	18	6	6	5	8
New York	8	6	2	9	9	10	11	1	9	12	19	11	6	16	9
Nrth. Brit. & Mercantile	7	13	0	8	18	0	10	11	0	12	15	10	6	3	2
Northern	7	15	4	8	18	2	10	9	2	12	10	10	6	7	4
Norwich Union	7	13	11	8	19	0	10	12	1	12	17	6	6	3	10
Pearl (Ord.)	7	18	0	9	3	0	10	17	2	13	4	2	6	8	0
Pioneer	7	19	8	9	4	4	10	17	10	13	3	6	6	9	10
Provident Clerks'	7	11	9	8	15	1	10	6	10	12	9	5	6	3	3
Prudential	7	13	6	8	18	0	10	12	0	12	17	0	6	3	0
Rock	7	14	9	8	19	1	10	13	6	12	19	3	6	3	6
Royal	7	9	5	8	11	2	10	1	10	12	1	0	6	5	3
Royal Exchange	7	11	0	8	15	4	10	8	3	12	8	8	6	7	6
Scottish Amicable	7	16	5	8	19	4	10	11	10	12	15	1	6	7	8
Scottish Life	8	0	6	9	5	2	10	18	0	13	1	8	6	10	6
Scottish Metropolitan	8	1	3	9	2	6	10	14	11	12	18	11	6	6	5
Scottish Provident ...	7	12	10	8	16	11	10	9	5	12	14	4	6	3	8
Scottish Widows'	7	2	2	8	1	0	9	7	10	11	8	6	5	13	8
Standard	7	16	1	8	18	5	10	10	3	12	7	9	6	9	8
Star	7	18	0	9	0	10	10	11	9	12	13	7	6	7	7
Sun Life o Canada ...	8	10	2	9	14	7	11	7	0	13	0	2	6	17	0
Untd. Kgd n. T. m pnce.	7	10	3	8	12	5	10	2	12	0	11	6	6	2	11
Yorkshire	7	18	0	9	0	0	10	11	0	12	15	0	6	8	0
Post Office (Gov. Anns.)	7	9	10	8	14	0	10	6	10	12	10	10	6	0	6

*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.

Special Insurances.—5s. per cent. per annum and upwards:—

Buildings and contents among others of workers in wood, dealers in mineral oils, large drapers, some mills, warehouses, and factories; in the case of some theatres the rate is as high as 31s. 6d. per cent.

Close proximity to, or communication with, any building containing very hazardous goods or used for any specially hazardous trade will, of course, also increase the risk.

The most recent returns of 43 British Fire Offices give a premium income of £1,854,405; Losses, £1,050,335; Expenses, £6,336,881. Funds exclusive of Capital, £28,917,228; Paid-up Capital, £8,418,547. The losses amount to 56¹/₂ per cent. of the premiums and the expenses to 33⁶/₁ per cent., making together 89⁷/₃ per cent. of the premiums.

CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALLIANCE (L), * 1 Bartholomew Lane, Bank Lane, E.C.	1824
ATLAS (L), 92 Cheapside	1808
BREWERS' & GENERAL, 92 Cannon St., E.C.	1802
BRITISH LAW, 3 Lothbury, Bank	1888
CALEDONIAN (L), Edinburgh, 82 K. William St.	1805
COMMERCIAL UNION (L & M), 25 & 26 Cornhill	1861
COUNTY, 50 Regent Street, and 14 Cornhill	1807
EASTERN COUNTIES, Hull	1890
ECCLESIASTICAL, 11 Norfolk Street, Strand	1897
EQUITABLE, Manchester, 12 & 13 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1873
FINE ART & GENERAL, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.	1890
GUARDIAN (L), 11 Lombard St., & 21 Fleet St.	1821
HAND-IN-HAND (L), New Brdg. St., Blackfr's	1866
IMPERIAL, 1 Old Broad St., and 22 Pall Mall	1803
KENT, Maidstone, and 124 Cannon Street	1802
LANCASHIRE (L), Manchester, 14 K. William St.	1852
LAW, 114 Chancery Lane	1845
LAW UNION AND CROWN (L), 126 Chancery Lane	1854
LION, 84 Queen Street, Cheapside	1879
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE (L), Liverpool, 7 Cornhill, and Charing Cross	1836
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, Liverpool, 73 King William Street	1862
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION (L & M), 7 Royal Exchange, and 43A Pall Mall	1720
MANCHESTER, Manchester, and 36 Cheapside	1824
NATIONAL OF IRELAND (L), Dublin, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1822
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE (L), Edinburgh, 61 Threadneedle St., and 8 W. George Place	1809
NORTHERN ASSURANCE (L), 1 Moorgate Street	1836
NORWICH UNION, Norwich, 50 Fleet Street; 10 King William Street, E.C.	1797
PALATINE, Manchester, 101 Cheapside, E.C.	1886
PATRIOTIC (L), Dublin, 69 King William Street, E.C.	1824
PHENIX, 19 Lombard St., and Charing Cross	1782
ROYAL (L), Liverpool, Royal Ins. Buildings, Lombard Street	1845
ROYAL EXCHANGE (L & M), Royal Exchange	1720
SCOTTISH ALLIANCE, Glasgow, 76 Queen Street, E.C.	1888
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL (L), Edinburgh, 3 King William Street, E.C.	1824
STATE, Liverpool, 13 & 14 Abchurch Lane, E.C.	1891
SUN, 53 Threadneedle St. and Charing Cross	1710
UNION (L), 81 Cornhill, and 70 Baker Street	1714
WESTMINSTER, 27 King St., Covent Garden, and 5 King William Street, E.C.	1717
YORKSHIRE (L), York, 82 Old Broad Street	1824

CHIEF ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accident, 10 St. Swithin's Lane	1866
Builders', 31 & 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.	1881
Employers' Liability, 84 & 85 King Wm. St.	1880
Equitable, Manchester, 12, 13 Nicholas Ln., E.C.	1884
Fine Art Insurance Co., 90 Cannon Street	1890
General, Perth, 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1891
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, 78 King William Street, E.C.	1877
Law Accident and Contingency, 215 Strand	1892
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Farringdon Street, E.C.	1881
London Guarantee and Accident, 61 Moorgate Street	1869
Northern, Glasgow, 23 Coleman Street	1882

* In the case of the Scottish or the Provincial Companies, the location of the head office is in italics.
 * The offices with the initial (L) transact also Life Insurance; (L & M) Life and Marine.

Norwich & London, <i>Norwich</i> , 48 Finsbury Cir.	Established 1856
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40, 42 and 44 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1871
Palatine, <i>Manchester</i> , 101 Cheapside	1886
Provident Clerks', 61 Coleman Street	1876
Railway Passengers', 64 Cornhill	1849
Scottish Accident, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 27 Nicholas Lane	1877
Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident, <i>Aberdeen</i> , 88 Cannon St., E.C.	1881
Scottish Life, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 13 Clement's Lane	1881
Scottish Metropolitan, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 8 King St., Cheapside	1876
Scottish Temperance, <i>Glasgow</i> , 96 Queen St., Cheapside	1883
Sickness, Accident, and Life, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 35 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1885

The business of ACCIDENT INSURANCE, although of comparatively recent formation, has now reached a premium Income considerably in excess of One Million Sterling.

CHIEF PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonian, 58 Renfield St., Glasgow	1871
Ecclesiastical, 11 Norfolk St., Strand	1887
Guardian, <i>Manchester</i> , 11 New Bridge St.	1863
Liverpool & London, <i>Liverpool</i> , 3 Liverpool Street	1866
London & General, 19 Haymarket, S.W.	1861
London & North British, 1 Finsbury Pavement	1886
National Provincial, 66 Ludgate Hill	1854
Norwich and London Accident, 48 Finsbury Circus	1856
Plate Glass, 53 Lime Street	1852
Provident, Ferry Bar, Birmingham	1885
Scottish Plate Glass, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 56 Finsbury Pavement	1870

CHIEF BOILER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boiler Insurance and Steam Power, <i>Manchester</i> , 120 Cannon Street, E.C.	1859
Engine Boiler, and Employers' Liability, 12 King Street, <i>Manchester</i>	1879
Manchester Steam Users', 9 Mount Street, <i>Manchester</i>	1854
National Boiler, <i>Manchester</i> , 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	1864
Scottish Boiler, 13 Dundas Street, Glasgow	1881

MACHINERY INSURANCE.

Machinery Insur., Temple Avenue, E.C.	1895
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HAIL-STORM INSURANCE.

Alliance, 1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C., and 3 Norfolk St., Strand	1824
General, <i>Norwich</i>	1843

BURGLARY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ecclesiastical, 11 Norfolk St., Strand	1887
Fine Art Insurance Co., 90 Cannon St., E.C.	1890
General, <i>Perth</i> , 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1891
Goldsmiths' & Gen. Burglary, 85 Gresham St.	1891
Law Accident and Contingency, 215 Strand	1892
National Burglary, 10 Moorgate St., E.C.	1892
Norwich & London, <i>Norwich</i> , 48 Finsbury Cir.	1856
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1871
Security, 6; St. James's Street, S.W.	1889

LICENSE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Brewers' and General, 92 Cannon St., E.C.	1892
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Libenses Insee. Corporation & Guar. Fund, 24 Moorgate Street	Established 1891
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HEALTH (ALSO ACCIDENT) INSURANCE.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 to 44 Moorgate Street	1871
Sickness, Accident, and Life, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 35 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1885

CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Horse Carriage and General, 17 Queen Victoria St.	1868
Imperial Live Stock, 17 Pall Mall East	1876

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Bankers' Guarantee & Trust Fund, 86 King William Street	1866
Employers' Liability, 84 King William St.	1880
General, <i>Perth</i> , 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1886
Guarantee Society, 19 Birch Lane	1840
Law Guarantee and Trust, 49 Chancery Lane, W.C.	1888
London Guarantee and Accident, 61 Moorgate Street	1869
National Guarantee and Suretyship, <i>Edinburgh</i>	1863
Northern Accident, <i>Glasgow</i> , 23 Coleman St.	1882
Norwich & London Accident, 48 Finsbury Cir.	1856
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 to 44 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1871
Provident Clerks', 61 Coleman Street	1865
Scottish Employer's Liability	1881
Sickness & Accident, <i>Edinburgh</i> , 35 Moorgate Street	1885

CHIEF MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.

Alliance, Capel Court	1824
British and Foreign, <i>Liverpool</i> , 31 Cornhill	1863
Commercial Union, Cornhill	1861
Indemnity Mutual, 1 Threadneedle Street	1824
Lloyds', Royal Exchange	1716
London and Provincial, Roy. Exch. Bldgs.	1860
London Assurance Corp., Royal Exchange	1720
Marine, 20 Old Broad Street	1836
Maritime, 40 Brown's Bldgs., <i>Liverpool</i>	1864
Merchants', 37 Cornhill	1871
Ocean, 2 and 3 Old Broad Street	1859
Reliance, <i>Liverpool</i> , 27 Cornhill	1861
Royal Exchange Insuree., Royal Exchange Sea, <i>Liverpool</i> , Cornhill	1720
Standard, 1 Water Street, <i>Liverpool</i>	1876
Thames & Mersey, 1 Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1871
Union, <i>Liverpool</i> , 3 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.	1860
	1863

GUARANTEE AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE.

Brewers' and General, 92 Cannon St., E.C.	1892
Law Guarantee and Trust, 49 Chancery Lane	1888
<i>Liverpool</i> Mortgage, <i>Liverpool</i>	1888
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 Moorgate St., E.C.	1871

LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Several companies that formerly did Accident business only, now transact Life business also. Among these are the Scottish Accident and Life, and the Sickness, Accident, and Life Association. Among Life Offices recently taking up Accident business are the Guardian and the Sun Life.

Rules by which the Personal Estates (including leaseholds) of English Persons, and the Movable Estates of Scottish persons, Dying Intestate are Distributed.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* Where this is prefaced the Regulation applies to Scotland only.]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, passed in the Session 53 & 54 Vict., c. 29, a very important change is made in the law as regards provision for widows of men who die intestate and without issue after the first of September, 1890, whereby it is enacted that the real and personal estate of an intestate so dying, passes absolutely to the widow as far as the first £500 in value is concerned. If under £500 she takes the whole; if above £500 she takes £500 in addition to what she was entitled to under the law previously in force. This Act is not applicable to Scotland.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportion following:—

Wife only, no blood relations.....	Half to wife, other half to the Crown.
Wife, no near relations	Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Wife and child, or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; and if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants, subject to this, that such child or children as had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advancement into account (but heir does not bring real estate into account).
Wife and father	*One-third to wife; one-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate in life must collate the advances); one-third equally among living children <i>per capita</i> (see NOTE A, next page), and issue of dead children <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife and mother	Half to wife, and half to father.
Wife, brother, or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, and half to mother.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	*Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths to Crown failing kin.
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	Half to wife, one-fourth to living brother or sister, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children.
No wife or child	*Half to wife, one-sixth to brother, two-sixths equally among children of dead brother or sister.
Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Husband and children	*Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths among nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece.....	Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>).
Mother and brother or sister	*Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths among the brothers and sisters (who take <i>per capita</i>), and the nieces who take <i>per stirpes</i> .
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to next-of-kin of equal degree.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All children equally <i>per capita</i> , issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> ; no difference between children of different wives.
	*One-half equally amongst all living children; the other half equally amongst living children <i>per capita</i> , and issue of dead children <i>per stirpes</i> .
	Whole to husband.
	The whole to mother.
	*One-third to mother, two-thirds to the Crown failing kin.
	Equally between them.
	*Mother one-third, brother two-thirds.
	Whole to them equally.
	*Mother one-third, brothers and sisters two-thirds equally <i>per capita</i> .
	Whole to father.
	*One-half to father, the other half equally amongst brothers and sisters <i>per capita</i> (see NOTE B).

Child and grandchild by deceased child.....	{ Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation. *Three-fourths to child, one-fourth to grandchild.
If no child, children, or representatives of them...	All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	{ Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to children of deceased brother or sister <i>per stirpes</i> . Whole to brother.
Brother and grandfather.....	All to daughter.
Brother's grandson, and brother's or sister's daughter	All to brother.
Brother and two aunts.....	Half to brother, half to wife.
Brother and wife	All to grandfather.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	Equally to both.
Father's father, and mother's mother.....	All to grandmother.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt.....	*All to uncle or aunt if paternal. All to uncle.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	{ *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle. Equally to all.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece	*Nephew and niece.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren	Equally to all.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister ...	*Brother's or sister's grandchildren. Equally <i>per capita</i> (see <i>NOTE A</i>). *All to nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	{ *Each in equal shares <i>per capita</i> , and not <i>per stirpes</i> . *The same, having regard to <i>NOTE B</i> .

NOTE A.—*Per capita*, 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.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood, whether by the mother's or father's side, share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous brothers and sisters take equally with those born in lifetime of father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate and also showing the persons entitled to administer personal estate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. Custom of London for Administration of Personal Estate abolished in 1856. Leaseholds are Personal Estate. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred by the purchase deed. Generally put in by Solicitors to avoid the inconvenience of dower attaching.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

The persons named within brackets are those who are entitled to administer.

If Intestate die, leaving

Real Property would descend to—

Wife only, no blood relations ...	{ One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor. [<i>Wife</i> .] One-third to wife for life; rest to eldest son or his issue. [<i>Wife</i> .] One-third to wife for life in any case. [<i>Wife</i> .] Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female.
Wife and child, or children, and children of a deceased child ...	{ If no son, rest to daughters equally. [<i>Either daughter, or not exceeding three</i> .] If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter) rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father.....	{ One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will. [<i>Wife</i> .]
Wife and mother	{ One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side. [<i>Wife</i> .]

<p>Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister.....</p>	<p>One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) [<i>Wife.</i>] Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). [<i>Ditto.</i>] Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between nieces. [<i>Ditto.</i>]</p>
<p>Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces.....</p>	<p>One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son. [<i>Wife.</i>]</p>
<p>Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters) ...</p>	<p>One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. [<i>Wife.</i>] Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.</p>
<p>No wife or child or issue of a deceased child.....</p>	<p>Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first. [<i>Father or grandfather, as case may be.</i>] All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. [<i>Either sons or daughters, not exceeding three.</i>] Daughters equally.</p>
<p>Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children.....</p>	<p>Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. [<i>Husband.</i>] If all daughters, to them equally.</p>
<p>Husband and child or children ...</p>	<p>All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors. [<i>Mother.</i>]</p>
<p>Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...</p>	<p>All to eldest brother. [<i>Mother.</i>] All to sisters. [<i>Mother.</i>] All to father. [<i>Father.</i>]</p>
<p>Mother, and brothers and sisters</p>	<p>See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. [<i>Child.</i>]</p>
<p>Father, and brothers and sisters</p>	<p>All to brother. [<i>Brother.</i>]</p>
<p>Child and grandchild by deceased child</p>	<p>All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. [<i>Nieces.</i>] All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother.</p>
<p>Brother and grandfather.....</p>	<p>Brother, all. [<i>Brother.</i>]</p>
<p>Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter</p>	<p>One-third to wife for life; rest to brother. [<i>Wife.</i>] All to grandfather. [<i>Grandfather.</i>]</p>
<p>Brother and two sons.....</p>	<p>All to father's father. [<i>Either, or both.</i>]</p>
<p>Brother and wife</p>	<p>All to uncle or aunt. [<i>Grandmother.</i>]</p>
<p>Grandfather (no nearer)</p>	<p>Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all. [<i>Uncle.</i>]</p>
<p>Father's father, & mother's mother</p>	<p>Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side. [<i>Deceased uncle or aunt's children, not exceeding three.</i>]</p>
<p>Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)</p>	<p>Nephew. [<i>Two aunts.</i>]</p>
<p>Uncle, and deceased uncle's child</p>	<p>Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally. [<i>Either, not exceeding three.</i>]</p>
<p>Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child ...</p>	<p>Nephew by brother. [<i>Either, or both.</i>]</p>
<p>Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother ...</p>	<p>All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother. [<i>To either of the nephews and nieces, not exceeding three.</i>]</p>
<p>Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son</p>	
<p>Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister</p>	
<p>Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister.....</p>	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as remodelled under

the 1 in 10 Act of 1894, will be found in detail on page 40.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see page 359), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

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. Ogilvie, 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.				A. E.
	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	762,626	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	775,472	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	48'98	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	47'30	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	684,376	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	707,949	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	635,776	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	551,634	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	26'78	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	485,770	522,374	22'76	22'07	510,403	560,174	24'06	24'06	45
46	483,126	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	537,043	22'08	22'03	48
49	464,114	486,479	20'17	19'55	480,833	529,948	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	429,801	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	404,855	446,079	15'55	15'45	58
59	367,570	377,591	14'10	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	222,220	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	118,251	115,986	5'82	5'68	143,722	156,392	6'21	6'16	77
78	103,592	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	5'58	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	30,763	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	18,768	3'18	3'08	89
90	9,321	8,015	2'84	2'66	13,802	14,225	3'01	2'90	90
91	6,359	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	3,750	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	432	1'95	1'81	1,204	1,057	2'06	2'03	97
98	430	266	1'85	1'72	774	683	1'96	1'83	98
99	262	151	1'76	1'65	493	389	1'86	1'73	99
100	134	82	1'68	1'61	295	225	1'76	1'62	100

January 19.—Parliament opened by Royal Commission.

LORDS. The Address moved by Lord Weymouth and seconded by Lord Kenyon. Lord Kimberley, speaking as leader of the Liberal Peers, referred to the retirement of Lord Rosebery, and congratulated Lord Salisbury upon the conclusion of a Treaty of Arbitration with the United States. Lord Salisbury expressed a conviction, that unless essential reforms were adopted, the doom of the Turkish Empire could not be very long postponed. The Address was agreed to.

COMMONS. Lord Folkestone moved, and Mr. Lyttelton seconded the Address. Sir W. Harcourt after referring to the American Arbitration Treaty, and the appointment of the South African Inquiry Committee, reminded the Government that the Irish demand in the matter of taxation would have to be taken into consideration. Mr. A. J. Balfour replied.

January 20.—Mr. P. O'Brien's amendment to the Address, for the release of the Irish political prisoners, negated by 204 votes to 132.

January 21.—An amendment to the Address by Mr. Dillon, with regard to the relief of distressed Irish agriculture, defeated by 189 votes to 125.

January 22.—Lord George Hamilton made a statement as to the Plague in India. Sir H. Howarth moved an amendment to the Address, condemning the Government for having released the dynamitar prisoners, which elicited a warm retort from Mr. A. J. Balfour.

January 25.—Debate on Sir H. Howarth's amendment resumed by Mr. Davitt, Sir M. White Ridley, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy. The amendment was negated, as also was one by Mr. Kearley regarding Food Products.

January 26.—The Address agreed to after an amendment by Sir W. Wedderburn, asking for an inquiry into the condition of the people of India, had been rejected by 217 votes to 90. Mr. C. Disraeli also moved an amendment which was subsequently withdrawn, advocating the sending of a special envoy to Constantinople.

January 27.—Debate on a proposal of Sir Howard Vincent to amend the Merchandise Marks Act.

January 28.—Discussion on the motion for the adjournment of the House, drawing attention to the dispute between Lord Penrhyn and his Welsh quarrymen. Debate on the reappointment of the South African Committee, and an amendment moved by Mr. Maclean.

January 29.—After an important speech by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Maclean withdrew his adverse amendment, and the South African Committee was reappointed.

February 1.—Mr. Balfour explained the provisions of the Education Bill, which was to relieve Voluntary Schools, and a long discussion ensued upon the financial resolution preparatory to the introduction of the Bill.

LORDS. Statement by Lord Onslow as to the steps taken by the Government with regard to coping with the Famine in India.

February 2.—**COMMONS.** After the closure had been moved and carried, Mr. Balfour's motion for precedence for the Education Bill carried.

February 3.—The Queen's answer to the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne read.

February 4.—Debate on the Voluntary Schools

Bill continued by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Haldane, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain and others, and the Bill read a first time.

LORDS. Lord Lansdowne announced the intention of the authorities of putting the Brigade of Guards upon the roster for Foreign service.

February 5.—The Post Office Consolidation Bill read a second time.

COMMONS. The Dongola Expedition Vote discussed in Committee and agreed to, as also was a vote to defray the expenses of the Indian Troops at Suakin.

February 8.—Discussion on the Army Estimates.

LORDS. Statement as to the Indian Famine and relief measures.

February 9.—Lord Herschell's Bill, for further regulating Local Government Elections, read a second time.

COMMONS. Mr. S. Smith's motion, for Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in England and Wales, defeated by 204 votes to 86.

February 10.—Mr. C. H. Wilson moved the second reading of a Bill for the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The Home Secretary said he could not support the measure, especially as a Royal Commission was inquiring into the subject. On a division, the second reading was negated by 206 votes to 149.

February 11.—Mr. Balfour moved the second reading of the Voluntary Schools Bill, and in the debate that followed, Mr. W. D. Green, Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Lord Cranborne, and Mr. J. Morley, spoke.

LORDS. The Duke of Devonshire spoke on the Navy and the Volunteer force.

February 12.—The Local Government Elections Bill read a third time.

COMMONS. Army estimates: discussion on the proposed increase of the Army, and the sending of the Guards to Gibraltar.

February 15.—Resumed debate on the second reading of the Voluntary Schools Bill: speeches by Mr. Canning, Mr. Robson, the Solicitor General, Sir F. Lockwood, Sir J. Gorst and others.

LORDS. Lord Salisbury replying to a question condemned the action of Greece in Crete.

February 16.—**COMMONS.** Adjournment of the House moved on the question of Crete. Voluntary Schools Bill read a second time.

February 18.—The London County Council scheme, for the building of a County Hall, rejected by 227 votes to 146. Mr. Chamberlain announced the indemnity claim of the Transvaal Government in respect of the Jameson raid as £1,667,938 3s. 3d.

February 19.—Army estimates discussed.

February 22.—Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House on Cretan affairs, which led to a lively discussion.

February 23.—Mr. Atherley Jones moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Judicature Acts, but after a discussion the motion was withdrawn.

February 25.—Statement in both Houses in regard to the policy of Great Britain in Crete.

February 26.—**COMMONS.** East London Water Bill read a second time. In Committee of Supply, Mr. Goschen moved a supplementary vote of £507,000 for the Navy, which was agreed to.

March 1.—Committee on the Voluntary Schools Bill. Several amendments to Clause I. negatived. The closure moved and carried.

LOBDS. A Bill introduced and read a first time to regulate the transfer of church patronage.

March 2.—Lord Salisbury made a statement with regard to British policy in Crete.

COMMONS. Sir W. Harcourt moved the adjournment of the House on the affairs in Crete, which led to a debate in which Mr. Curzon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. G. Bowles, Mr. Bryce, Col. Saunderson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. Morley and others, took part. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn, and the House resumed the Committee stage of the Education Bill.

March 3 and 4.—Committee on the Education Bill.

March 5.—Discussion on the Naval Estimates: speeches by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Robertson, Sir A. Forward, Sir J. Colomb, and others.

LOBDS. Debate on the Report of the Commission on Financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

March 8.—Lord Templemore moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise (Women's) Bill, which was negatived without a division.

COMMONS. Questions asked as to Crete, and Committee on the Voluntary Schools Bill resumed.

March 9, 10 and 11.—Voluntary Schools Bill in Committee.

March 12.—Navy Estimates discussed in Committee of Supply, and votes agreed to.

March 15.—*LOBDS.* Lord Salisbury made a statement with regard to the blockade of Crete.

March 16.—*COMMONS.* Clause I. of the Voluntary Education Bill passed by 279 votes to 107, after the suspension of the 12 o'clock and the closure had been carried.

March 18.—The Education Bill passed through Committee stage.

LOBDS. The Duke of Abercorn asked the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1881. Lord Salisbury assented to the proposal.

March 19.—*COMMONS.* Naval Estimates in Committee of Supply.

March 24.—The second reading of the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill moved by Mr. Pickersgill, and seconded by Sir A. Rollit. After a debate in which Mr. Bucknell, Mr. Ambrose, Sir M. White Ridley, Sir E. Clarke, Sir H. Fowler and others took part, the second reading was carried by 129 votes to 85.

March 25.—The Voluntary Schools Bill read a third time after a motion for its rejection had been moved by Mr. Asquith.

March 26.—Civil service votes in Committee of Supply. Motion to reduce Lord Salisbury's salary negatived by 128 votes to 44.

LOBDS. Voluntary Schools Bill read a first time.

March 29.—Mr. Blake moved a resolution on the report of the Financial Relations Committee, showing Ireland to be unduly taxed.

March 30.—*LOBDS.* Second reading of the Voluntary Schools Bill carried by 109 votes to 15, after speeches by the Duke of Devonshire, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Kimberley and others.

March 31.—*COMMONS.* Mr. Blake's resolution, after discussion, negatived by 317 votes to 157.

April 1.—Motion for adjournment of the House on Cretan affairs moved and seconded, but negatived without a division.

April 2.—Civil Service Estimates in Supply. *LOBDS.* Debate on the Education Bill, which was reported without a division.

April 5.—*COMMONS.* Sir J. Gorst explained the provisions of the Necessitous Board Schools Bill. After a discussion the resolution authorising the Bill was agreed to.

April 6.—Mr. Seaton Carr initiated a discussion on the inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom.

April 7.—The Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill read a second time by 160 votes to 91, and referred to a Select Committee.

April 8.—The Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill read a second time.

April 9.—Civil Service Estimates in Committee, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

April 26.—The Necessitous Board Schools Bill read a second time.

April 27.—Indian Officers Pension grievances discussed. Motion on Foreign-made Goods negatived without a division.

April 29.—Budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The revenue for the year had increased nearly three millions and a half over the estimate, amounting to £103,950,500, and the expenditure to £102,335,000. The estimated surplus for the coming year was stated as £1,559,000, which would not allow of any reduction of taxation.

April 30.—Civil Service Estimates.

May 3.—Sir M. White Ridley explained the Employers' Liability Bill, which was read a first time. The Merchant Shipping (Undermanning) Bill read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade.

May 4.—Sir C. Cameron counted out on a resolution in favour of adult reformatories.

May 5.—Mr. Allen's Mines (Eight Hours) Bill rejected by 227 votes to 186.

May 6.—On the consideration of the Budget resolutions, Mr. Knox moved an amendment calling on the Government to extend the operation of the Agricultural rating to Ireland, which was supported by a number of Irish Conservatives. The motion was negatived by 219 votes to 127.

May 7.—Foreign Office Vote in Supply. Government Policy in Crete criticised.

May 10.—Committee on the Budget: Tea resolution agreed to.

May 11.—Budget resolutions agreed to, and Finance Bill introduced and read a first time. Resolution in favour of limiting the duration of speeches carried.

May 12.—Irish Sunday Closing Bill read a second time by 201 votes to 172.

May 13.—Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill read a second time.

May 14.—Irish Estimates discussed in Committee of Supply.

LOBDS.—Lord Dunraven called attention to the prevalence of contagious disease in the Army, especially in India, and moved for an inquiry.

May 17.—Discussion resumed on Lord Dunraven's motion in which the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Playfair, Lord Lister, Lord Kimberley and Lord Lansdowne took part. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

COMMONS. The second reading of the Workmen's (Compensation for Accidents) Bill debated,

May 18.—The Workmen's (Compensation for Accidents) Bill read a second time after speeches from Mr. Asquith, Sir R. Webster, and Mr. Chamberlain.

May 20.—The Necessitous Board Schools Bill read a third time. The Finance Bill read a second time after a debate on the present system of taxation.

May 21.—Mr. Balfour made a statement as to Irish Local Government, and what the Government intended to do.

May 24.—Mr. Chaplin introduced a Bill for the Protection of Water Consumers.

May 25.—**LOARDS.** Necessitous Board Schools Bill read a second time without a division.

COMMONS. Workmen's Compensation Bill in Committee.

May 28.—Scene in Committee of Supply, four Irish members suspended.

May 31.—Fresh clause added to the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

LOARDS. Copyright Bill read a second time.

June 1 to 4.—**COMMONS.** Workmen's Compensation Bill under consideration in Committee.

June 17.—**COMMONS.** House reassembled after Whitsun holidays. Civil Service Estimates. Long discussion on the Elementary Education Vote.

June 18.—Statement as to the Jubilee arrangements. Civil Service Estimates.

June 21.—Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty on the 60th year of her reign carried in both Houses. In the Commons, Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment protesting, but on a division it was negatived by 436 to 7 votes, and the Address was carried by 459 votes to 44.

June 23.—Members of both Houses journeyed to Buckingham Palace to present Addresses to Her Majesty.

June 24.—**COMMONS.** Civil Service Estimates. Discussions on Slavery at Zanzibar, the Mission to Abyssinia, and Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to Lord Rosmead.

June 25.—Scotch Estimates considered in Supply.

June 28.—London Water Companies Bill read a second time without a division. Isle of Man (Church Buildings) Bill defeated by 65 votes to 52, and several other snatch divisions taken against the Government.

June 29.—Finance Bill passed through Committee. Congested Districts (Scotland) Bill discussed.

LOARDS. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's reply to the Jubilee congratulatory address.

July 1.—**COMMONS.** Scotch Education Bill read a second time by a majority of 107.

July 2.—Discussion on Irish Education.

July 5.—**COMMONS.** Lord G. Hamilton made an official statement with regard to the allegations contained in a memorial from Poona denying the accusations made against the Plague authorities. A new clause inserted in the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

LOARDS. Adjourned debate on Lord Inchiquin's motion in favour of granting Compensation to Irish Landlords. After Lord Salisbury had promised that the Government would carefully consider the proposals, though he held out no hope of direct compensation, the motion was withdrawn.

July 6.—Lord Salisbury made a statement in regard to the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece.

COMMONS. Consideration of the Report stage of the Workmen's Compensation Bill. Mr. Austen Chamberlain introduced the Naval Works Bill.

July 8.—Leave given to introduce the Military Manœuvres Bill after a division challenged by the Nationalist members.

July 9.—Mr. G. Balfour announced the members constituting the Commission on the working of the Irish Land Acts. Irish Estimates discussed.

July 12.—Mr. Goschen announced the gift of a first-class battleship by Cape Colony to the Empire.

July 13.—Report of the South African (Raid) Committee presented. Report stage of the Workmen's Compensation Bill completed. Committee on the Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill.

July 14.—Naval Works Bill read a second time.

July 15.—The Workmen's Compensation Bill read a third time without a division.

July 16.—Supply (Office Votes discussed in Committee of Post).

LOARDS. Lord Londonderry made a personal explanation with regard to his connection with Seaham town and harbour. Debates on Intermediate Education in Wales, and Ecclesiastical Tithe Rent in Ireland. The Workmen's Compensation Bill read a first time.

July 19.—**COMMONS.** Upon going into Committee of Supply, a long discussion took place on the Foreign Office Vote on the state of the affairs in the East. Vote agreed to after closure carried. On the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. Arnold-Forster severely criticised Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company. Mr. A. J. Balfour defended the action of the Government throughout the Raid crisis.

July 20.—The Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill passed through Committee, and the Military Manœuvres Bill read a second time.

LOARDS. The Workmen's Compensation Bill read a second time after a debate in which Lord Belpher, Lord Wemyss, Lord Londonderry, Lord Dunraven, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Salisbury took part.

July 22.—**COMMONS.** Mr. Gerald Balfour introduced a bill to reduce and reform the Judicial Bench in Ireland.

July 23.—Long discussion in Supply on the War Office Vote.

LOARDS. Debate initiated by the Duke of Abercorn on the administration of the Irish Land Acts, and the position of Irish landlords.

July 26.—After a sitting of seven hours, the Workmen's Compensation Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Mr. Philip Stanhope's motion on the South Africa Committee negatived by 304 votes to 77.

July 27.—On the Vote for £5,440,000 for Ship-building, Mr. Goschen made a statement regarding the Naval Policy of the Government.

July 29.—Education (Supplementary) Vote discussed and agreed to.

LOARDS. Workmen's Compensation Bill read a third time by 69 votes to 6.

July 31.—The Commons reasons for disagreeing with the Lords amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill were received.

COMMONS. Military Manœuvres Bill read a third time. Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

August 2.—**LORDS.** Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Kimberley, gave some details as to the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece.

August 3.—The House agreed to the Commons amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

COMMONS. The Foreign Office Vote discussed in Supply.

August 4.—Second reading of the Appropriation Bill agreed to after the South African Policy, the Penrhyn Quarry dispute, the Irish Political Prisoners, and other topics had been discussed.

August 5.—The Appropriation Bill passed through Committee. Indian Budget debated.

August 6.—Both Houses prorogued by Royal Commission.

TABLE OF THE STATUTES

Passed in the Third Session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (60 & 61 Vict. A.D. 1897).

1. An Act to amend the law as to qualifications for elections to Parish Councils and as to the annual assembly of the Parish Meeting.
2. To amend the law relating to the appointment of surveyors in the county of Dublin.
3. To provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
4. To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1896, 1897, 1898.
5. To provide for a grant out of the Exchequer in aid of Voluntary Elementary Schools, and for the exempt'ion from rates of those schools, and to repeal part of section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.
6. To amend the Military Lands Act, 1892.
7. To provide for defraying the expenses of certain military works and other military services.
8. To amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment Act, 1887.
9. To amend the law as to the endowment of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.
10. To remove doubts as to the power of the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant superannuation and compensation allowances in certain cases to officers on his establishment.
11. To make provision for the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of the Regular Widows' Fund and of the Elders' Widows' Fund to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for other purposes in relation thereto.
12. To provide superannuation allowances for the assessor of railways and canals in Scotland, and the clerks and other officers permanently employed by him.
13. For transferring the right of presentation to the professorships of botany and natural history in the University of Edinburgh.
14. For enabling the Metropolitan Police Courts to be closed on special Bank Holidays.
15. To amend the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865.
16. To amend section 97 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
17. To provide for an appeal in Ireland in cases stated by justices in certain civil matters.
18. To permit juries to separate in cases of felony.
19. To amend the law regarding preferential payments in the case of companies.
20. To provide for the relief of jurors from unnecessary attendance at Courts of Quarter Sessions in Ireland.
21. To make rules for preventing collisions in the sea channels leading to the River Mersey.
22. To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1883, so far as they relate to market gardens.
23. To remove doubts arising under the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886.
24. To grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue.
25. For the acquisition of land for the extension of the Patent Office, and for purposes connected therewith.
26. For transferring the expenses of Police Courts to the Metropolitan Police Fund, and for making provision with respect to the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Chatham and Sheerness.
27. For the acquisition of a site for public offices in or near Whitehall, and for other purposes connected therewith.
28. To amend the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, as respects female nurses appointed after the commencement of the said Act.
29. To amend the law with respect to the borrowing of money by Guardians and Managers of District Schools and Asylums, and to explain the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867.
30. To make further provision with respect to the disposal of property in the possession of the police.
31. To permit local authorities to provide cleansing and disinfection for persons infested with vermin.
32. To provide for expenses incurred by School Boards in relation to School Board conferences.
33. To remove doubts as to the applicability of the Church Building Acts and New Parishes Acts to the Isle of Man.
34. To enable returning officers at municipal elections in Scotland to take the use of certain rooms free of charge.
35. To make further provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purposes of the Royal Navy.
36. To make temporary provision for the relief of distress in Ireland.
37. To amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment.
38. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Public Health in Scotland.
39. To constitute the Ridings of Yorkshire separate counties for all the purposes of the Coroners Acts.
40. To amend the Local Government Act, 1894, with regard to joint committees for the purposes of the Burial Acts.

41. To make provision with respect to the delivery of telegrams, guarantees by Parish Councils in Scotland, and the pensions of certain persons employed in the telegraph service.
42. To extend the powers of the receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.
43. To facilitate military manoeuvres.
44. For giving facilities for a pure water supply in rural districts.
45. To make further provision for the endowment of the Archdeaconry of London.
46. To legalise the use of weights and measures of the Metric system.
47. To declare the effect of the provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1863, with respect to rules for volunteer corps.
48. To extend the jurisdiction of Stipendiary Magistrates in Scotland.
49. To make better provision for filling up casual vacancies in Parish Councils in Scotland.
50. To amend the Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1887.
51. To grant moneys for the purpose of certain local loans and to amend the law respecting the Local Loans Fund and loans made thereout and for other purposes relating to local loans.
52. To extend the age under which the employment of young persons in dangerous performances is prohibited.
53. To provide for the administration of sums available for the improvement of congested districts in the Highlands and islands of Scotland.
54. To continue various expiring laws.
55. To make provision with respect to advances for the benefit of Wicklow Harbour.
56. To amend the law respecting the Metropolitan Water Companies.
57. To amend the law for the better protection of infant life.
58. To give power to make regulations with respect to cotton cloth factories.
59. To amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to the power of detention for undermanning.
60. For the prevention of accidents by chaff-cutting machines.
61. To remove certain exemptions from compulsory pilotage.
62. To amend the provisions of section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, in regard to the additional grant to School Boards, and to provide out of the exchequer an aid grant for Voluntary Schools in Scotland, and for the exemption of rates of those schools.
63. To prohibit the importation of foreign prison-made goods.
64. To amend sections 4 and 8 of the Constabulary (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1865.
65. To establish a real representative and to amend the Land Transfer Act, 1875.
66. To amend the Judicature (Ireland) Acts, 1877 to 1888, and to provide for the union and consolidation of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland with the Supreme Court and for other purposes connected therewith.
67. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1898, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1896-1897.

DECEMBER, 1896.

Bank rate 4 per cent.

2. The Appeal Court at Cairo condemned the Egyptian Government to refund to the Caisse of the Egyptian Debt the sum advanced to defray the cost of the Soudan Expedition.

— Dr. Jameson released from Holloway gaol.

4. Violent gale in the Channel and South West district. The Old Chain Pier swept away at Brighton and much damage done to sea coast towns.

5. The British Government offered to advance to the Khedive the sum owing to the Caisse of the Egyptian Debt, and the offer was accepted.

8. Development of the railway employes difficulty on the L. & N. W. Ry.

11. The L. & N. W. Ry. difficulty amicably settled.

— Kast, one of the defendants in the Scott-Russell libel case, died in prison; the case ended suddenly on the 7th January, all the defendants being sentenced to eight months' imprisonment on the following day.

14. The Orient line *Orotava* heeled over and became partially submerged in Victoria Dock.

15. Commencement of the Brooks v. Labouchere libel case, ending (24th) in the complete vindication of the defendant.

18. A shock of earthquake experienced in the West Midlands.

21. The Prince of Wales opened the Davy-Faraday research laboratory in Albemarle Street, W., the gift of Dr. Ludwig Mond.

22. Confirmation of Dr. Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury at Bow Church, Chesham.

26. Fatal bog-slide at Rathmore, co. Cork: a whole family carried away in their house and a large tract devastated.

— Cols. Grey and White released from Holloway Gaol.

Consols, highest, 112¼; lowest, 110¼.

JANUARY, 1897.

1. Publication of the New Year Honours, Sir Joseph Lister, F.R.S., and Lord Kinnear being made Peers of the United Kingdom.

2. A pacific expedition started from Sapele on a visit to the King of Benin; on approaching the city, the expedition was attacked on all sides and many of them massacred.

2. Lord Penrhyn closed his slate quarries on account of a wages dispute. Several attempts were made to arbitrate between the men and employer, but the lock-out continued until terms were settled (Aug. 21), work being resumed on September 1.

5. Dr. Creighton, Bishop of Peterborough, elected Bishop of London in place of Archbishop Temple.

8. The Lord Mayor opened a Relief Fund at the Mansion House for the famine stricken districts of India.

9. The transport *Nubia* conveying a detachment of the North Lancashire Regiment, arrived in Plymouth Sound from Calcutta with cases of cholera on board.

11. The Arbitration Treaty between this country and the United States of America was signed at Washington, but rejected by the Senate on May 5.

16. Several British officers sailed from Liverpool to take part in the punitive expedition against the King of Benin.

18. Total loss of the *Warren Hastings*, Royal Indian Marine, with troops on board under the command of Col. Forestier Walker. No lives lost owing to the steadiness and discipline of the men.

20. The trial of Ivory, *alias* Bell, for complicity in the dynamite plot came to an unexpected end, the accused being dismissed with a caution.

21. Bank rate reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

22. Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Plymouth for the South Africa Commission of inquiry.

29. Sir George Goldie entered Bida, in the Nupé territory, with Major Arnold and the Niger Company's forces.

Consols, highest, $112\frac{3}{4}$; lowest, $111\frac{1}{4}$.

FEBRUARY.

3. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic Explorer, arrived in England to give a series of lectures.

— Banquet to Mr. Labouchere at the National Liberal Club.

— Bank rate reduced to 3 per cent.

6. The Prince of Wales issued a statement with regard to the commemoration of the Queen's Reign, inaugurating a "Hospital Fund for London," to raise a permanent income of £100,000 per annum for the London Hospitals.

8. Terrible accident to a viaduct near Liskeard; 12 men killed.

9. The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund reached £250,000.

11. Affairs in Crete reached a climax in the outbreak of feeling between Turks and Christians, and indiscriminate fighting took place in the streets of Canea.

16. Major Arnold entered Ilorin with the Niger Company's forces, after some sharp fighting.

— The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances leading to the Jameson Raid, opened its inquiry; Mr. Rhodes being examined.

18. The punitive expedition against the King of Benin arrived at that city and captured it with slight losses; the King, however, escaped for the time, but submitted later on.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced the amount of President Kruger's claim consequent upon the Jameson Raid: for "Material" damage £677,938 3s. 3d., for "Moral and Intellectual" damage £1,000,000.

— Miss Elizabeth Camp, a housekeeper, found murdered in a railway carriage in the 8-25 train from Feltham to Waterloo; no one has, as yet, been convicted of the crime.

— Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to this country during the Cleveland administration (1893-1897), entertained at a farewell banquet by the Royal Societies Club.

19. Second sitting of the South Africa Committee: Mr. Rhodes further examined.

21. CRETE. The insurgents were bombarded near Canea by representative forces of the European Powers.

24. Fatal explosion at Nobels dynamite works, Ayrshire. 6 men killed.

— Consecration of the Rev. Hon. E. Carr Glyn and Canon Trefusis, as Bishop of Peterborough and Bishop Suffragan of Crediton.

— Sir J. Blundell Maple presented £100,000 to University College Hospital, to cover the expenses of erecting a new wing.

Consols, highest, $113\frac{3}{4}$; lowest, $111\frac{1}{4}$.

MARCH.

3. The Greek Government was ordered by the Great Powers to withdraw Col. Vassos and his troops from Crete; this was refused and Greece prepared for war with Turkey.

— Mr. Bayard entertained at a farewell banquet by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

4. Mr. William McKinley entered office as President of the United States in succession to Mr. Grover Cleveland.

5. The South Africa Committee concluded their examination of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

6. Eight miners drowned by the flooding of a shaft in a Dover colliery.

11. A special mission to the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, left Cairo for Asidaboa.

16. Captain Boisragon, one of the two survivors from the Benin massacre, arrived in England from the West Coast of Africa.

17. Prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, for the championship of the world, won by the latter at Carson, Nevada, U.S.A.

21. The Great Powers commenced the effective blockade of Crete.

— Centenary celebrations throughout Germany of the birth of the Emperor William I.

25. The Consistory Court of London decreed that the "Log of the Mayflower" should be delivered to the Hon. Thos. F. Bayard for safe transmission to his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

30. The Crown Prince of Greece took over the command of the forces on the Thessalian frontier.

31. The Duke of York visited the sick and wounded from the Benin punitive expedition at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

— Sir John Willoughby released from Holloway Gaol.

Consols, highest, $112\frac{3}{4}$; lowest, $110\frac{3}{4}$.

APRIL.

2. Col. Rhodes and Sir J. Willoughby examined by the South Africa Committee.

3. Oxford won the University Boat-race.

4. A report reached this country that rich tracts of gold-bearing country had been located in the Yukon district of the North West Territories of Canada.

6. Sir J. Willoughby further examined by the South Africa Committee.

8. Bank rate reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. Incursion of armed bands of the EΘNIKII 'ETAIPIA into Turkish Territory.

— Dr. Jameson gave additional evidence before the South Africa Committee.

11. War declared between Greece and Turkey.

14. About this date, more than two and three quarter millions of natives were employed on relief works in India.

18. The Turks gained a complete victory over a considerably smaller Greek force, at the Miluna Pass.

22. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy by an Italian working man.

— Naval demonstration by Great Britain in Delagoa Bay.

23. The Indian Famine Fund reached £500,000.

— The Greeks retreated to Larissa, which was evacuated on the 24th, and entered by the Turkish forces on the 25th.

25. A national monument unveiled to General Grant, near New York City.

— Explosion at Aldersgate Station, City, on Metropolitan Railway.

— Volo surrendered to the Turkish forces.

27. The Turkish forces were temporarily repulsed at Velestino, and again attacked unsuccessfully on 30th.

28. The kindly inhabitants of the island of Molène received medals from Queen Victoria for their assistance to the *Drummond Castle* victims.

— Her Majesty's Theatre, built by Mr. Beer-bohm Tree, in the Haymarket, opened with Mr. Gilbert Parker's play, "The Seats of the Mighty."

29. The Princess of Wales suggested to the Lord Mayor a scheme of dinners to the poor of London in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

— M. Delyanni dismissed by the King of Greece, and M. Ralli appointed Premier.

30. Mr. Chamberlain and Dr. Harris gave evidence before the S. A. Committee.

Consols, highest, 112½; lowest, 111½.

MAY.

4. Terrible disaster at a Charity Bazaar in Paris: the whole building burned down in a few minutes, 139 lives being lost. Among the victims was the Duchesse D'Alençon, whose death so affected the Duc D'Aumale, that he died after the shock on the 7th.

— The S. A. Committee examined Dr. Rutherford Harris and Mr. Lionel Phillips.

5. The American Senate rejected the Arbitration Treaty with the United Kingdom.

— The Turkish forces were again repulsed before Velestino, but occupied Pharsala on the 6th, and entered the evacuated Velestino on 7th.

8. The Turks captured Volo.

9. The Bechuana Field Force achieved a notable success over the rebellious natives.

10. Senator Sherman sent a decidedly discourteous despatch to Lord Salisbury with reference to the Behring Sea Fisheries; to this a reply was forwarded on July 28.

— Disaster in a lead mine at Snaefell, I. of Man; 18 lives lost by suffocation.

11. Representatives of the British South Africa Company's Directorate in London denied any knowledge of the Jameson Raid before its occurrence, when questioned by the S. A. Committee.

12. The Prince of Wales opened the new Municipal Buildings, and the Acland Home at Oxford, having previously reviewed the Yeomanry on Portmeadow.

13. Bank rate reduced to 2 per cent.

14. The S. A. Committee occupied in considering the question of the de-coded telegrams.

18. In aid of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund for London, commemorative stamps were issued by authority for sale to would-be subscribers.

20. An armistice of fifteen days from this date was granted by the Sultan.

21. The Queen visited Sheffield on her way to Balmoral, and after opening the new Town Hall viewed the rolling of a steel plate in Armstrong's works.

— Dr. Harris complained to the S. A. Committee of Mr. Labouchere's allegations in *Truth*, and on the 25th a letter of apology from the latter was read before the Committee.

22. The Prince of Wales opened the Blackwall Tunnel under the Thames, the work of the London County Council.

24. The 78th anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. The Duke of Cambridge opened the Victorian Era Exhibition at Earl's Court.

25. Miss Flora Shaw, correspondent of the *Times*, and Mr. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company, examined by the S. A. Committee.

28. Mr. Beit, before the S. A. Committee, stated that he had contributed about a quarter of a million sterling to the insurrectionary movement in the Transvaal.

29. The Prince of Wales opened the restored Chapter House at Canterbury.

30. Sir Henry Irving read Tennyson's "Becket" in aid of the Chapter House Restoration Fund. Consols, highest, 113½; lowest, 112½.

JUNE.

1. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Chamberlain before the S. A. Committee.

— Successful engagement of Anglo-Egyptian forces with Dervishes near Dongola.

— Mr. Gubbins' *Galtee More* won the Derby.

3. The Ambassadors of France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Great Britain commenced negotiations with the Porte with a view to settling preliminaries of peace with Greece.

— The Cape Assembly decided to contribute to the Imperial Navy, and on June 19 Sir Gordon Sprigg was empowered to offer a first-class battleship as a free contribution from Cape Colony.

9. The P. & O. steamship *Aden* wrecked on a reef off the island of Socotra, the lives of 45 Europeans and 33 natives being lost.

10. Disaster to a British force in the Tochi Valley, on the north-west frontier of India.

— The Transvaal Volksraad determined to observe June 22 as a public holiday in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

11. Accident on the Cambrian Railway at Welshampton; 11 persons killed and 20 injured.

15. The Central American States signed a treaty for forming a Federation for all Foreign Relations, under the style of "The Greater Republic of Central America."

16. President McKinley signed the Treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

17. Severe storms of hail and wind in the South-East of England, Essex being the county in which most damage was done.

18. The Jubilee celebrations began at Windsor, where a Military Tattoo was held.

20. A special Thanksgiving service was held in all churches and chapels in England and Wales for the Queen's long reign.

21. Reports reached London of a disastrous earthquake in Assam.

— The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace for the celebrations in commemoration of the Record Reign.

22. QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAY: The Queen proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a Thanksgiving service was held outside the west entrance, returning

through South London to the Palace. The escort consisted of British and Foreign Princes and a splendid array of British, Indian, and Colonial forces, and included in the procession were the Premiers of the eleven self-governing colonies (Canada and Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, the Cape Colony, and Natal).

— Assassination of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst.

23. The Queen inspected 10,000 school children on Constitution Hill and returned to Windsor, receiving addresses at Eton, Slough, and the Royal Borough.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales and many Royal and distinguished guests attended a special State performance at Covent Garden Theatre.

24. Dinners were given to about 300,000 of the London Poor in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by the Princess of Wales, who visited three of the dinner parties.

25. The Queen inspected over 6,000 school children in the Home Park, Windsor, and subsequently 1,500 firemen with 70 engines; in the evening the Eton boys had a torchlight tattoo in the Castle Quadrangle.

— Mr. Wyndham Cooke's yawl *Freda* won the German Emperor's Jubilee Cup in the Yacht race from Dover to Heligoland.

— The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at luncheon the Prince and Princess of Wales and several of the Royal Princes and envoys of Foreign Powers present for the Jubilee.

26. Great Naval review at Spithead by the Prince of Wales. The fleet comprised 165 vessels, of the Home Squadron alone, in 4 lines, manned by 38,000 men, and extended over 25 miles of water.

28. The Queen came to London to hold a garden party at Buckingham Palace and paid a special visit to the parish of Kensington, which contains Her Majesty's birthplace.

29. The Queen inspected 4,000 Public Schools Volunteers in Windsor Great Park.

30. The Lambeth Conference opened. Consols, highest, 113½; lowest, 112¾.

JULY.

1. The Queen reviewed about 30,000 troops at Aldershot, including the Indian and Colonial contingents.

2. Celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of St. Augustine's landing in England.

7. Princess Christian opened the new Birmingham General Hospital on behalf of the Queen.

10. Herr Andrée started for the North Pole in a balloon, but up to the end of November nothing had been heard of him, and a relief expedition was despatched by the Norwegian Government.

13. The South Africa Committee, of which Mr. W. L. Jackson was chairman, issued their report and did not recommend their re-appointment.

16. The Queen addressed a personal letter of thanks to her subjects through the Home Secretary.

22. Meeting of London Telegraph employes to see what steps could be taken to remedy their alleged grievances.

24. Private Ward, of the 1st Devon, won the Queen's Prize at Bisleigh.

26. At Malakand, Lieut. Costello gained the Victoria Cross.

27. Gangadar Tilak arrested at Bombay for publishing seditious libels in a newspaper.

28. Lord Salisbury replied to Mr. Sherman's despatch of May 10, relative to the Behring Sea Fisheries.

30. Notice was given by Her Majesty's Government to the Foreign Secretaries of Germany and Belgium that existing treaties of commerce between Great Britain and those states would terminate on July 30, 1898.

Consols, highest, 113½; lowest, 112¾.

AUGUST.

3. The Bishops of the Church of England paid a visit to Glastonbury.

4. The King of Siam lunched with the Queen at Osborne.

5. Mr. T. C. Garth's *Hyacinth* won the German Emperor's Cup at Cowes, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' *Briannia* won the "Meteor Challenge Shield."

6. The King of the Belgians visited Her Majesty at Osborne.

— Parliament prorogued.

7. The German Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar until the 14th.

— Major-General Hunter's forces captured Abu Hamed after a short skirmish with the Dervishes.

— The King of Benin made his submission to the acting Resident.

8. Señor Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain, assassinated by an Anarchist: his body was publicly interred on Aug. 13.

10. Statue of Charles Darwin unveiled at Shrewsbury.

15. Duel fought at Paris between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin, because of the former's allegations against the conduct of Italian officers in Abyssinia. Prince Henry of Orleans was slightly wounded.

16. The National Gallery of British Art, the gift of Mr. Tate, and erected on the site of Millbank prison, opened to the public from this date.

17. The Duke and Duchess of York left Euston for Dublin, where they arrived on 18th, and opened a textile exhibition on 19th. On Aug. 20 the Duke was invested with the insignia of a Knight of St. Patrick at the same time as Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C. Leopardstown Races were visited on the 21st, Howth Castle on 22nd, and Dublin Horse Show on 25th.

— Conspicuous gallantry of Viscount Fincastle (now V.C.), Lieut. Col. Adams (now V.C.), and Lieut. Maclean (who died from wounds received), at Landikai, on the North-West Frontier of India.

18. President Faure left Paris for St. Petersburg.

— The British Association met at Toronto, Ontario, under the presidency of Sir John Evans, K.C.B.

19. H.M.S. *Thrasher* in collision with the *Phaeton* off the Eddystone.

23. Fort Ali Musjid suddenly attacked by the Afridis, and Fort Maude fired by them after being abandoned by the garrison. Fort Sadda was also assaulted, but the attack was beaten off.

25. Assassination of Don Ildiarte Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay.

30. Two of the seditious Indian editors rigorously dealt with by the Satara Court.

31. President Faure returned to Paris from St. Petersburg.

Consols, highest, 113¾; lowest, 111¾.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Duke and Duchess of York visited the Duke of Abercorn at Baron's Court.
3. Mr. Jackson arrived in the Thames on board the *Windward* from the Polar Expedition, on which he started July 11, 1894.
8. Doncaster Races: Mr. Gubbins' *Galtee More* won the St. Leger.
— H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York visited Belfast and opened the new Dock, leaving for Glasgow in the evening.
10. Revolution in Guatemala: the rebels captured San José.
11. Two cases of typhoid fever notified at Maidstone.
13. Fort Saragari captured by rebels after the Sikh garrison had been exterminated; Forts Cavnagari and Lockhart successfully held out against them.
14. Gangadar Tilak found guilty of publishing seditious articles and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.
24. Bank rate raised to 2½ per cent.
25. Duel with pistols between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Herr Wolff, of the German National Party, the former being wounded in the arm.
28. The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards left England for Gibraltar.
— Opening of the 37th Church Congress at Nottingham.
29. Disaster to the *Thrasher* and *Lynx* off Dedman Point, Cornwall; four stokers scalded to death.
— Lieut.-Colonel Alderman Horatio D. Davies, M.P., elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.
Consols, highest, 112½; lowest, 111¼.

OCTOBER.

1. The King of Siam left England for the Continent.
— Great fire at Pascal's confectionery works, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
7. The Indian Famine Fund officially closed after £549,300 had been subscribed, but small balances arrived after this date.
8. General Weyler received his recall from the command in Cuba.
11. Collision between troops and populace in the streets of Rome owing to a popular demonstration against a proposed imposition of the income-tax.
— A German journalist sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for publishing a libellous article about King Leopold of Belgium.
14. Bank rate raised from 2½ to 3 per cent.
15. Lord Hillingdon (Chairman of the Bankers' Clearing House) and several of the most influential bankers in London memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer against his proposal to the Bank of England.
— The King of Corea proclaimed himself Emperor.
17. Disastrous fire in Nova Scotia; the town of Windsor entirely destroyed and 3000 persons rendered homeless.
18. General Lockhart cleared the Chagru defile, driving the hostile Oraksai and Afridi tribesmen on to Dargai, where they were routed by Generals Westmacott and Kempster.
— The Duke of Cambridge visited Bath and

received the freedom of the city, subsequently laying the foundation stone of a new art gallery.

19. Sir Nathaniel Lindley appointed Master of the Rolls in succession to Lord (now Viscount) Escher, resigned.
— The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Lord Hillingdon that no radical currency changes were contemplated.
20. Gallant charge of the Gordon Highlanders, under Colonel Mathias, at Chagru Kotal, Piper Milne being particularly conspicuous for bravery. The ridge was cleared, and the brilliant action formed the turning point in the campaign.
21. It was announced in U.S. journals that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had informed the Washington Government that the reopening of the Indian mints could not be considered for the present.
— Sir Courtenay Boyle, at the direction of the Board of Trade, invited the employers and unionists on strike in the engineering dispute to consider a drafted basis of proposals. This was subsequently taken into consideration, but neither side found it practicable.
23. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new buildings for Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School) at Horsham.
24. Serious railway accident near Peekskill, U.S.A., through the collapse of a bridge, the train being hurled into a river and many persons killed.
25. Special service at Westminster Abbey to mark the commencement of a new judicial year, attended by the judges and members of the bar; at a reception subsequently held by the Lord Chancellor the new Lord Mayor (Alderman and Colonel Davies, M.P.) was presented.
27. Sudden death of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck, after an operation.
28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Bristol explained the attitude assumed by the British Government against the currency proposals made to Great Britain and France by the Washington Executive.
— Polling in the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire resulted in the election of Mr. Walton (Liberal) by a majority of 3,290 over Mr. Blyth (Conservative) and 5,653 over Mr. Curran (Labour).
29. Sudden death of Mr. Henry George ("Progress and Poverty"), the principal opponent of Judge Van Wyck and Mr. Seth Low for the Mayoralty of New York.
30. Daring robbery from the Diamond Merchants' Alliance Company's premises in Piccadilly; over £15,000 worth of jewellery stolen.
31. The business premises of Messrs. Carter, Paterson and Company in the Goswell Road destroyed by fire.
— St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, erected in 40 years at the cost of £240,000, dedicated.
Consols, highest, 112½; lowest, 111¼.

NOVEMBER.

1. Alarming accident at Victoria Station, Manchester, one person killed and six others injured.
2. Judge Van Wyck, the Tammany nominee, elected Mayor of "Greater New York" by an overwhelming majority.
3. Funeral of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck at Windsor.
— Installation of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.
4. Bye-election in the Middleton Division of

Lancashire, Alderman Duckworth (Liberal) receiving 5,954 votes to 3,664 recorded for Mr. Mitchell, his Conservative opponent.

— Occupation Day, Buluwayo, Rhodesia, celebrated by the opening, with full formalities, of the extension of the railway from Capetown, a feat of great magnitude and importance.

5. Murderous attack on the President (Moraes) of Brazil resulting in the assassination of the Minister of War (General Bitencourt) who warded off the attack.

9. Lord Mayor's Day and the Prince of Wales's birthday, celebrated with customary solemnities in London.

15. The new Rhodesian Railway handed over for future working to the Cape Government.

19. Great fire at noon, originating in 15 Well Street, E.C., and spreading to Hamsell Street, Edmunds Place, Jewin Crescent, Bradford

Avenue, Redcross Street, Fore Street, Wood Street, Monkswell Street and Nicholl Square; 105 houses burned out, the (estimated) damage amounting to £1,750,000. Fifty-one steamers and 288 firemen were engaged, while 15 million gallons of water were used for its extinction.

20. One case of typhoid fever reported to the authorities at Maidstone, making the total 1,853, of whom 133 had succumbed.

25. London School Board Election.

27. Results published of School Board Election: 29 Progressives; 20 Moderates; 2 Roman Catholics; 2 Independents; 1 Independent Moderate; 1 Labour.

— Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund reached £188,751. (See also p. 292).

Consols, highest, 113½ (26th); lowest 111¼.

Bank rate 3 per cent.

Obituary, 1896-97.

The amounts appended are those proved by the executors of the deceased persons: for a further list of Wills proved in the period, see pp. 372-74.

Alcock, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., military surgeon and diplomatist, formerly Pres. of Roy. Geograph. Society, aged 88.—Nov. 2.

Alexander, Maj.-Gen. George Gardiner, O.B., R.M.A. (Borneo, Baltic Expedn., Crimea, &c.), aged 76.—May 16.

Allen, Very Rev. James, late Dean of St. David's, aged 94.—June 25.

Anderson, Sir William George, K.C.B., formerly Assistant Comptroller of the Exchequer and Audit Department, aged 92.—Aug. 29 (£3,639).

Athole, Dowager Duchess of, V.A., Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, widow of the 6th Duke, aged 83.—May 18 (£9,326).

Ayers, Hon. Sir Henry, O.C.M.G., repeatedly Premier and Chief Secretary of South Australia, aged 76.—June 11.

Ballantyne, John, B.S.A., member of a Scottish and English printing firm, aged 82.—May 12.

Banks, Mrs. G. Linnaeus, novelist, aged 76.—May 4.

Barnes, Thomas, formerly M.P. for Bolton, aged 84.—April 24.

Barrington, Rev. the Hon. Lowther John, son of 5th Viscount Barrington and Hon. Canon of St. Albans, aged 91.—March 10.

Barry, Rt. Hon. Charles Robert, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, aged 72.—May 15.

Bartlett, Abraham Dec, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, aged 84.—May 7.

Bayly, General Paget (Inkerman, &c.), aged 78.—Dec. 12, 1896.

Baynes, Sir William John Walter, 3rd Baronet, aged 77.—Oct. 26.

Beale, Thurley, bass singer, aged 50.—May.

Bennett, Sir John, F.R.A.S., the well-known watchmaker, Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1872, aged 83.—July 3.

Bent, James Theodore, author and traveller, aged 45.—May 5 (£21,497).

Benyon, Richard, formerly M.P. for Berkshire, aged 85.—July 26 (£722,120).

Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th Baron, aged 50.—Nov. 2.

Best, William Thomas, distinguished organist, aged 70.—May 10.

Beville, Maj.-Gen. Henry, O.B. (Mutiny, Rohilkund, Abyssinia), aged 69.—June 12.

Bickersteth, Rt. Rev. Edward, Bishop of South

Tokio, Japan, aged 47.—Aug.

"Blondin, M." (Jean Francois Gravelet), the renowned rope-walker, aged 72.—Feb. 22 (£1,445).

Boycott, Captain, the once-persecuted land agent of County Mayo.—June 21.

Brewer, Rev. Ebenezer Cobham, LL.D., author of the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," aged 86.—March 6.

Briggs, Sir John Henry, formerly Chief Clerk at the Admiralty, aged 83.—Feb. 26.

Bristowe, His Honour Samuel Boteler, Q.C., Judge of Southwark County Court (retired one week before his death), aged 74.—March 5.

Broome, Sir Frederick Napier, K.C.M.G., late Gov. of West Australia, Trinidad, &c., once of the staff of the *Times*, aged 54.—Nov. 26, 1896.

Brown, Rev. David, D.D., Principal of Aberdeen Free Church College, aged 93.—July 4.

Brown, Sir John, of the Sheffield Atlas Works, principal introducer of armour-plate for ships of war, aged 80.—Dec. 27, 1896.

Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord Charles W. Brudenell, formerly Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, son of the 1st Marquess of Ailesbury, aged 62.—April 16 (£150,178).

Bruce, Rt. Rev. George Wyndham Hamilton Knight, Assistant Bishop of Exeter, formerly Bishop of Mashonaland, aged 44.—Dec. 16, 1896 (£1,705).

Bucknill, Sir John Charles, M.D., F.R.S., originator of the Volunteers (1852), aged 79.—July 19.

Cadell, Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 72.—June 30.

Calderswood, Henry, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University, aged 67.—Nov. 19.

Caldicott, Alfred James, Mus. B., Principal of London College of Music and a well-known composer.—Oct. 24.

Camoy's, Francis Robert, 4th Baron, aged 40.—July 14.

Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Robert Byng Patricia Price,

- c.B. (Delhi, Lucknow, Cabul, &c.), aged 59.—*Oct. 13.*
- Carroll, Rt. Rev. John, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Shrewsbury, aged 58.—*Jan. 14.*
- Cave, Hon. Sir William Lewis, Justice of the Queen's Bench, aged 63.—*Sept. 7.*
- Cawkwell, William, Deputy Chairm. L. & N.-W. Railway, formerly General Manager, aged 89.—*June 24.*
- Clarke, Hon. Sir William John, 1st Baronet, Memb. Leg. Conc. Victoria, aged 65.—*May 15.*
- Conyngham, Henry Francis, 4th Marquess, aged 39.—*Aug. 23.*
- Cox, Homersham, late Judge of Lambeth County Court and a distinguished mathematician, aged 75.—*March 10 (L4,807).*
- Crofton, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Frederic, c.B., formerly Chairman of Prisons Board, Ireland, aged 81.—*Jan. 23.*
- Cuninghame, Sir William James Montgomery, 9th Baronet, F.C. (Alma, Balaclava, and Inker-mar), aged 63.—*Nov. 11.*
- Cunyngham, Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick, 9th Baronet, aged 60.—*May 2.*
- Darnley, John Stuart, 6th Earl of, aged 69.—*Dec. 14, 1896 (L170,401).*
- Dartrey, Richard, 1st Earl of, K.P., aged 79.—*May 12 (L255,886).*
- De Souza, Sir Walter Eugene, F.C.C., formerly Consul-General for Portugal at Calcutta, aged 50.—*April 13.*
- D'Eyncourt, Louis Charles Tennyson, forty years a Police Magistrate, cousin of the late Poet Laureate, aged 82.—*Nov. 11, 1896 (L2,318).*
- Doulton, Sir Henry, senior partner in the firm of Doulton and Co., Lambeth Pottery, and a Lieutenant for the City of London, aged 77.—*Nov. 17.*
- Dow, Neal, originator of the Maine Liquor Law, aged 93.—*Oct. 2.*
- Drummond, Rev. Prof. Henry, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," "The Ascent of Man," &c., aged 45.—*March 11.*
- Edwards, Sir Henry, formerly M.P. for Weymouth, aged 76.—*Feb. 4.*
- Edwards, Sir Henry Coester Lea, 2nd Baronet, aged 56.—*Dec. 5, 1896.*
- Egmont, Charles George, 7th Earl of, aged 52.—*Sept. 5.*
- Elder, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G., head of Elder, Smith, and Co., of Adelaide, S.A., and munificent patron of the University there, aged 78.—*March 7.*
- Elias, Ney, C.I.E. (L29,084).
- Elwyn, Rev. Canon, Master of the Charterhouse, aged 70.—*Sept. 28 (L400).*
- Ferryman, Gen. Augustus Halifax, c.B. (Crimea), aged 81.—*June 10.*
- Fielden, Thomas, M.P. for the Middleton Division of Lancashire, aged 43.—*Oct. 5.*
- Fitzgerald, Francis, formerly a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, aged 86.—*Feb. 4.*
- Foley, Gen. Hon. Sir St. George, K.C.B. (Crimea and China), aged 82.—*Jan. 24.*
- Fowke, Sir Frederick Thomas, 2nd Baronet, aged 80.—*May 12.*
- Franks, Sir Augustus Wollaston, K.C.B., Pres. Soc. Ant. and late Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities at the British Museum, aged 70.—*May 21.*
- Fraser, Gen. Win. McL. (L24,231).
- Fry, Joseph, eldest surviving son of Elizabeth Fry, the well-known philanthropist, aged 87.—*Dec. 25, 1896.*
- Gilbert, Sir John, B.A., a distinguished painter, President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, aged 80.—*Oct. 5.*
- Godfray, Col. Sir James, a Deputy to the Jersey States, aged 81.—*June 15.*
- Gooch, Sir Henry Daniel, and Baronet, aged 55.—*June 25 (L38,282).*
- Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Edward Parke, c.B. (S. Africa 1834, Mutiny, Fenian rising, &c.), aged 81.—*June 27.*
- Goring, Col. Sir Craven Charles, 10th Baronet, aged 55.—*March 17.*
- Goulburn, Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., formerly Dean of Norwich, aged 79.—*May 3.*
- Green, Col. Sir William, K.C.B. (Crimea, Mutiny, Aahanti, Egypt, &c.), aged 60.—*May 16.*
- Griffith, Sir William Brandford, K.C.M.G., late Governor of the Cold Coast Colony, aged 73.—*Sept. 18.*
- Griffiths, Ven. John, Canon and Archdeacon of Llandaff, aged 77.—*Sept. 1.*
- Grove, Sir Thomas Fraser, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for S. Wiltshire, aged 73.—*Jan. 14.*
- Gulliver, Lieut.-Gen. Henry William, R.E. (Mooltan, Delhi, Lucknow, &c.), aged 69.—*Dec. 7, 1896.*
- Halford, Sir Henry St. John, 3rd Baronet, c.B., renowned rifle-shot, aged 68.—*Jan. 4 (L3,140).*
- Halford, Rev. Sir John Frederick, 4th and last Baronet, brother of the preceding, aged 66.—*April 7 (L5,518).*
- Hardwicke, Rt. Hon. Charles Philip, 5th Earl of, formerly Comptroller of the Household and Master of the Buckhounds, aged 61.—*May 18.*
- Hayden, Luke Patrick, M.P. for South Roscommon, aged 47.—*June 24.*
- Heaviside, Rev. James William Lucas, M.A., Canon of Norwich Cathedral, aged 88.—*March 5.*
- Henderson, Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police 1868-86, aged 75.—*Dec. 8, 1896.*
- Herbert, Gen. Sir Arthur James, K.C.B., formerly Q.M.G., served in Crimea, aged 77.—*Nov. 24.*
- Hewett, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Osborne, C.M.G., Governor of the Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich, aged 61.—*June 3.*
- Heywood, Sir Thomas Percival, 2nd Baronet, aged 74.—*Oct. 26.*
- Hickson, Sir Joseph, formerly Gen. Manager of Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, aged 66.—*Jan. 4.*
- Hindlip, Samuel Charles, 2nd Baron, formerly head of the firm of S. Allsopp and Sons, aged 55.—*July 12 (L243,354).*
- Holden, Sir Isaac, 1st Baronet, late M.P. for the Keighley Division of Yorkshire, aged 90.—*Aug. 13.*
- How, Rt. Rev. William Walsham, D.D., 1st Bishop of Wakefield, aged 76.—*Aug. 10 (L72,240).*
- Hughes, Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (Sutlej, Punjab, and Mutiny), aged 74.—*April 5 (L38,924).*
- Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd Baron, aged 79.—*Sept. 21.*
- Hutton, Richard Holt, proprietor and editor of the *Spectator*, aged 71.—*Sept. 9 (L39,577).*
- Ingelow, Jean, one of the best-esteemed of English poetesses of the present half-century, aged 77.—*July 20 (L5,018).*
- Jennings, Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier and Treasurer New South Wales, aged 66.—*July 10.*
- Jervois, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Francis Drummond, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S. (against Boers 1842 and in Kaffir War), formerly Governor of Straits Settlements, S. Australia, and New Zealand, aged 75.—*Aug. 17.*

- Jones, Ven. Hugh, M.A., Archdn. and Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph, aged 81.—*June 16.*
- Jones, Rt. Rev. William Basil, D.D., 118th Bishop of St. David's, aged 74.—*Jan. 14* (£5,960).
- Kay, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 74.—*March 16* (£203,404).
- Kelly, General Sir Richard Denis, K.C.B. (The O'Kelly), aged 82.—*July 2.*
- Kinnoull, George, 11th Earl of, aged 69.—*Jan. 31.*
- Knight, Col. Sir Frederic Winn, K.C.B., formerly M.P.—*May 3* (£106,682).
- Laing, Samuel, formerly M.P. for Orkney and Shetland and Chairman of L. B. & S. C. Railway, aged 86.—*Aug. 6* (£94,642).
- Lake, Sir Atwell King, 6th Baronet, aged 63.—*July 15.*
- Langley, Gen. Sir George Colt, K.C.B. (North of Spain 1834, &c.), aged 86.—*Dec. 28, 1896.*
- Lawrence, Sir James Clarke, 1st and only Baronet, formerly M.P. for Lambeth, Lord Mayor of London 1868-9, aged 76.—*May 21* (£30,389).
- Lawrence, Sir William, elder brother of the preceding, Lord Mayor of London 1863-4 and fourteen years M.P. for the City, aged 78.—*April 18* (£117,113).
- Leighton, Sir Baldwin, 8th Bart., formerly M.P. for South Salop, aged 60.—*Jan. 22* (£1,684).
- Lever, John Orrell, formerly M.P. for Galway.—*Aug. 4.*
- Lewis, His Honour Judge David, of Mid Wales Co. Ct. Circuit, aged 48.—*Sept. 9.*
- Lilley, Hon. Sir Charles, formerly Premier and Chief Justice of Queensland, aged 67.—*Aug. 20.*
- Lushington, Sir Henry, 3rd Baronet, formerly Judge of Supreme Courts in N.W. Provs., India, aged 94.—*Sept. 26.*
- Lyons, Gen. Thomas Casey (Indian Mutiny), late Gov. of Bermuda, aged 67.—*Sept. 10* (£22,114).
- Mackinnon, Surg.-Gen. Sir William Alexander, K.C.B. (Crimean War, Mutiny, and Ashanti), aged 67.—*Oct. 28.*
- Maitland, Sir James Ramsay-Gibson, 4th Baronet, aged 49.—*Nov. 9.*
- Malcolm, Gen. Sir George, G.C.B. (Afghanistan and Abyssinia), aged 78.—*April 6* (£8,534).
- Martin, Admiral Thomas Hutchinson Mangles (Odessa, Sebastopol, &c.), aged 67.—*Dec. 8, 1896.*
- Maude, Gen. Sir Frederick Francis, G.C.B. (Gwalior Campaign and Crimea), aged 75.—*June 21.*
- Maxwell, Sir Patrick, solicitor, of Dublin, aged 79.—*Jan. 15.*
- May, Frank, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, aged 64.—*Feb. 9.*
- Mends, Adm. Sir William Robert, G.C.B. (Odessa and Sebastopol), aged 85.—*June 26.*
- Millais, Sir Everett, 2nd Baronet, son of the distinguished painter, aged 41.—*Sept. 7.*
- Milliken, Edwin James, of the staff of *Punch* from 1877, aged 57.—*Aug. 26.*
- Milne, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander, 1st Baronet, G.C.B., formerly Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean and Naval Lord of the Admiralty, aged 90.—*Dec. 29, 1896* (£100,103).
- Monk Bretton, John George, 1st Baron, formerly Chairman of Committees of House of Commons, aged 71.—*May 25* (£135,859).
- Moore, Stephen, formerly M.P. for Tipperary, aged 61.—*July.*
- Mordaunt, Sir Charles, 10 Baronet, memorable for the divorce suit against his 1st wife, aged 61.—*Oct. 15.*
- Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne, G.C., 1st and only Baronet, M.P. for East Denbighshire, formerly Judge Advocate-General and Under Secretary for the Colonies, aged 71.—*Aug. 25* (£10,816).
- Mundella, Rt. Hon. Anthony John, M.P. for Brightside Division of Sheffield, aged 72.—*July 21.*
- Newman, Prof. Francis William, formerly of University College, London, brother of Cardinal Newman, aged 93.—*Oct. 4.*
- Newton, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., formerly acting Governor of Mauritius, aged 64.—*April 26.*
- Nichol, Elizabeth Pease, widow of Prof. Jno. P. Nichol, astronomer.—*Feb. 3* (£15,383).
- Noble, John, formerly General Manager and a Director of the Midland Railway, aged 68.—*Nov. 15, 1896* (£35,485 net).
- Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis, 3rd Earl of, aged 78.—*Dec. 19, 1896.*
- Northampton, William, 4th Marquess of, Admiral retired (served in China War 1841-2), aged 79.—*Sept. 11* (£96,040).
- Nuttall, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Mansfield, K.C.B. (Sutlej) and Mutiny Campaigns, aged 73.—*Oct. 12.*
- O'Connell, Daniel, last surviving child of the "Liberator," several times an M.P., aged 80.—*June 14.*
- Oliphant, Mrs. (Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant), distinguished authoress, aged 69.—*June 25.*
- Orde, Sir John William Powlett Campbell, 3rd Baronet, aged 70.—*Oct. 12.*
- Owens, Sir George Bolster, M.D., Lord Mayor of Dublin 1876, aged 87.—*Dec. 29, 1896.*
- Palgrave, Francis Turner, formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford, aged 73.—*Oct. 24.*
- Palmer, George, an original partner in the firm of Huntley and Palmer and M.P. for Reading 1878-85, aged 79.—*Aug. 19* (£964,377).
- Parke, Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 74.—*March 29* (£40,000).
- Patrick, Robert William Cochran, M.P. for North Ayrshire 1880-85, aged 54.—*March 15.*
- Pease, Henry Fell, M.P. for Cleveland Division of Yorks, aged 58.—*Dec. 6, 1896* (£32,907).
- Peckoh, Sir George Samuel Brooke, 5th Baronet, aged 78.—*July 8* (£43,443).
- Perry, Ven. George Gresley, Archdn. of Stow, aged 76.—*Feb. 10.*
- Phayre, Gen. Sir George, G.C.B. (Scinde, Afghanistan, and Abyssinia), aged 77.—*Jan. 28.*
- Phillimore, Adm. Sir Augustus, K.C.B., formerly Adm.-Supt. R.N. Reserves, aged 75.—*Nov. 25.*
- Phillips, Very Rev. Evan Owen, D.D., Dean of St. David's, aged 70.—*March 2.*
- Phillips, Sir Henry Lushington, late a Judicial Commissioner in the High Court of Cyprus, aged 71.—*Dec. 5, 1896.*
- Pitman, Sir Isaac, inventor of phonography, aged 84.—*Jan. 22.*
- Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, D.D., 61st Archbp. of Dublin and 4th Baron Plunket, aged 68.—*April 1.*
- Pollock, Hon. Sir Charles Edward, senior judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, formerly a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 74.—*Nov. 21.*
- Preston, Sir Henry Jacob, 3rd Baronet, aged 45.—*Jan. 9.*
- Pringle, Sir Norman William Drummond, 7th Baronet, aged 61.—*July 21* (£26,389).
- Quinn, Thomas, formerly M.P. for Kilkenny, aged 61.—*Nov. 3.*
- Radcliffe, Gen. Sir William Pollexfen, K.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 74.—*March 2* (£16,375).

Ras Alula, Abyssinian Chief, aged about 52.—*Feb.* 15.
 Reid, Peter, ex-Provost of Forfar, donor of gifts to the burgh estimated at £30,000, aged 93.—*Jan.* 16.
 Renouf, Sir Peter Le Page, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities at British Museum, aged 55.—*Oct.*
 Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st Baron, head of the firm of Baring Bros. and Co., Bishopsgate Street, aged 69.—*July* 17 (£16,375).
 Robertson, Rev. William Archibald Scott, Hon. Canon of Canterbury and a noted antiquary, aged 62.—*March* 7.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas, M.P. for Gloucester 1885-95, aged 70.—*Oct.* 26.
 Robinson, Sir William Cleaver Francis, G.C.M.G. late Governor of West Australia and of other Colonies, brother of Lord Rosemead, aged 62.—*May* 2 (£66,602).
 Roche, Gen. Edmund (Boland and Khojur Passes, Kandahar, and Sobraon), aged 80.—*April* 2.
 Roden, John Strange, 5th Earl of, formerly Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards (Crimea), aged 74.—*July* 3.
 Rosmead, Rt. Hon. Hercules George Robert, 1st Baron, G.C.M.G., late Gov. of Cape Colony, aged 72.—*Oct.* 28.
 Ruston, Joseph, formerly M.P. for Lincoln and High Sheriff of the county, aged 62.—*June* 10.
 Savile, John, 1st Baron, G.C.B., formerly Ambassador or Envoy to Saxony, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy, aged 78.—*Nov.* 28, 1896 (£37,088).
 Sebright, Sir Egbert Cecil Saunders, 10th Baronet, aged 25.—*April* 1.
 Sedgwick, Amy (Mrs. Parkes-Goostry), well-known actress, aged 67.—*Nov.* 7.
 Sefton, William Philip, 4th Earl of, K.G., aged 61.—*June* 27 (£273,936).
 Sharp, Isaac, missionary of the Society of Friends, aged 90.—*March* 21.
 Sim, Maj.-Gen. Charles Alexander, R.E. (Kohat Expedition and Afghan War of 1879-80), representative for Westminster on L.S.B., aged 57.—*July* 30.
 Simon, Sir John, Serjeant-at-law and 20 years M.P. for Dewsbury (1868-88), aged 78.—*June* 24.
 Skelton, John, C.B., late Chairman of the Scottish Local Government Board, designated for knighthood (K.C.B.) a month before his death, aged 66.—*July* 21 (£32,538).
 Sligo, George John, 3rd Marquess of, aged 76.—*Dec.* 30, 1896 (£23,491).
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Charles Hodgkinson, C.B. (Crimes and Mutiny), aged 71.—*June* 4.
 Smith, Rev. James, D.D., "father" of the Church of Scotland, aged 93.—*March* 6.
 Stack, John, M.P. for North Kerry 1885-92.—*March* 5.

Sylvester, James John, F.R.S., D.C.L., Savilian Prof. of Geometry at Oxford, aged 82.—*March* 15.
 Thomas, Lewis, vocalist.—*Jan.* 22 (£65,444).
 Thurston, Sir John Bates, K.C.M.G., Gov. of Fiji and High Commissioner of West Pacific.—*Feb.*
 Tilley, Maj.-Gen. John, C.B. (Mutiny and Burma), aged 60.—*Sept.* 10.
 Tipping, William, formerly M.P. for Stockport, aged 80.—*Jan.* 19.
 Tufnell, Rt. Rev. Edward Wyndham, D.D., Canon of Chichester, Bishop of Brisbane 1850-75, aged 82.—*Dec.* 3, 1896 (£65,805).
 Twiss, Sir Travers, Q.C., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., formerly Regius Prof. of Civil Law at Oxford and Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, aged 86.—*Jan.* 14.
 Vaughan, Very Rev. Charles John, D.D., Dean of Llandaff, formerly Master of the Temple, aged 80.—*Oct.* 15 (£21,865).
 Walford, Edward, M.A., author of "County Families," and of various "Peerages" and other works, formerly editor of "Lodge," aged 74.—*Nov.* 20.
 Walker, Col. Sir George Gustavus, K.O.B., formerly M.P. for Dumfriesshire, aged 67.—*Aug.* 5 (£56,581).
 Wallace, William Whyte, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, aged 54.—*Feb.* 19 (killed in bicycling).
 Warner, Sir Joseph Henry, Counsel to Chairman of Committees, House of Lords, aged 60.—*July* 5 (£17,626).
 Warren, Rt. Hon. Robert Richard, Judge of the Probate and Divorce Court of Ireland, formerly M.P. for Dublin University, aged 80.—*Sept.* 24.
 Watson, Adm. Sir George Wiles, K.O.B. (China and Crimea), aged 70.—*April* 26.
 Wells, Sir Thomas Spencer, 1st Baronet, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon at Smyrna during Crimean War, aged 78.—*Jan.* 31.
 Wickham, William, M.P. for the Petersfield Division of Hampshire, aged 65.—*May* 16.
 Wilkins, Gen. Henry St. Clair (Abyssinia, &c.), ag. 668.—*Dec.* 15, 1896.
 Windeyer, Hon. Sir William Charles, Deputy Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court N. S. Wales, aged 62.—*Sept.* 11.
 Worsley, Sir William Cayley, 2nd Baronet, aged 68.—*Sept.* 10.
 Wyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Lennox, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, Hanover, Copenhagen, and Lisbon, aged 82.—*Oct.* 4.
 Wynne, Edith (Mrs. Aviet Agabeg), popular vocalist, aged 54.—*Jan.* 24.
 Yeoman, Ven. Henry Walker, Archdn. of Cleveland, aged 80.—*March* 30.

Wills Proved, 1896-7.

Containing the amounts left in all published Wills of £100,000 or upwards, together with such others as may be of interest from the distinction of the legators. The more famous legators will be found in the preceding Obituary.

Anderson, James, shipbroker (*Sept.* 1), £133,388.
 Balme, Edward B. Wheatley, of Mirfield (*Oct.* 28, 1896), £267,560 net.
 Bancroft, Peter, of Liverpool and Norbiton Park (*March* 25), £129,366 net.
 Barnato, Barnett Isaacs, of Johannesburg and Austin Friars (*June* 14), £960,119. (Real name Isaacs.)

Bates, Sir Edward, Bart. (*Oct.* 16, 1896), £319,380.
 Benson, Most Rev. Archbp. (*Oct.* 11, 1896), £35,257.
 Bibby, James Jenkinson, of Hardwicke Grange, Salop (*Jan.* 8), £1,776,432 net.
 Birchall, John Dearman, of Gloucester, £169,244.

- Birks, William, of Welham Hall, Notts (*June 17*), £406,614.
 Blackburne, Col. William, of Leamington (*June 7*), £212,843.
 Blair, Sir Edward Hunter-, 4th Bart. (*Oct. 7, 1896*), £7,569.
 Blake, Samuel Turner, of Gosport (*March 27*), £205,769.
 Brandon, David, of Berkeley Square (*Jan. 10*), £115,863.
 Brierley, James, of Rochdale (*Sept. 24, 1896*), £112,912.
 Bright, Gen. Sir Robert O., G.C.B. (*Nov. 15, 1896*), £20,978.
 Brockbank, William, of Manchester (*Sept. 18, 1896*), £129,475.
 Brown, Miss, of Waterhaughs, Ayrshire, £100,000 to Scottish Institutions.
 Buckland, George Alexander, of Wimbledon Park (*Dec. 22, 1896*), £113,457.
 Buller, Maj.-Gen. Edmund M. Manningham- (*Feb. 14*), £101,519.
 Byng, Hon. Jas. Master Owen (*May 21*), £128,867.
 Cameron, Col. John Wm. (*Dec. 28, 1896*), £336,265.
 Chaplin, William Augustus, of Chaplin and Horne (*Oct. 9, 1896*), £146,307.
 Coghill, Harry, borax manufacturer &c. (*Sept. 18*), £256,628 net.
 Collier, Thomas, of Alderley Edge (*May 10*), £201,673.
 Colmer, James, of Bath and Bristol (*Aug. 13*), £140,914.
 Court, John, of Tunbridge Wells, brewer (*July 23*), £131,570.
 Crossley, Francis William, of Manchester (*March 25*), £624,350.
 Currie, Bertram Wodehouse, of Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. (*Dec. 29, 1897*), £720,370.
 Darby, William, of Exeter (*Sept. 30*), £104,895.
 De Nicols, Daniel N., of Regent Street (*Feb. 28*), £380,016.
 Druce, Alexander Devas, solicitor (*Jan. 2*), £163,910.
 Drysdale, Andrew, of Lancaster Gate (*May 23*), £114,285.
 Dugdale, William, of Padiham, Lanc. (*Oct. 9, 1896*), £282,017 net.
 Eltringham, Joseph Toward, of Westoe, Durham (*June 20*), £112,059.
 Farmiloe, Thomas, of Westminster (*Feb. 11*), £133,714.
 Farmiloe, William, of Westminster (*July 18*), £140,880.
 Farnham, 6th Baron (*Oct. 26, 1896*), £72,621.
 Fawcett, Frances (Mrs.), £121,041.
 FitzHerbert, Sir William, 4th Baronet (*Oct. 12, 1896*), £203,168.
 Fraser, Patrick, M.D. (*Nov. 12, 1896*), £419,707.
 Fulford, Henry Charles, of Edgbaston (*Jan. 18*), £317,501 net.
 Gallway, John, of Old Trafford (*Dec. 16, 1896*), £173,894.
 Gatti, Agostino, of Bedford Square (*Jan. 14*), £167,828.
 Gibbon, Edward, of Little Woolton, Lancs. (*May 17*), £108,080.
 Goaling, Ellis Duncombe, of Godalming (*Oct. 29*), £503,771.
 Graham, Charles, late of Lincoln's Inn, £105,147.
 Grenfell, Pascoe Du Pré, of Morton, Rose, and Co. (*Nov. 29, 1896*), £106,820 net.
 Guthrie, Arbuthnot Chas., of Mayfair (*Feb. 21*), £1,004,952.
 Harrison, James William, of Sheffield (*March 1*), £239,675.
 Hill, Thomas Rowley, of Worcester (*Oct. 9, 1896*), £170,322.
 Holland, Edgar Swinton, of Liverpool (*Nov. 11, 1896*), £118,479.
 Hope, Thomas Arthur, of Campden Hill, £177,496.
 Jacox, Rev. Francis, of St. John's Wood (*Feb. 5*), £104,466.
 Jay, Charles, of Grindlay and Co., bankers (*July 21*), £146,369.
 Jeffery, William, of Northampton (*June 24, 1895*), £157,557.
 Jenkins, Henry, of Holland Park (*Oct. 23, 1896*), £204,561.
 Johnson, James Henry, of Southport (*June 21*), £303,486.
 Kensington, William, 4th Baron (*Oct. 7, 1896*), £27,313 net.
 Kershaw, James, of Ashton-under-Lyne (*Jan. 27*), £513,833.
 Kidd, John Mills, of Brighton (*March 8*), £132,041.
 Kinloch, Charles, wine merchant, (*Aug. 23*), £122,700.
 Larkins, Martha Anne, widow, of Folkestone (*May 13*), £103,389.
 Limerick, 3rd Earl of (*Aug. 8, 1896*), £3,975 net.
 Lumsden, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry B. (*Aug. 12, 1896*), £27,028.
 Macrae, George Gordon, of Beechfield, Chester (*June 16*), £220,619.
 Mashiter, Thomas, of Ind, Coope, and Co. (*Nov. 28, 1896*), £117,546 net.
 Mason, James, of "Brand's Essence of Beef" (*Dec. 22*), £151,811.
 Mead, Joseph Burgess, of Peek, Frean, and Co. (*Jan. 3*), £122,533.
 Morris, John Grant, of Liverpool (*June 22*), £295,904.
 Morris, William, the poet (*Oct. 3, 1896*), £55,069.
 Morton, John Thomas, of Falmouth, Millwall, and Aberdeen (*Sept. 11*), £714,186 net.
 Nicol, George Garden, bank director (*Jan. 16, 1896*), £118,934 net.
 Noakes, John Tompsett, of Lewisham (*Nov. 6, 1896*), £232,766.
 Noarse, James, ship-owner (*April 4*), £514,573.
 O'Connor, James, bookmaker (*April 14*), £121,090.
 Overend, Maria, Mrs., of West Retford, £358,504 and £4,750 real estate.
 Patmore, Coventry, poet (*Nov. 26, 1896*), £8,777.
 Porter, Thomas, of Reading (*Jan. 6*), £252,144 net.
 Potter, Thomas Winter, of Charlton Kings (*Oct. 4, 1896*), £305,319.
 Powell, Thomas Wilde, Stockbroker (*Jan. 3*), £195,508.
 Prince, Joseph Webster, of Short's, Strand (*Oct. 19, 1896*), £289,646 net.
 Ramsbottom, John, C.E., of Alderley Edge (*May 20*), £133,765.
 Reid, George, of Hampstead, &c. (*Oct. 7, 1896*), £107,925.
 Reid, John, of Melles, Jones, Reid, and Co. (*Apr. 30*), £123,402.
 Rennie, George, of Hyde Park Place (*June 3*), £279,072.
 Rhodes, Herbert, of Stalybridge (*Feb. 18*), £102,102.
 Roment, Camille J.V.A. Moët-, vine-grower (*Aug. 10, 1866*), £215,991 in U.K.
 Rowe, Francis C. C., of S. Kensington (*April 5*), £177,193.

- Burton, Joseph, of Lincoln and Hyde Park, £912,303.
 Saason, Sir Albert A. D., Bart. (Oct. 24, 1896), £259,899.
 Schilizzi, Alexandra (Mrs. John), of Westbourne Terrace (Sept. 13), £117,105.
 Schwabe, Gustav Christian, merchant (Jan. 10), £125,135 net.
 Sedgwick, Mary Ann (Mrs.), of Watford (Aug. 26), £164,161.
 Sharp, William, of Manchester (Dec. 11, 1896), £111,418.
 Shorthose, William Townsend, of Westbourne Terrace (Feb. 19), £180,883 net.
 Sillem, Herman James, of Cromwell Road (May 4), £108,882.
 Skelton, John, o.s. (Obit.), £32,538.
 Smith, Joseph Travers, solicitor (May 28), £299,314.
 Smyth, Sir Edward S. (Sept. 22, 1896), £35,408.
 Somers, John B. S., of Hampstead (Aug. 14), £157,691.
 Stewart, James Reid, of Glasgow, (May 1896), £699,107.
 Stone, Ralph Erskine, of Blackheath, S.E. (Oct. 25, 1896), £228,944.
 Stubbley, James, of Batley (Sept. 3, 1896), £190,972.
 Sutton, Alfred, of Reading, seed-grower (Aug. 7), £114,388.
 Tattersall, William, of Blackburn (Nov. 15, 1896), £349,536.
 Taylor, Joshua Shepherd, of Edderton, N.B. (May 26), £248,697.
 Tipping, William, of Brasted Park, Kent (Jan. 16), £102,566.
 Toleman, James, wall-paper manufacturer (Oct. 9, 1896), £109,499 gross.
 Turner, Alfred, of Liverpool (Dec. 30, 1896), £137,332.
 Walker, Charles Clement, of Lilleshall Old Hall, Salop (Feb. 4), £128,776.
 Wallace, Lady, widow of Sir Richd. Wallace, 1st Bart. (Feb. 16), £701,532 net.
 Warner, Robert, of Chelmsford (Dec. 17, 1896), £107,169.
 Warriner, Capt. Ernle (Nov. 24, 1895), £140,999.
 Wellesey, Lady Victoria C. M. Pole-Tyney-Long (March 29), £332,283.
 Whitehead, James, of Brindle, Lanc. (Sept. 21, 1896), £105,645 net.
 Whitworth, Lady, widow of Sir Jos. Whitworth, Bart. (May 26, 1896), £339,612.
 Wignall, Walter Barton, of Liverpool (March 29), £132,304.
 Winans, William Louis, of Baltimore (U.S.), Brighton, and Pembridge Square (June 22), £2403,587 (in U.K.).
 Worthington, Alicia Elizabeth, Mrs., of Derby (Feb. 20), £241,671.

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.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	62
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INCOME ASSESSED 1879-96.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	From Land, U.K.	Trade, &c., U.K.
1879	£485,039,056	£55,897,204	£36,210,037	£578,046,207	£69,140,132	£257,370,699
1880	485,676,370	55,079,954	36,140,577	577,896,901	69,383,666	249,489,398
1881	493,583,819	55,330,028	36,110,043	585,223,890	69,187,057	255,355,999
1882	507,644,153	57,607,470	36,199,354	601,450,977	68,799,405	267,402,184
1883	516,948,272	59,406,708	36,481,078	612,836,058	65,823,054	279,174,137
1884	530,538,379	61,117,685	36,854,135	628,510,199	65,514,180	291,336,955
1885	533,429,560	61,125,422	36,912,150	631,467,132	65,233,266	292,524,871
1886	533,038,774	60,057,933	36,758,915	629,855,622	63,316,106	289,423,738
1887	535,040,455	57,910,114	36,447,393	629,397,962	62,710,009	285,867,947
1888	542,450,177	57,145,262	36,559,254	636,154,693	61,817,009	289,493,594
1889	550,575,255	57,834,226	36,749,208	645,153,689	58,768,982	301,657,858
1890	572,128,525	60,030,510	37,199,878	669,358,613	58,388,746	325,316,636
1891	597,265,843	63,397,529	37,754,177	698,407,549	58,120,843	351,590,691
1892	607,748,110	65,023,424	37,981,150	710,739,684	57,944,131	362,290,365
1893	608,399,961	65,606,195	38,224,943	712,181,099	57,689,381	361,922,452
1894	602,388,699	65,188,840	38,553,336	706,130,875	56,952,200	351,831,809
1895	587,104,088	64,948,095	38,199,492	690,251,675	55,721,583	336,719,766
1896	603,849,574	65,556,227	38,215,755	709,651,556	55,471,734	351,672,687

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE METROPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

THE following List comprises some of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, also some of the Suburban Resorts frequented by Londoners. The daily papers, however, will generally, in their advertisement columns, supply the necessary particulars of times of opening, fares, terms of admission, &c. 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 6; Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

AQUARIUM, ROYAL, Westminster.—Entertainments, Concerts, &c. Open 11 to 11. 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 May and December; open for 3 months. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 191 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 7 to middle of July, 1s. *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s., open to all artists, April to July and Oct. to Feb. *Grafton Galleries*, 8 Grafton St., W., Sec. H. Bishop. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent St. Three annual exhibitions. Works by living artists from May 1 till Aug.; old masters, Jan. 1 till April. Autumn exhibition Oct and Nov., 10 to 6, 1s. *Lemercier Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year; admission, 1s. *Hanover Gallery*, 47 New Bond 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*, 191 Piccadilly, open from Nov. 1 to end of January, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham Hill, S.E.—With beautiful gardens and park of nearly 200 acres, fine art courts containing examples of statuary and architecture; annual exhibitions of modern pictures; Victoria Cross paintings; exhibitions and shows during year, viz:—horses, kennel club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers and fruit, national cycle, co-operative and others; grand firework displays during summer; oratorio performances by Handel Festival Choir; Saturday classical concerts during winter; football and cricket matches; cycle track and other sports; grand fountains, concerts and entertainments daily. Access from all suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton, and Chatham and Dover lines at cheap fares, including admission. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1s. Annual season tickets, one guinea.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; children half-price; 6d. to the extra rooms. Season tickets, 15s. 6d.

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. Sunday, Apr. to Sept. inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. Hours when open, Students' days and Sunday opening, same as National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays from 2.30 to 5.30, free, Apr. to Sept. inclusive. Students' day, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 4 or 5, according to the season.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily at 9. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days by orders from Fellows. On Sundays at 10.30 a.m.

HOME PARK, HAMPTON COURT.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park. (PALACE, private.)

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and steamboat. Open daily free. Weekdays 12 to sunset; Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

ZOOLOGICAL, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset, on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s.; to children under twelve, all days, 6d.; on Sunday only by an order from a Fellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGES.—London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Charing Cross (foot and railway), Westminster, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, Hammersmith (suspension), &c., Tower (opened 1894), and the various railway bridges.

HOSPITALS.—For list, see page 290.

PARKS.—St. James's, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the Green Park, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; Hyde Park, 400 acres (this should be visited between 11 and 1 and 5 and 7 during the season); Kensington Gardens, 300 acres (Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall); Victoria Park, Hackney, 300 acres; Battersea Park, 250 acres; Regent's Park and Primrose Hill, 450 acres; Finsbury Park, Hornsey, 115 acres; Peckham Rye Park, Southwark Park, 62 acres, West Ham Park, Kennington Park; Waterloo Park, Highgate, 30 acres; Highbury Fields, Islington; Deptford Park, 17 acres, and Olisold Park, Stoke Newington—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*, 240 acres, *Greenwich Park*, 130 acres; *Bushy Park*, horse-chestnut-trees; *Highgate Woods, Hadley Common*, near "Barnet

Field;" *Olapham, Stratham, Mitcham, Peckham Rye, Hackney, Plumstead*, and small parks or recreation grounds in several other parts.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC.—*Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's, Kensington*; *Christ's Hospital (Bluecoat School)*, in Newgate Street; *Merchant Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *City of London*, on the Victoria Embankment.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—Magnificent public promenades, *City of London School*; *Sion College*; *London School Board*; *Somerset House*; *Hotels Cecil and Savoy*; *Central Police Offices*, among other fine buildings; *Cleopatra's Needle*; between *Blackfriars Bridge* and *Westminster* on the north, and *Vauxhall* and *Westminster Bridge* on the south, of the Thames.

MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal and waste products, food, entomology, boots and shoes, &c. Free daily: On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

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, Cyprian, British and Mediæval, and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Closed at dusk; open again in the evening from 8 to 10. Open every week-day throughout the year except Good Friday and Christmas at 10 a.m.; also open on Sunday afternoons. *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 Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Principal Librarian. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print-Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 4, Jan. to March, and Aug. 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 free daily at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to weekday closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 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.

HORNMAN FREE MUSEUM, London Rd., Forest Hill. Open free, Mon. Wed. and Sat., 2 to 9; Sundays, 2 to 5.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, South Kensington. Permanent collections of Colonial and Indian commercial and economic products. Open from 10 to 2 in summer, 11 to dusk in winter, free, also Commercial Reading Room. In winter season, illustrated lectures on Monday evenings, free by ticket from Fellow; Wednesday concerts, by ticket only, value 1s. 6d.; to be obtained from Fellows.

INDIAN, S. Kensington.—Free all the week. Open from 10 a.m. till dusk; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and various exhibits relating to Health and Hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 6, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, 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; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer, rest of year from 2 till dusk; closed from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Curator, Francis Ford.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum only by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 12 to 5 in summer, and 12 to 4 from October to March inclusive. Closed Sept.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains pictures by Hogarth, Turner, Sir J. Reynolds, Canaletti, Ruysdael, Watteau, and Callcott. Alabaster sarcophagus of Seti, father of Rameses II. amongst other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from first Tuesday in March to last Friday in August. Monday and Saturday reserved for students. Cards for private days during the recess, and for students, are to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sunday.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Open daily. Containing works of decorative art, modern pictures, sculpture, Art and Science libraries, architectural illustrations, naval, mechanical, and scientific models, &c. Free Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; on other week-days from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, on payment of 6d.; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Banqueting House, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling, Models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting Naval and Military Belics; models of modern war vessels. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

WESTMINSTER ABBY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6d., except on Monday,

and Tuesdays. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; choral at 10, 3, and 7. Daily at 8.30; School Service at 9.15; choral at 10 and 3. St. Edward's Shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men; magnificent retdos. Nave and transepts free; choir closed except during divine service. Fees to the following parts: library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4, and 7. (*Services are choral.)

TEMPLE, South side of Fleet Street.—The Hall and Church very interesting, as also the Gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open to strangers from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service daily (during a part of the year) at 10 a.m.; Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ST. SAVIOUR'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Southwark.—Future Cathedral for South London. Notable for memorials of several renowned persons.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Bahere. N. transept restored, and re-opened in June, 1893, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Sunday services, 8, 11, 4, and 7. Open free daily, 9.30 to 5.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke 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. Open daily, 6.45 to 9 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 3.30; evening, 5.30; Thursday evening, 8. Rev. W. H. Harwood.

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, or at the gate at each Sunday service. Monday Prayer Meeting at 7.30 p.m. Sermon on Thursday at 7.30; no tickets required. All seats free.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 8 p.m.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, CITY ROAD.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Tuesdays, 7.30; John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel.

GREAT QUEEN ST. Sundays at 11; evening, 6.30; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC: ST. MARY'S, MOORFIELDS.—Sundays: Mass at 7, 9.30, 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. Week-days: Mass at 7.30,

8, and 10. Sermon and Benediction on Thursdays at 8 p.m. Holidays of obligation the same as Sundays.

THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; Holidays: High Mass and Sermon, 11; Evening Service, except Saturday, 8; Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Altogether, the Metropolitan Churches and Chapels are about 1,400 in number.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper St., Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Fire Tournament in April; Military Tournament in May; Dairy Show in Oct.; and many exhibitions throughout the year, including the following trades:—Furnishing, Leather, Chemists, Printers, Laundry, Confectioners, Grocers, Brewers, Cycle, &c. *The Mohawk Minstrels* perform in the large Concert Hall every evening at 8, except in summer vacation, and during the Cattle Show.

ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Concerts, &c. R.A.H. Choral Society, Mr. Wm. Carter's Choir, Operatic, National, and Military Concerts, Masonic and Public Meetings. Concerts every Sunday at 3.30.

EGYPTIAN HALL, 171 Piccadilly.—Mr. Maske-lyne's magical performances daily, 3 and 8.

EXETER HALL, 372 Strand.—Headquarters 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.—Headquarters of Congregational Denomination. Historically interesting as the site of the old Fleet Prison. Halls and public rooms let for meetings.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, Kensington, W.

FRINGES' HALL, 191 Piccadilly.—Picture gallery, concerts, meetings, dinners, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.

STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour Street, W.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, 28 Piccadilly.—Concerts, Public meetings, &c. The "Richter" Concerts, Mon. and Sat. Popular, St. James's Hall Ballad and Symphony, and Sarasate Concerts, &c.; Small Hall, Moore & Burgess Minstrels.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Charing Cross Road.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Hanbury in Spitalfields, and some others, are well worthy of a visit, but special permission must be obtained.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—Royal; Anti-quarian; Astronomical; Linnæan; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public.

CEMETERIES.—*Abney Park,* Stoke Newington, N.; *Brompton* (formerly West London), Brompton Road; *Bunhill Fields,* City Road, N. (tombs of Bunyan, Defoe, &c.); *Chingford,* Chingford Mount, Essex; *City of London,* Little Ilford; *Colney Hatch,* New Southgate, N.; *Crystal Palace.*

near Beckenham; *Dulwich*, S.E.; *Highgate*, N.; *Kensal Green*, W.; *Lee*, S.E.; *Norwood*, West Norwood, S.E.; *Nunhead*, S.E.; *Tower Hamlets*, Mile End Road, E.; *Woking*, and many others—all within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

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 *Homes Colonial, Foreign, and India Offices*, Whitehall and St. James's Park; *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office, &c.*, interior free, by order from heads of departments.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library and Reading Room, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Museum, Art Gallery, 10 to 5, April to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Special exhibitions held in summer months. Open on Sundays part of year, 3 to 6 p.m. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; also on the Mon. and Tu. of Easter and Whitsun weeks, same hours; but Members of Parliament may accompany their friends to view the House of Commons any day. Admission to the Galleries, during session, by member's order.

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, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21 Wych Street; and *Furnival's Inn*, Holborn.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; Summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under certain conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. Closed Easter week, Christmas, and for six weeks from 1st September.

LAW COURTS.—*Royal Courts of Justice*, Strand, Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey; *London County Sessions, Sessions House*, Clerkenwell Green; *Surrey Sessions*, Newington Causeway.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Spring Grdns., S.W. **MANION HOUSE**, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and ball-room 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; *Coven Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Farringdon, Borough, and Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Depot*, Deptford; *Hay Market*, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.; and *Cumberland Market*, Regent's Park; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fish-market).

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; **CRIBBAGE**, Broad Sanctuary. **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.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; Frescoes by Leighton and others. 'Change, the busy times from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order, application for which should be made some days in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Leaves held here during the season.*

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.—Free. Now devoted to Inland Revenue Office, Exchequer and Audit, Registry of Wills, Births, Deaths, &c.

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. Not open on Sundays. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Fredk. Middleton, K.C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION, Stowage Wharf, Deptford, by special order from London Electric Supply Corporation, Limited

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By Chatham and Dover Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, free.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday; other days by order.

EPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London by steamboat (20 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 week-days at 10, and at 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday

and Sunday, at 10. Chapel closed on Fridays and Sundays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 13 miles from London; railway fare, 1s. 2½d.; 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.

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 Hoddesden, 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 Gorbambury Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WEMBLEY PARK. (Tower in course of erection.)

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. The State Apartments of the Castle (shown during the absence of the Queen) are open gratuitously Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, April 1 to Oct. 31, from 11 to 4; Nov. 1 to March 31 from 11 to 3. Tickets obtained only at the Lord Chamberlain's Stores in the Castle Yard. Official Guide Books only to be had where tickets are issued. St. George's Chapel, Memorial Chapel, Stables, &c., are open same days as State Apartments, Round Tower closed during winter months. Private Apartments are not shown to the public.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery Headquarters. Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* 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. *Royal Arsenal, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Ordnance Store Dépôt*, admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Pall Mall, or from the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

LONDON SWIMMING BATHS.

CHELSEA, 171 King's Road, S.W.
 HAMPSTEAD, 175 Finchley Road, N.W.
 KENSINGTON, Lancaster Road, W.
 LAMBETH, 156 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
 METROPOLITAN, Shepherdess Walk, City Rd., N.
 PADDINGTON, Queen's Road, Bayswater.
 POPLA, East India Dock Road, E.
 ROTTERDAM, Lower Road, S.E.
 ST. GEORGE'S, { 88 Buckingham Palace Road.
 { (2nd. Cl.) Ecclestone St. East,
 S.W.
 ST. MARYLEBONE, { 81 Marylebone Road, N.W.
 { Whitfield St. Tottenham Ct. Rd.
 ST. PANCRAS, { 70a King St. Camden Town.
 ST. SAVOUR'S, Lavington St., Southwark, S.E.
 WENLOCK, 20 Wenlock Street, City Road, N.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C.
 ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square, W.C.
 AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 BEDFORD, 80 Arlington Rd., Camden Town, N.W.
 BOROUGH, High Street, Stratford, E.
 BRITANNIA, 117 Hoxton Street, N.
 BRIXTON, Brixton Oval, S.W.
 CAMBRIDGE, 135 Commercial Street, E.
 CANTERBURY, 143 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.
 COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.
 COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.
 COVENT GARDEN, Bow Street, W.C.
 CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus, W.
 CROUCH END, Queen's Opera House.
 DALY'S THEATRE, Leicester Square, W.C.
 DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C.
 DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, 26 New Kent Rd., S.E.
 EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.
 FULHAM, Grand, Fulham Road, S.W.
 GAIRY, 345 Strand, W.C.
 GARRICK, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
 GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.
 GRAND, Islington High Street, N.
 HAMMERSMITH, Lyric Opera House.
 HAYMARKET, S.W.
 HER MAJESTY'S (TREE'S), Haymarket, S.W.
 LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W.C.
 LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
 LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
 MARYLEBONE, 32 High Street, Marylebone, N.W.
 METROPOLE, Camberwell, S.E.
 METROPOLITAN, 267 Edgware Road, W.
 MIDDLESEX, 167 Drury Lane, W.C.
 NEW OLYMPIA, Wych Street, Strand.
 NOTTING HILL GATE, Coronet (building).
 NOVELTY, Great Queen St., Long Acre, W.C.
 OLYMPIA, Earl's Court, S.W.
 OPERA COMIQUE, 209 Strand, W.C.
 OXFORD, 14 Oxford Street, W.
 PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C.
 PARAGON, 95 Mile End Road, E.
 PARKHURST, Holloway Road, N.
 PAVILION, 85 Whitechapel Road, E.
 PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.
 PRINCESS'S, 153 Oxford Street, W.
 QUEEN'S, Poplar High Street, E.
 ROYAL, 242 High Holborn, W.C.
 ROYAL AQUARIUM, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.
 ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Bow Street, W.C.
 ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho, W.
 SADLER'S WELLS, Arlington St., E.C.
 ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's, S.W.
 SAVOY, Strand, and Embankment, W.C.
 SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
 SOUTH LONDON PALACE, 92 London Road, S.E.
 STANDARD, 204 Shoreditch High Street, E.
 STRAND, 168 Strand, W.C.
 SURREY, 124 Blackfriars Road, S.E.
 TERRY'S, 105 Strand, W.C.
 TIVOLI, 65 Strand, W.C.
 TROCADERO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
 VARIETY, 20 Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.
 VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C.
 WEST LONDON, 69 Church St., Edgware Rd., N.W.

THE Italics following the name of the Town denote the Market Days.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*M* Monday, *T* Tuesday, *W* Wednesday, *Th* Thursday, *F* Friday, *S* Saturday, *Su* Sunday.

Jan. January, *Feb.* February, *Mar.* March, *Apl.* April, *Ju.* June, *Jy.* July, *Aug.* August, *Sept.* September, *Oct.* October, *Nov.* November, *Dec.* December.

East. Easter, *Xmas.* Christmas.

b butter, *c* cattle, *ch* cheese, *clo* cloth, *cy* cherry, *fl* flannel, *gen* general, *gr* grain, *gt mt* great market, *h* horse, *har* hardware, *hi* hiring, *la* lamb, *lea* leather, *p* pigs, *ped* pedlery, *pl* pleasure, *sh* sheep, *stk* stock, *w* wool.

Much trouble has been taken to make the List as complete and accurate as possible, but corrections and additions will be thankfully received by the Editor.

NOTE.—The dates of some of the Fairs given below are subject from time to time to alteration by the local authorities, but such alterations are not frequently made. As notices of alterations are not usually communicated to the press, the following List must be taken as a general guide to the dates of the local Fairs and Markets, and in no case will the Editor be held responsible for any loss or inconvenience arising from inaccuracy. If the date falls on a Saturday or Sunday the fair is usually held on the following Monday.

BEDFORDSHIRE—

Amphill—*Thurs.* May 4, Sept 29 pl hi, Nov 30 c
 Bedford—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, every M p, Apl 21 c pl, 1st T in Jy w, Oct 12 c pl
 Biggleswale—*Wed* and *Sat.* Auction stk sales every W. Feb 14 h, East S c, Nov 8 c sh, 3rd F and S in Nov. pl
 Dunstable—*Wed.* Cattle markets every W, Ash W c h sh, and W in May, Aug and Nov h c sh, M aft 4th F in Sept pl
 Elstow—May 15 h c pl, Nov 5 c h ch
 Leighton Buzzard—*Tues.* Cattle market every T, Feb 5, and T in Apl, Whit T, 1st F in Jy w, Jy 26 cy, Oct 24 c, 1st T aft 10 Dec hi Xmas stk, 3rd T in Dec mt
 Luton—*Mon* and *Sat.* cmt and stk sale every M, 3rd M in Apl cl, 3rd M in Oct c
 Markyate Street—4th F aft 1st M in Sept pl
 Potten—*Sat.* 3rd M and T aft Jan 12 (Old New Year) 5th fair, Oct 22 c
 Shefford—*Fri.* Oct 11 pl
 Silsoe—May 13 c, near defunct
 Toddington—*Sat.* Apl 25, 1st W in Oct hi pl, Nov 2 h c sh pl, Dec 6 c nearly defunct
 Woburn—*Fri.* Jan 1 c, Mar 23 c, Jy 13 chy, Oct 6 pl

BERKSHIRE—

Abingdon—*Mon.* Cattle & corn market every M except Bank holidays, 1st M in Lent h, May 6 h, Ju 20 h, Aug 5 w la, sept 19 h, M bef and aft, Oct 11 hi, Dec 11 h
 Blewbury—Th aft Sept 29 pl
 Bracknell—Cattle market every Th: Apl 25, Aug 22, Oct 1 c and pl at each Didcot—*Tues.* 1st T in Jy w
 East Ilsley—*Mon.* Feb 2 and 16 sh c, Mar 2, 16, 30 sh c, Apr 13 East sh fair, 27 sh, May 11, 25 sh, June 1 Whiteau sh fair, 15, 29 sh, Aug 5, 26 sh fairs, Sept 21 sh, Oct 13 hi, 19 sh c, Nov 16 sh c
 Hungerford—*Wed.* Last T and W in Apl c sh, Ju 26 w, 3rd M in Aug, Nov 10 sh
 Lambourn—*Fri.* May 22 pl, Oct 2 sh c pl, 4 Dec sh ch
 Maidenhead—*Wed.*
 Mortimer—Apl 27 h c, Nov 6 h c
 Newbury—*Thurs.* Holy Th h c, Jy 5 w, 1 Sept 4 & 5 pl, Th aft Oct 11 hi
 Reading—*Mon, Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market every M fat stk, every S store stk, Jan 21, Feb 7 and 2 c h ch, Apl 30, May 7 and 2 ch pl, Jy 24, 25 and 26 c h ch; Sept 20, 21 and 22 ch pl hops hi

Wallingford—Stk sales every alternate F commencing 1st F in Jan, Sept 29 hi
 Wantage—*Wed.* Stk sale 1st and 3rd W in every month, 1st S in Mar and May, S aft Oct 22 hi
 Windsor—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every S c sh
 Wokingham—*Tues.* Stk sales every T, Nov 2 pl

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

Amersham—*Tues.* Whit M c, Sept 19
 Aylesbury—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, every W fat stk, 3rd S in Jan, S bef Palm Su, and S in May; 3rd S in Ju; and W in Jy w; 1st S in Aug rams, 1st S in Sept, and S in Oct hi stk, and W in Dec (Xmas mt). Horses and store stock at each fair, rams at Aug fair, hi at Sept fair
 Beaconsfield—*Wed.* Feb 13, May 10 pl
 Brill—Whit M pl; W aft Oct 12 c
 Buckingham—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S c sh p; every M calves; 1st S in Sept sh, 1st S aft Oct 11 pl; 3rd S in Ju w, S bef London Xmas mkt (fat stk fair)
 Colnbrook—Apl 5 c; Oct 16 c pl
 Chesham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Auction sales each W. Apl 21, Jy 22, Sept 26 c h sh
 Fenny Stratford—*Tues.* Cattle markets and 4th Th in each month c sh p
 Great Marlow—*Sat.* Oct 29, h c sh pl
 High Wycombe—*Fri.* M and T bef Sept 29 hi
 Ivinghoe—*Sat.* May 6 pl, Oct 17 pl
 Lavender—*Tues.*
 Newport Pagnell—*Wed* & *Sat.* Cattle markets every W c sh p; Ju 22 pl
 Olney—*Thurs.* Ju 29 pl
 Penn—Sept 17 c pl
 Princes Risborough—*Thurs.* May 6 c pl, Oct 21 pl
 Slough—Auction sales each Tu fat and store stk
 Stony Stratford—*Fri.* 1st M in Aug pl; F aft Oct 11 hi
 Wendover—*Mon.* May 13 c pl, Oct 2 c sh p pl
 Winslow—W corn, 1st and 3rd W each month c, 1st W bef and aft Oct 11 pl
 Woburn—Jan 7, Mar 23, Jy 13 chy, Oct 6 pl
 Wolverton—M c and corn, F genl

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

Butt's Green (Cambridge)—*Wed* & *Sat.* cmt every M c sh p Midsummer fair, Ju 22 and 2 following days 7, Ju 24 h c, Sept 24 h c
 Chatteris—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c

pigs. Last F in Apl c h; last F in Oct h
 Ely—*Th.* Cattle market every Th c sh p; last Th and days following in May h c sh p pl; last Th and days following in Oct c h sh p pl
 Ickleton—Jy 22 and 23 h
 Linton—Jy 25, 16, and 17 pl
 March—*Wed* and *Fri.* Cattle markets every W c p, 3rd W in Sept hi
 Newmarket—*Tues.* Cattle market every T; Whit T stk; Nov 8 c
 Reach—Rogation M h c wood
 Royston—*Wed.* East W, Ash W, Whit W, 1st W in Jy stk; W aft Oct 13 ch stk
 Soham—*Fri.* May 9 c h
 Sturbridge—Sept 23 onions hope wood
 Thorney—*Tues.* Jy 7, Sept 21 c h
 Whittlesea—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c p, Whit T p, Ju 13 h
 Wisbech—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle market every Th fat stk, every S lean stk and corn; 1st and 2nd S in Mar pl, and Th in May h c, Jy 25 h, 1st Th in Aug c, 3rd W in Sept h hi

CHESTER—

Altrincham—*Tues.* Apl 20, Aug 5 and 6, Nov 22 c h, sh p. Old Wakes Su on or aft Sept 28, and during the week, Agricultural Show Th in Wake week
 Beeston Castle—Cattle auctions every M c sh p
 Budworth—Feb 13, Oct 2, Apl 15, cows (nearly defunct)
 Chester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Sales by auction every T fat stk (commencing at 11 a.m.), every horse fair, day h, commencing at 12.30 p.m. Horse fairs: Jan 6, Feb 3, Mar 3, 21, Apl 25, May 26, Ju 23, Jy 21, Aug 18, Sept 15, Oct 13, Nov 10, Dec 8. Cattle fairs are now held every Th. Cheese fairs: 3rd W in every M at 9.30 a.m. in the Public Market adjoining the Town Hall
 Congleton—*Sat.* 1st W in Jan h c, Th bef Shrove T c h sh p; May 12 c h sh p; Jy 13 h c, 3rd W in Sept h c; Nov 22 c h sh p. Cattle are shown every S, from 1st aft Shrove T until May 12
 Crews—Cattle market every M, fat and stores; great bull sale Mar 24, sale of 1000 horses Oct 12 to 15, Xmas fat cattle Dec 8, pigs and calves Dec 12, monthly horse sale every 4th F, commencing Jan 1st
 Frodsham—*Wed.* Cattle auction every 1st T, last T in Apl, last Th in Oct fat
 Hooton—Cattle auctions every W, c sh p
 Hyde—May 16 c, Nov 15 c

Knutsford—Sat. Apl 23, Whit M c, May 1 pl, Nov 8 c
Lymington—Apl 5, Nov 5 p, nearly defunct
Macclesfield—Tues and Sat. 3rd T in Feb, Mar 6, Apl 4 c, May 6, Ju 22, Jy 11, Aug 12, Sept 4, Oct 4, 3rd T in Oct, Nov 11 c h sh pl, 3rd T in Dec c. Auction sales every alternate M commencing and M in Jan, 1st M in each mo. at 9.30 ch
Malpas—Wed. Cattle sales alternate T, commencing 1st T in Jan c sh p. Special sale T bef East
Middlewich—Tues. Last T in Feb, Apl, and Oct.
Mottram—Apl 27, Oct 31 c p
Nantwich—Sat. 8 aft Feb, 1st Thurs in Apl, June, Sept and Dec c. sh p. Store pigs every 8, Cheese fairs: 1st Th in every month except Jan Northwich—Fri. Apl 10, Aug 2, Dec 6, cows.
Over—Wed. 1st W aft May 22, 1st W aft Sept 21, c sh
Runcorn. Whit M c
Sandbach—Thurs. East T h c sh, Th aft Sept 21 c Dec. 28 c sh h
Stockport—Fri. Jan 1, 1st F in Feb. Mar 4 and 25, Aug 1, 1st F in Ju, Jy 9, 1st F in Aug and Sept, Oct 21, 1st F in Dec h c p at each. Cattle and pig market every F (except fair days)
Tarporley—Thurs. May 1, Tarrin—Apl 20 c p cabbage plants, Dec 2 c p nearly defunct
Tattenhall—Fri. May 18 c sh p, Nov 21, c sh p
Tattenhall Road—Stock sales at Aldersley Arms every alternate W c sh p calves
Wilmslow—3rd M in Apl, 3rd M in Oct c p at each
Winsford—Sat. May 8, Nov 25 cows
Wrenbury—Stk sales every alt M comm Jan 3

CORNWALL—

Bleland—M aft Sept 22
Bodmin—Sat. Cattle markets 1st M in every month except Feb, May and Jy, also Jan 25, Jy 8, Dec 6 T and W bef Whit Su, 1st day sh, and c and pl
Boscastle—May 7, Aug 5, Nov 23
Bude—Sept 22
Callington—Wed. Cattle markets 1st W in every month c sh p genl
Camborne—Sat. Wed. Cattle market every M. Fairs, Mar 7, Whit T, Ju 20, Nov 11 c pl at each
Camelford—Fri. 1st Fri aft Mar 20, c sh p May 26. July 17 and 28, Sept 6 c la, 1st F in Oct, and F in Nov
Canworthywater—June 3, Sept 18
Constantine—Apl 10, Ju 26, Oct 1
Copperhouse (Phillack)—Sept 15 pl, h and c occasionally shown
Dulodan—Jy 21, Oct 1
East Looe—Sat. Feb 13, Jy 10, Sept 4, Oct 20
Endelton—3rd W in Sept
Falmouth—Tues, Thurs and Sat. Cattle markets 3rd 8 each month h c sh p genl, Jy 29, Oct 30
Five Lanes—July 6, Sept 28
Fowey—Sat. Shrove T, May 1, Sept 20 c
Goldstoney—Apl 30, Aug 5 pl
Grampound—Sat. Cattle markets 4th M each month h c sh p genl. Fairs have become absorbed by the cattle markets
Halloworthy—and M in Jy, Oct 5, Nov 28
Hayle—Sept 17
Holland—Jan 8
Holston—Sat. Cattle markets and W in every month h c sh genl, Jan 21, Mar 25, Ju 3, Jy 22, Sept 9, Oct 26, and 3rd 8 bef Xmas
Kilkhampton—Tues bef Holy Thurs 1st Thurs in Jy, Aug 25

Landrake—1st W in Feb c; Ju 29, 1st W in Sept
Lanivet—Ju 17
Lanreath—Mar 11, May 2, Nov 18
Launceston—Sat. Cattle markets last W in every month c h sh la, Dec 22 (Giglet)
Lelant—Aug 15 h pl
Liskeard—Sat. Cattle markets and M each month excepting Oct gt mt; Oct 2 c
Little Petherwick—Ju 14
Lostwithial—Fri. Cattle markets 3rd T in every month h c sh p genl. T aft Mid-Lent Su, May 6, Jy 10, Sept 4, Nov 13 c sh
Ludgvan—Oct 8
Marazion—Sat. Sept 30 sh h pl c
Marham Church—Sat. Thurs bef Lady Day, Aug 22
Menheniot—Apl 23, Ju 11, Jy 28 c; 1st F in Dec
Millbrook—May 1, Sept 29
Mitchell—Oct 15 large stock fair
Mutton—May 4, Sept 18
Newick—Nov 2 c sh
Northill—Sept 8, Nov 18
Padstow—Sat. 1st Tu in May c
Pelynt—1st T in Feb. Ju 21
Penryn—Sat. Mar 9, May 12, Jy 7, Oct 8, Dec 21 c
Penzance—Tues. Sat. Cattle markets every Th c sh p Mar 21, May 23, Ju 13, Sept 5, Nov 28
Perranarworthal—Apl 23, Ju 7, Sept 27
Perranuloe—Mar 16
Pleock—Jy 18
Pillaton—Whit T h c sh
Polbathie (St Germans)—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month
Polperro—Fri. Jy 10
Poundscross—Ju 24, last M in Nov
Poundstock—1st M in Jy
Pratz (Crowan)—Jy 15 h c
Quathrock—Jan 25
Reluth—Fri. East T h c, May 2 h c Whit M pl, Aug 3 h c, Oct 22 h c Roche—Jy 19, Oct 13
Ruan Minor—Apl 6, Nov 11
St Austell—Fri. c. Cattle markets 3rd M in every month h c sh p genl. Monday Th. Whit Th, F aft Jy 25, F aft Oct 16, Dec 2, fairs nearly defunct
St. Blazey—Feb 2, Jy 4
St. Buryan—Mar 3 pl
St. Columb Major—Thurs. and Sat. Cattle markets 3rd M in every month, except Mar and Nov, c sh p genl. Th aft Mid-Lent Su, Th aft Nov 22
St. Columb Minor—Ju 9 c unless it falls on Sat, when it is held following Mon
St. Eval—1st T in Ju
St. Ewe—Apl 8, Oct 14
St. German—Fri. May 28 h c sh p
St. Issey—Ju 3, Oct 7
St. Ives—Sat and Wed. Nov 30
St. Keveon—T aft Jan 6, 1st T in Mar, T near Ju 24, 1st T in Oct
St. Key—1st T in Apl
St. Lawrence—Aug 21 h c sh, Oct 29 and 30, 1st day sh, and day c. If either date falls on Sat or Su the fair is carried forward to M and Tu
St. Mabyn—Feb. 14
St. Martin—Feb 13, and M in Nov
St. Mawgan in Pydar—Ju 24.
St. Mellion—Mar 28
St. Merryn—Ju 17
St. Mewan—Ju 3, Oct 25
St. Neot—3rd T in Apl, and T in Nov
St. Stephen—May 14, Sept 20
St. Stephen's by Saltash—Apl 1, Sept 2
St. Teath—Feb 25, Jy 7
St. Tudy—May 28, Sept 16
St. Veep—Ju 19
St. Winnon—and T in Jan, Feb 13
Saltash—Sat. Cattle markets 1st M and 3rd Tues in every month c h p

South Petherwin—and T in May, 3rd T in Oct
Stokclimbsland—Last M in May, h c
Stratton—Tues. May 29, Nov 8, Dec. 11 c h sh
Summercourt—Sep. 25 c, large fair Tintagel—M aft Oct 18, on M if 19
Tregonatha—May 6, Aug 1
Tregoney—Sat. Cattle markets 3rd M in Jan, Mar, Apl, Ju, Aug, Oct and Dec, Shrove T, May 3, Jy 25, Sept 2, Nov 6 c
Tressilian Bridge—M aft Feb 2, M aft Oct 18
Truro—May 1, Oct 25
Truro—Cattle markets 1st and 3rd W in every month c h sh p genl. Whit T and W h sh p
Tywardreath—Ju 10
Wadebridge—Fri. Cattle markets and T each month c h sh p. Mar 13, May 13, Ju 24, Oct 10, fairs nearly defunct
Wainhouse Corner—Tues. and Sat. M bef Mar 25, Ju 24, Jy 28, Sept 22, 1st M in Nov, 23
West Looe—Jy 29, Sept 15, W bef Xmas
Wendron—May 20, Jy 20
West Looe—Sat. May 6 c
Withiel—Oct 5

UMBERLAND—

Abbey Holme—Wed. T bef Whit Su, Oct 29 c h sh
Alston—Sat. 3rd S in Mar c & c, last Th in May c h sh; S on or bef Sept 29 22 25; S on or bef Oct 18 c; 1st Th in Nov c h sh
Arlecdon Hill (Rowrah Station), Apl 24 c, 1st F in Ju c h, Sept 17 c h
Astoria—Auction sales fat and store stock occasionally, dates unfixed
Boonwood. Apl 25 c, 2 W in Aug la Oct 18 c
Bootle—Sat. Apl 27, c F bef Whit Sunday, Aug 3 c, Sept 24 c cora; F bef Nov 11 h
Braithwaite—1st Th in Oct sh
Brampton—Wed. Apl 20 c sh; and W aft Whit Su w c sh; and W in Sept c sh; F bef 3rd S in Oct c h sh p, W on or aft Nov 11 h. Sales of la and sh last W in Aug unless Carlisle fair falls on that day, in which case it is carried forward to the following W, 1st W in Oct
Broughton—Apl 27 c, Whit Whi, Aug 1 c sh, Oct 5 h c, W on or aft Nov 11 h, Nov 24 c sh w
Carlisle—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every M fat stk; every S h mt and lean stk. Large sales of lambs and sheep commence on Aug 13 and are held every Saturday until end of Oct. Horse sale 1st Th in each month except Oct, when held on and Th. Horse fairs: S bef Feb 13 and 3 following Sat, Aug 25, Sept 19. Cattle fairs Apl 22, S bef Whit Su h genl. Aug 25, Sept 19, 1st 3 S in Oct. S nearest Nov. 11 h. East Cumberland Agricultural Show 3rd Thurs in August. Large c and sh sales are held every fair day. Large special sales of c are held fortnightly at both mts aft Falkirk O: Tryst till middle of Nov. Large sales of colts and h are held on the day before Appleby June and Brough Hill Sept fairs
Cockermouth—Mon. and Sat. Stock sales every M, c sh p, Feb 28, h fair; W after Mar 22 c sh p, and every alternate W for S W's c; Whit M, h; Aug 2, h; 1st F in Aug and Sept c sh la; and W in Oct h, c sh; Nov 21 if M, h; if it falls on Tu or W it will be held M before, if it falls later in the week it will be held on following M. M after Apl 5, show of entire horses, Feb 2 & Aug 2, if M h (if not

M. M after. Horse Sales 1st F each month except Jan, Feb and Oct. Feb 18, Oct 11. Special Sales:—Mar 25 young bulls, Apl 20, May 4, 18, c sh; Aug 26 la, Sept 30 rams, Oct 12 c sh; Dec 22 young bulls, Nov 14 c sh, Dec 22 Xmas show
 Croglin (Lazonby)—Aug 18 h e sh pl
 Egremont—Sat. S bef Whit Su hi; S nearest or on Nov 18 h e sh pl; Feb 6, April 26, 3rd F in May c sh, Sept 18 (Crab fair sports) c sh. When the 24th or 18th falls on Sun the fair is held on the preceding Sat. Feb and Apl fairs nearly defunct

Hesket New Market (Penrith or Dalston Stations)—1st F in May and every alt F till Whit S c sh, last Th in Aug c sh, and Th in Oct c sh
 Ireby—Thurs. F nearest Apl 20 c sh, 1st F in Oct c sh and Agricultural Show

Keswick—Sat. 1st S in Jan hi; Th aft April 23 c sh; 3 alt Th's in May aft the 1st; S bef Whit Su hi; 1st S in Oct c sh; S aft Oct 29 ch; S nearest to Nov 12 hi

Kirk Oswald—Thurs. Th bef Whit Su, Aug 5
 Lazonby—Cattle auctions alt M's, com and M in Jan

Longtown—Thurs. Th after Xmas day h. If Xmas day happens on Th the fair is held on the following T. Maryport. F bef Whit Su hi, F on or bef Nov 12 hi

Netherwasdale. Sept 7 sh
 Penrith—Tues. Fat stock sales every M, Feb 21 and 3 T's following h. Mar 1 c, W bef last Th in Mar c, Apl 23 c, sh, Apl 24 c sh and young bulls. If 23 is S, the fair is held on 23 and 25. If 23 is Su, it is held on 24 and 25, Whit T c hi, and 1 alternate T's aft c, and T bef Whit T pl. Martinmas T c hi, and every T until Xmas c. Special sales of store c and sh every T from the middle of Sept to Martinmas.

Penrithdock. S bef the 1st Th in Sept c sh

Ravenglass—Wed. May 6, Ju 9 c sh; Aug. 5 c sh; Oct 3 sh

Red Dial—Aug 3 sh la
 Renwick—Th on or bef Sept 26 c h sh p

Rosley Hill—Apl 21, Whit M and every alternate M till Aug 1; Sept 30 sh la; 3rd M in Oct c

Threlkeld—1st Th in Sept c sh. W. Principally for Herdwick and Half-bred sh and la

Uldale—Fair for sh and la in Aug, the date of which is fixed about three weeks previous

Whitehaven—Thurs and Sat. Cattle sales every Th hi Whiteside and Martinmas

Wigton—Tues. Horse sale about Feb 19. Feb 20 h, T after Whit Su hi pl; Whit T hi, T on or aft Nov 1, hi. Fat stx sales every T. Shorthorn cattle sales in Apl and Oct.

Workington—Wed & Sat. Stock sales every W c sh p, special sales and W in Apl c sh, 1st W in May c sh, last W in Aug la and store sh, and every alternate W to Nov. Autumn cattle sales 1st W in Oct and every W until and 1st W in Nov.

DERBYSHIRE—

Alfreton—Mon. Jy 31 h, Oct 7 ch, Nov. 24 hi

Ashbourne—Sat. Cattle markets alternate Th's fat and store stock c h sh; S aft Jan 6 (New Market), Feb 13 h, Feb 13 c sh, May 24 c h sh, Aug 15 c sh, Oct 19 h; Oct 20 c sh, Nov 29 c h sh. Cheese fairs and T in Mar, 1st T in Sept, T bef Nov 12. Should any of the dates fall on a Su

the fair is held on the following day, except on Nov 29, which in such case is held the day previous. S aft Xmas day pl. Su aft Aug 26 c sh
 Ashover—Apl 25 c, Oct 12 hi.
 Bakewell—Fri. Cattle markets every M c sh p, East M, Whit M, M bef or on Aug 26 c sh h p ch, M aft Oct 20, M aft Nov 12

Belper—Th and F nearest Oct 20 h c
 Bolsover—Last F in Apl, 1st F in Oct ch p
 Buxton—Sat. M bef the Th preceding Old Candlemas Day h c sh, Apl 1, May 2, M bef and W in Sept, Oct 26 c
 Castleton—rd W in Mar, Apl 21, 1st W in Oct, 3rd W in Nov c sh

Chapel-en-le-Frith—Thurs. Cattle markets 1st and 3rd Th in every month. Jy 7 pl
 Chesterfield—Sat. Cattle markets every S, Jan 27, Feb 28, 1st S in Apl, May 4, Jy 5, Sept 25 c h, Nov 25

Derby—Tues and Fri. Cattle markets, fat stock every T, lean stock every F, F in East week c ped pl, F in White week c ped pl. Cheese fairs, 1st T in Feb, Apl, Ju, Aug, Oct, and Dec

Dronfield—Thurs. Jan 12, W aft Mar 12, Apl 25 c, Jy 15. Th aft Oct 12, Nov 3
 Dunseld—Thurs. Th aft Jan 2, Mar 1
 Glossop—Sat. May 6 c pl, 1st W on or aft Oct 20 c pl, New wakes: 1st Su on or aft Aug 1 and 3 following days. Old wakes: 1st Su aft Sept 22 and three following days.

Hathersage (Sheffield)—F aft Oct 12. New Cattle market on W. opposite Ordnance Hotel
 Hayfield—May 12 c pl, Oct 12 c. Old wakes: Su aft Sept 19 and 6 following days

Higham—1st W after Jan 1 c
 Kirk Ireton—and W in Apl h c, W aft Oct 12 h c
 Matlock—Mon. and Sat. Cattle markets alt Th c sh p. Feb 25, Apl 2, May 9, Oct 24

Measham—M nearest Nov 5 pl
 Newhaven—Oct 30 c
 Pleaseley—May 6, Oct 29 c h sh
 Ripley—Sat. East W, Oct 23 c
 Tideswell—Wed. May 12, 1st W in Jy, and W in Sept, Oct 29 c h

Whey Bridge—Apl 26 c, Oct 26 c
 Wirksworth—Tues. Shrove T, nearest May 12, East T, T nearest Sept 8, 3rd T in Nov hi c ped

DEVONSHIRE—
 Ashburton—Sat. Cattle markets 3rd S in every month c sh implements &c.; Fairs: 1st Th in Mar and Ju, and Th in Aug & Nov c sh
 Ashrigney—Feb 6
 Axminster—Cattle markets every alternate Th c sh p commencing and Th in Jan, T aft Apl 25. W aft Oct 20 hi and c

Bampton—Sat. Last Th in Oct c h sh. Great fair for Exmoor ponies.
 Barnstaple—Fri and Tues. c mt every F, except Good F & Xmas day, then day previous. Fair; W, Th, and F c sh pl, bef Sept 20 h c sh. Great markets; F bef 3rd S in month c sh, F bef Apl 24, F bef last S in Jy, and F in Dec

Exford—Tues. Cattle markets every Thursd—
 Bishop's Nympton—W bef Oct 25
 Blackawton—Cattle mkt 4th T in every month

Bow—Thurs. Stock Sales at Railway Station. 3rd M in Jan, Mar, May, Jy, Sept, and Nov. Fair and Tues in Apl h c sh.
 Bradninch—Thurs.
 Bradworthy—1st Mon after June 9, Sept 9. Great mkt 1st M in Feb, June and Nov c h

Bratton Clovelly—and T in May, T after Oct 19. Nearly defunct

Bratton-Fleming—Aug 19 c sh. Stk sales in spring and autumn
 Brent—Sat. Last T in Apl, last T in Sept. Great mts Feb 26, Aug 27
 Bridestowe—1st W in Ju, last M in Jy
 Broadclyst—Live Stk sale, 3rd M in every month

Broadhembury—and M in Dec
 Brushford—1st T in every month c
 Buckfastleigh—Sat. 3rd Th in Ju, and Th in Sept p
 Buckland Mons.—Ju 20
 Budleigh—Sat. Apl 16
 Bude (Salter)—Whit Tues. Nearly defunct

Burlescombe—Cattle mkts last M in every month
 Burrington—June 20
 Chagford—Thurs. Last Th in Mar, 1st Th in May, Sept and Oct c sh
 Chapmanswell—Apl 17, Jy 25
 Chawleigh—May 6, Oct 29, Dec 12
 Chittlehampton—Jy 25

Chudleigh—Sat. 1st T c sh
 Chumleigh—Wed. Mich 14, East W, last W in Jy
 Churchingford—Jan 25 h, Jan 26 c, last F in Apl
 Cleford—Jy 15
 Colyford—Wed. W aft Mar 12, May 8
 Colyton—Thurs. 3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct

Copplestone—Cattle mkt, Jan. 28, Mar. 4, May 6, Jy 1, Oct 7, Dec 9
 Crediton—Sat. Cattle mkt 3rd Th in Jan, Feb, Mar, May, Ju, Jy, Sept, Oct, and Nov. Xmas mkt 1st Th in Dec. Sat bef last W in Apl g c mt. Aug 22nd (if that date is T, W, or Th; if not following T) c pl
 Crediton (Yeoford Station)—Cattle mkts and M in Jan, Apl and Oct, also 1st M in Ju

Cullompton—Sat. Cattle markets every W h c sh p. 1st W in May and Nov c
 Culmstock—3rd M in May c s
 Dalwood—Wed. Aug 7
 Dartmouth—Cattle mkt and T in every month

Dawlish—Cattle sales 3rd M in every month
 Denbury—Sept 19 pl
 Dodbrook—Cattle mt. 3rd W in every month c sh, Apl 3
 Dolton—Stock sales and week in Feb and 3rd week in Apl
 Down St. Mary—and M in Ju
 Drewsteignton—Feb 6

Dunsford—M aft Sept 8 c
 Eggesford—Cattle mkts and W in every month c sh p
 Exeter—Tues, Fri and Sat. Cattle markets every F c h sh p, and F in every month g mt for c h sh p; 2nd W in Feb c genl; 1st Th in Mar h; 3rd W in May c genl, 3rd W in Jy c genl; 1st Th in Oct, and W in Dec c genl

Exmouth—Tues and Sat. Apl 28 pl, Oct 28 pl. Cattle markets and last T in each month
 Galpton (Dartmouth)—Cattle Auctions 4th M in every month c sh p
 Geogonyrington—1st W in Jy
 Hartland—Sat. and S in Mar, Easter W, Sept 25 c s p; Sept 26 pl

Hatherleigh—Tues. 3rd T in May, 4th T in Ju, Sept 4, Nov 8 or T aft c genl
 Hemyoek (Collompton)—Cattle mkt 3rd M in every month
 High Bickington—M aft May 24 c sale
 Highbushleigh—Good F pl
 Holsworthy—Wed and Sat.—Cattle markets 3rd W in every month except Jy, c sh p. Mar 12, Apl 27, Jy 19, 20 & 21, c sh. Gt mkt Feb 6, Nov 6

Honiton—Sat. Cattle mkt every S, and S in Apl g mt, W aft Jy 19 c, Th aft Jy 19 h, 3rd S in Oct 18 g mt.
 Ilfracombe—Sat. (Principal) and W

Ivy Bridge—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month a sh p genl
 Kilmington—1st W in Sept
 Kingsbridge—Sat. Cattle mkt 3rd W in every month. Fair 1st Th after Jy 20. If 2oth is Th fair is held on that date h
 King's Nympton—Jy 20
 Kingsington—Whit T pl and h show Lapford—Jy 15
 Lew Down—3rd W in Apl
 Lydford—Feb 2, 1st T in Jy
 Lydford—4th T in Jy
 Lynton—Fair (Aug 16) obsolete. Stk sales on fair day
 Milton Abbott—Jy 24 c sh
 Modbury—Thurs and Sat. Cattle mkt and M in every month except May. Fair May 4 except it falls on F, S or Su, when it is fixed by the Portreeve, h every May 7 h
 Morchard Bishop—Stock sale 3rd W in Apl. Fair 1st M after Sept 8 c pl
 Morchard Road Station—Stock sale M before and W in Ju
 Morebath—M aft Aug 24
 Morton Hampstead—Sat. Cattle markets 4th T in every month c sh p genl
 Newton Abbot—Wed. Cattle mts every W aft bef Midsummer day h c pl. W aft Sept 15 pl
 Newton Poppleford—3rd W in Apl W on or aft Oct 12
 Newton St. Agnes—M bef Jy 24
 North Bovey—M aft Ju 24
 North Molton—W aft May 23, last W in Oct, c sh
 North Tawton—3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct, 1st T in Dec, 6 c mt last Th in Feb, Ju, and Aug
 Norton—Mar 10, Oct 20
 Northampton—Sat. Cattle market every S. U mkt 1st S in every month. Fair and Th after Mar 11 c pl
 Otterton—Thurs. Cattle market
 Ottery St. Mary—Thurs. 3rd Tu in every month, last T in Mar, 3rd T in Sept
 Parracombe—Ang 12 c
 Plympton—Tues, Thurs, and Sat. Cattle market every M fat stk, every Th stores. 1st M in Apl and Nov.
 Plympton—Sat. Cattle market 1st M in every month c sh p
 Prince Town—Sat. 1st Th in Sept
 Sampford Courtenay—1st T in Jy pl
 Sampford Everell—M bef last W in Apl h c sh
 Sandford—M aft Jy 26 c pl
 Sherwell—Fair, Tu bef Sep 20 c sh
 Sheepwash—Fri. Mar 28, Th bef Oct 2
 Shrookrose—3rd M in Jy
 Sidbury—3rd W in Sept c pl
 Sidmouth—Tues and Sat. East M, 3rd M in Sept, and Th in Feb, 1st Th in Jy nearly defunct.
 South Brent—Cattle market last T in Feb, Jy, & Nov. Fairs last T in Apl & Sept h c s
 South Molton—Sat. Cattle mkt 1st Th in every month, 3rd W in Ju, W aft Aug 25 c
 South Zeal (South Tawton)—Th aft St. Thomas-a-Becket day in Jy, c two following days pl
 Szeombe—1st Th in Ju
 Tavistock—Tues and Fri. Cattle markets and W in every month c sh p, and W in Oct h c pl, large h fair goose mt day previous
 Tedburn—Last M in Sept
 Thorncombe—Sat. Apl 16
 Thorverton—Last M in Feb sh, M aft Jy 12
 Tiverton—Tues and Sat. Cattle markets and T in every month h c sh p genl. 1st Th in Ju stk. 1st Th in Oct stk w. Great mkt, and 1st T in every month

Torquay—Tues and Fr. East M pl
 Torrington—Sat. Last S in Mar gt mt, 1st Th in May c. Agricultural Show, pl, and Th Oct c pl. Cattle markets last S in every month
 Totnes—Sat. Cattle markets 1st & 3rd T in every month c sh p. Fairs, May 23, Oct 26
 Two Bridges—3rd M in Aug
 Ufeulme—Wed. Great markets 1st M in Mar, Ju, Sept, and Dec h c sh p
 Uppottery—T bef Lady Day pl, Oct 24, 25
 West Country Inn (Hartland)—1st W in Aug c and M in Oct c
 Whimple—M bef Sept c pl
 Witheridge—Last Th but one in Apl, Th aft Ju 4, Th aft Sept 23, 1st Th in Nov
 Woolardisworthy—Trinity M, 1st W in Oct
 Yealton—Cattle markets 4th W in each month c p genl, 4th W in May
 Yeoford—Cattle mts 3rd Th in every month

DORSETSHIRE—

Beaminster—Thurs. Sept 19 c h stk
 Blandford—Sat. Mar pl, 20, Jy 7, Aug 4, Sept 1 h c sh, 9 pl, Oct 13 h c sh, Nov 8 pl, 20 c sh
 Bridport—Wed and Sat. Apl 6 c h, Oct 20 c h
 Broadwincor—Trin M, p
 Cerne Abbas—Wed. Oct 5 c h p
 Corfe Castle—Thurs. May 12 pl, Oct 30 c h p
 Cranborne—Aug 24, Dec 6 c
 Dorchester—Wed and Sat. Feb 24 c h, Jy 6 c sh h, Aug 6 c sh h, last Th in Sept sh, Oct 23 c sh h. If any of the dates happen on Su, the fair is held on previous day—S
 Everahot—Sat. May 12 (if S then M aft) c p
 Farnham—Aug 21 c h
 Gillingham—Alternate Mon. Oct 19 c h sh
 Lambert Castle—3rd W and Th in Ju
 c, and W in Sept p
 Leigh—Mar 25, May 1 c, Sept 3
 Lyme—Tues and Fri. 1st T aft Feb 2, 1st T aft Sept 20
 Maiden Newton—Mar 9, May 4
 Martinstown—Nov 22 sh, Nov 23 c h
 Milborne St. Andrew—Nov 30 c h
 Poole—Thurs. May 1, Nov 1
 Portland—Nov 5 h sh stk
 Shaftesbury—Sat. S bef Palm Su, last S in Aug c. &c., Nov 23 c sh
 Sharborne—Thurs. Jy 26, M aft Oct 20 c h sh p
 Shroton—Sept 25 & 26
 Stalbridge—Tues. Cattle mt alternate Th, May 6, Sept 4 c h
 Sturminster—Gt mkt alternate M, May 12, Oct 24 c
 Sydling—Dec 6 p
 Thorncombe—East T, Oct 20 c h
 Toller Down—May 18, Sept 7 c h sh
 Verwood—Dec 8
 West Down—Tues. 3rd T in Apl, and T in Sept c h
 West Down—Cattle fair in Sept, date advertised fortnight bef
 Wimborne—Fri. No fairs
 Woodbury Hill—Sept 25 sh pony
 Woodlands—Jy 5 pl
 Wool—May 14
 Yeminster—Apl 27, T aft Oct 5

DURHAM—

Barnard Castle—Wed. Cattle markets and sales every alternate W c sh p; East W h c; Aug 12 c sh. W bef Sept 30 h c sh; 1st and W bef Nov 23 hl
 Bents, Weardale—Sat. Last F in Sept

Bishop Auckland—Thurs. Two Th's preceding May term day and Martinmas hl
 Chester-le-Street—Stock sales alternate M's commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p. Horse sales 1st W and Th in Oct
 Darlington—Mon and Fri. Cattle markets every M c sh p; 1st M in Mar h c genl; East M h c genl; two M's preceding Old May Day (May 13) hl, Whit M h c genl; and M after Whit M h c genl; Nov 20 h c genl; 2 M's preceding Old Martinmas Day (Nov 23) hl; latter fair also for h c genl, and M aft Old Martinmas Day (Nov 23) hl, when Xmas Day, New Year's Day, or any genl Thanksgiving day shall fall on Monday, the respective markets shall be held on the preceding Friday; and when on Friday or Saturday, on the preceding day. If on Good Friday on the day following
 Durham—Sat. Last F in Mar, h c, and 4 previous days h; F bef or on May 13 c sh; Whit Th sh; F bef or on Sept 13 c sh, 12, F bef or on Nov 23 c sh. Hiring fairs: a S before May 12, if May 13 is then May 6 and 13; a S before Nov 23; if Nov 23 is S then Nov 26 and 23
 Ferryhill—Stock sales alternate M's commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
 Gateshead (Red Hugh Bridge)—Sales of fat and store stock every M
 Hartlepool—Sat. May 24, Aug 21, Oct 19, Nov 7
 Hongrove-le-Spring—Fri. Oct 8 and 9
 Middleton-in-Teesdale—Sat. 3rd Th in Apl and Sept
 Rookhope—F bef Aug 25
 St. John's Chapel—3rd W in Apl, and W in Sept fair and hl, and S in May, and S in Nov
 Sedgfield—Fri. 1st F in Apl and Oct
 Shottle Bridge—Th bef East, and M bef May 13 and Nov 11, F nearest Oct 2
 Shields—Sat. W bef and aft May 1, and bef after Jy 12
 Stanhope—Fri. W bef East, and F in Sept, Dec 11
 Stockton—Wed and Sat. Cattle mts and stk sales every W. Hirings: a clear W bef May 14; a clear W bef May 14 and Nov 23
 Sunderland—Sat. May 21 and 22, Oct 20 and 21, or near those dates
 Westgate, Weardale—Last Th in Feb, Th bef Newcastle Oct fair
 Wolsingham—Tues. May 22, St. Matthew's Day (Sept 21) ped T bef Mar 2 and 31, and bef May 12, Sept 15, Oct 2 and 29, Nov 23
ESSEX—
 Billericay—Tues. Aug 2 and 3 h, Oct 7 and 8 c
 Braintree—Wed. cattle markets every W c h sh la May 8 and 9 pl, Oct 2, 3, and 4 c h sh hops 1 pl
 Brentwood—Oct 15 and 16 c h
 Chelmsford—Fri. May 22 c, Nov 25 c
 Obbinging Ongar—Sat. Stock sales 1st T and 2
 Coggeshall—Thurs. Whit Tu c
 Colchester—Sat. Oct 20 c h
 Dedham—Sat T
 Epping—Fri. Fair-lop pl fair, held in Jy, also Wantstead Flats pl fair 1st M in Aug. Oct 12 hl, Nov 13 and 24 c h sh
 Pignobro—East M
 Great Bardfield—Mon. Ju 25 h c pl
 Great Chesterford—1st F in Jy pl
 Great Dunmow—Tues. Stk sales T
 Halstead—Tues. May 6, Oct 29 c
 Harlow—Nov 28 c h 20 pl
 Harwich—Tues and Fri. May 3, Oct 18 pl

Isatfield Pevalil—Whit T
 nacton—Dec r c
 Waidon—Thurs. 1st Th in May, and
 Th in Sept c
 Mannintrees—Whit Th
 Rayleigh—Sat. Trin M c h sh
 Rochford—Thurs. 8th sales T c h sh
 p Special sale in Oct
 Romford—Wed. Jy 24 c
 Saffron Walden—Sat. S bef Mid Lent
 and M after o h pl, Nov 1, 2 c pl, stk
 sale T
 Stanstead Montifechet—May 1 c
 25 c h—Jy 10 c h sh
 Thaxted—May 18 c, 19 pl, Aug 10 stk pl
 Thorpe—Sept 29 pl
 Tilbury (Chadwell St. Mary)—Cattle
 mkt 1, stk sales alt M c sh p
 Waltham Abbey—Tues. May 14 c,
 Sept 25 c h
 Witham—Tues. M bef Whit Su, Sept
 14
 Writtle—Whit M

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—

Andoversford—8th sales 1 & 3 F each
 mo except Apr when 1st & 4th F c
 sh p. Gt. ewe sale Sept 17
 Berkeley—Wed. 1st W in every mo ch,
 May 14 pl, 1st W in Dec pl
 Berkeley Road—Stk sales last W each
 mo c sh p
 Birdlip—May 8 c
 Bisleigh—Thurs. May 4, Nov 12 pl
 Blakeney—Wed. May 12, Nov 12 c h p
 Bridgeway—Stk sales last W each
 month c sh p
 Bourton-on-the-Water—Stk sales last
 M each month except May, Nov &
 Dec, May 24, Nov 24 Dec 10. Special
 sale Mar 12, gt ewe sale in Aug
 Bristol—Thurs. Cattle Markets every
 Th c h sh p; 1st Th in Mar h c, 2d
 W in Mar lea, day following w, 1st
 Th in Sept h c, and W in Sept lea w,
 day following w, Th bef Jy 25 c colts
 Charlfield—3rd W each month gt mt
 stk sales 1st & 3rd W each month c
 sh p
 Cheltenham—Thurs and Sat. and Th
 in Apl. Holy Th, Aug 5, Th bef and
 aft Oct 11, 3rd Th in Dec prize show.
 Chipping Camden—Cattle Mkts last
 W in every month
 Chipping Sodbury—Stk mkts 1st & 3rd
 Tu each mo, c sh p F bef Mar 25, pl
 Sep 29 pl
 Cinderford—Jy 15, Oct 15 c pl
 Cirencester—M & Sat. 1st M in May
 c sh p; 1st T in Aug sh; 1st M in
 Sept sh; M bef and aft Oct 11 pl;
 1st M in Nov c; 1st and 3rd M each
 month gt mt
 Coleford—Fri. Ju 20 pl, Dec 5 c pl
 Dursley—Thurs. May 6, Dec 4 pl
 Fairford—Thurs. Cattle mkt 2nd T
 each mo
 Frampton—3rd T in Feb, 3rd T in
 Sept
 Gloucester—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 auctions every M c sh p. Store stk 8.
 Great markets—W bef Candlemas
 days and W bef St. Thomas' day. Cheese
 markets—3rd M in every month.
 Wool fairs—3rd M in Feb, June and
 Sept. Stock fairs—1st S in Apl h c
 sh. 1st S in Jy c sh, last S in Nov h
 c sh.—Sept 28 (Barton fair) pl
 Hiring Fairs.—1st and 2nd M in Oct,
 last S in Nov
 Hampton—Trin M, Oct 27
 Honeybourne—1st W in every month c
 Iron Acton—Apl 25, Sept 13 h c pl
 Lechlade—Fri. Cattle mkts last T
 in every month c sh p
 Little Dean—Whit M, Nov 26 c
 Lydney—Wed. May 4, Jy 25, w pl
 Nov 8 c. Gt mkt 1st each month
 Marshfield—Tues. May 24 c; Oct 24
 c h h sh
 Minchinhampton—Oct 27 h c h

Mitcheldean—Tues and Fri. Oct 10 c
 h
 Moreton-in-Marsh—Tues. and T in
 each month c
 Nailsworth—last T in each month gt
 mt
 Nowent—Fri. F aft Sept 19 onions
 and pl
 Newnham—Fri. Ju 11, Oct 19 c pl
 Northleach—Wed. W bef Oct 11 hi,
 W aft Oct 11 hi May 12, Oct 24 c
 Painswick—Tues. Whit T pl Sept 24 c
 Stonehouse—Wed. May 1 Oct 12 c pl
 Stroud—Fri. May 10, Aug 21 c p
 Stow-on-the-Wold—Thurs. May 12,
 Oct 24 h c h
 Tetbury—Wed. and W in each month
 Ash W pl W bef Apl 4 pl, Jy 22 pl, W
 bef and aft Old Michaelmas Day pl
 Tewkesbury—Wed and Sat. Oct 10
 Thornbury—Sat. and W each month c
 Westerleigh—Sept 19 pl
 Winchcombe—Sat. Last S in Mar
 h, May 6 c, Jy 28 h, S bef & aft Oct 11
 hi
 Wootton-under-Edge—Fri. T bef Mar
 25, Sept 25 pl
 Yates—Stock sales 2nd and 4th T c sh p

HAMPSHIRE—

Alresford—Thurs. Last Th in Jy sh
 la, Th aft Oct 12 pl
 Alton—Tues. S bef May 1 sh pl
 Jy 12 la, Sept 29 c pl
 Andover—Sat. Nov 17 sh
 Appleshaw—Nov 4 c
 Basingstoke—Wed and Sat. East T
 Whit W last Th in May c sh p 2 & 3
 c sh, Oct 12 hi, last Th in Nov Ch
 Beaulieu—Tues. Apl 25, Sept 4
 Blackwater—Nov 8 and 9 c h
 Brading—May 12, Oct 2
 Eling—July 5
 Fair Oak—June 9 pl
 Fareham—Alt Mon. Ju 30 pl
 Giles Hill—Sept 12 c h
 Gosport—Tues, Thurs, and Sat. May
 4, Oct 10 pl
 Hartley Row—Dec 4 c h
 Havant—Tues. c sh p
 Kingclere—Tues. 2nd T in Oct pl
 Lymington—Sat. May 12 and 13, Oct
 2 and 3 c h sh, &c.
 Lyndhurst—Aug 9, Ponies
 Newport—Sat. Stock alt W and every
 Sat
 Odiham—Tues. Mid-Lent Sat pl
 Overton—Mon. Jy 18 sh
 Petersfield—Wed. Cattle Mkt alterna-
 te W comm Jan 6, Oct 6 c
 Ringwood—Wed. July 10 and Dec 11
 h c sh p
 Romsey—Thurs. Every Th c alt Th
 corn, East T c h sh, Aug 26, Nov 8 c h
 sh p
 Southampton—Wed. (F corn) Trin
 M c h sh pl
 Stockbridge—Thurs. Jy 10 sh
 Weyhill—and Th in Apl, last F in Jy
 sh, Oct 10 & 5 following days c h
 shers p
 Wherewell—Sept 24 c sh
 Wickham—May 20 c pl
 Wilton—May 4, Sept 12, Nov 13
 Winchester—Wed and Sat. Last S in
 Feb c seed Mar 1 c h sh p seed, Oct 23
 and 24 c h sh p
 Woodbury Hill—Sept 22 c sh
 Yarmouth—Fri. Jy 25 pl
 Yarnborough Castle—Oct 4 c

HERTFORDSHIRE—

Brampton Bryan—Ju 21, 22. 1st day
 h c, and day h and ponies
 Bromyard—Mon. May 1 hi. Cattle
 Auctions alternate Th commencing
 Jan 14 c sh p
 Eardisley—Mar 22, F bef 3rd W in
 Oct c, May 15
 Ewias Harold—1st M in May, 1st M
 aft Oct 10

Hereford—Wed. Cattle markets every
 W c sh p calves, 1st W aft Feb 2, 1st
 W in Apl, W aft May 2, 1st W in Jy,
 3rd W in Aug and Oct, and W in Dec
 h c sh p at each fair. Horse sales
 1st and 3rd W in every month. Special
 sh sales on mkt days in Sep
 Huntingdon—Jy 18, Nov 13
 Kingsland—Oct 11 h c
 Kington—Wed. T bef Feb 2, and T
 in Mar h, T bef East Week hi pl, 3rd
 11, 1st T in Ju, and T in Jy, 3rd T
 in Aug, Sept 28 19, T bef Oct 10, T bef
 Nov 13, and Tin Dec
 Ledbury—Tues. Cattle mkts every
 alt T c sh p, and T in Oct b ch hi
 Leintwardine—May 7 pl
 Leominster—Fri. Feb 13, T aft Mid-
 Lent Su, May 7, and F in Ju, Jy 10,
 Aug 4, Sept 4. M bef 3rd W in Oct,
 Nov 8, F aft Dec 11
 Longtown—Apl 29, Sept 22
 Orleton—Apl 23
 Pembridge—May 13
 Peterchurch—M bef Feb 2; M bef
 Mar 12 h; May 10, pl; last M in Ju;
 1st M in Sept; 1st M in Oct pl last M
 in Nov
 Ross—Thurs. Cattle markets every
 alternate Th commencing and Th in
 Jan c sh p. qirs: 1st Th in Mar,
 and Th in May, Ju, Oct, and Dec
 Wobley—Thurs. May 8 hi pl
 Wigmore—May 6 c sh p pl, Aug 5 c
 sh p

HERTFORDSHIRE—

Albury—Jy 12 pl
 Ashwell—Thurs. 1st Th in Nov stk
 Baldock—Fri. Mar 7, last Th in May,
 Aug 5 h, Oct 2 and 3 h pl, Dec 11 c h h
 Barkway—Jy 30 ped
 Barnet—Wed. Cattle market every
 W c sh p, Apr 8 and 9 c h sh, Sept 4, 5
 6 great fat c h sh p
 Berkhamstead—Sat. Stock sales
 every W c sh p
 Bishop's Stortford—Thurs.
 Braughing—Whit M
 Buntingford—East M, Whit M, Ju 29,
 Nov 30
 Hatfield—Thurs. Apl 23, Oct 28
 Hemel Hempstead—Thurs. Cattle
 market every Th c sh p, Holy Th h
 c sh, last F in Ju w, 3rd M in Sept pl
 Hertford—Sat. Cattle market every
 S c sh p, 3rd S bef East h c sh pl,
 May 12, Jy 5 h c sh, Nov 8 h c sh pl
 Hitchin—Tu. Sast T. Whit T sh,
 Oct 12
 Hoddesdon—Th. Ju 29 pl
 Pirton—4th Th aft Apl 5, 4th Th aft
 Oct 10
 Preston—Wed. 1st W in May, last W
 in Oct sh
 Redbourn—1st W in Jan sh
 Rickmansworth—Wed. Nov 24 c h
 sh p
 Royston—Wed. Ash W, East W,
 1st W in Jy h c, W aft Oct 11 c h h
 sh
 St. Alban's—Sat
 Sawbridgeworth—Apl 23, Oct 20 pl
 Standon—Apl 25
 Stevenage—Sept 22 c h
 Tring—Fri. Stock sales every M c sh
 p, East M p, Oct 11 hi
 Ware—Tu. 1st T in Apl, T bef
 Sept 21 pl
 Watford—Tu. Cattle markets every
 T c

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—

Aloxbury—Jy 24
 Earith—May 4, Jy 25, Nov 1 c h sh
 Godmanchester—Wed. East T sh
 h c (large horse fair)
 Huntingdon—Sat. 1st W in Jy w
 Kimbolton—Fri. East F sh ped,
 Whit F, F aft Oct 11, Dec. 11 c p
 Leighton—May 1 pl
 Ramsey—Wed. Jy 22 23 and 24 pl

St. Ives—*Mon.* Cattle markets every M, Whit M c h sh, Oct 12 c h sh
 St. Neots—*Th.* Cattle mkt every Th c h p, Holy Th h c, 3 weeks aft Holy Th stk, Th aft Oct 11, 4th Th aft Dec 17 c h
 Yaxley—*Th.* Ascension Day pl

ISLE OF MAN—

Ballaasalla—*Sat.* 4th W in Jan, Ju and Nov h c, 1st W in Mar and Oct, and W in Apl and Aug h c
 Ballaugh—*Sat.* 3rd T in May h c, 4th W in Aug h c
 Colby—*Sat.* Dec 6 h c
 Douglas—*Sat.* Nov 12 h c
 Laxey—*Sat.* and T in May h c, 1st W in Aug h c
 Peel—*Mar 28*
 Ramsey—*Sat.* and W in Feb h c, 3rd W, in Mar h c, T aft Nov 12 h c, and W in Dec h c
 St. John's—*Sat.* 1st and 4th W in Feb h c, and W in Mar hi, 4th W Mar and Apl h c, 3rd W in M h c, Jy 5 h c, 1st and 3rd W in Nov h c
 St. Marks—*Sat.* and W in May h c
 St. Michael—*Sat.* 3rd W in Ju h c hi, and W in Oct h c hi
 Santon—*Sat.* 4th W in May h
 Sulby—*Sat.* 1st W in Apl h c, 1st W in May and Ju c, 3rd W in Jy c

KENT—

Appledore—4th M in Ju c sh ped
 Ashford—*Th.* and T in Apr 13 sh, and T in Aug 12, 1st T in Sept 12, 1st T in Oct c sh, May 17 and 18 and Oct 11, 12 pl
 Badelmers—*Nov 17*
 Bapchild—*Aug 21*
 Benenden—*May 15 c sh pl*
 Bethensden—3rd M in Apl, Jy 31
 Biddenden—*Nov 8 h c, Nov 9 pl*
 Brasted—*Ascension Day, Sep 25*
 Bromley—*Th.* Feb 14 c, Aug 5 o
 Brompton—*May 29*
 Brookland—*Aug 2*
 Canterbury—*Wed and Sat.* Cattle market every S, Lean stk, fat stk every 4th M, Oct 11 and three following days p
 Charing—*Apl 29, Oct 29 c h*
 Chatham—*Sat.* May 15 pl, Sept 10 c
 Chislehurst—*Whit W pl*
 Cranbrook—*Alternate W corn and hops, May 30 c hops, Sept 29 c h sh hops*
 Crayford—*Aug 21*
 Dartford—*Sat.* First T each month gt mt, cattle every Tues c sh p
 Deal—*Th and Sat.* Apl 6, Oct 11
 Dover—*Wed and Sat.* Nov 22
 Eastry—*Oct 2 c ped*
 Edenbridge—*Tu.* May 6 c, Oct 16 c, and 4th T each month gt mt
 Farningham—*Oct 15 c h sh*
 Faversham—*Wed and Sat.* Oct 11, 12 and 13 pl, Cattle markets alternate T's ch
 Folkstone—*Wed and Sat.* Ju 26 pl, Day T
 Greensted—*May 1 c*
 Gravesend—*Sat.* Oct 24 c h sh p
 Hamstreet—*Last Th in Aug h sh*
 Hawkhurst—*Aug 10 pl*
 Hythe—*Th.* Jy 10 and 11 pl, Dec 1 sh
 Lamberhurst—*Apl 6 c sh*
 Maidstone—*Th and Sat.* Feb 13 c h, May 12 c h sh la, 13 pl; Jy 20 c h, Oct 27 c h sh hops, 18 pl, every T stk mt, Th corn mt
 Malling, West—*Sat.* Aug 12, Oct 2, Nov 17 c h
 New Romney—*Aug 21 h c la*
 Orpington—*Holy Th*
 Pembury—*Whit T*
 Preston—*May 1*
 Queensboro—*Aug 6*
 Rochester—*Tu c, Fri.* May 30 pl, Dec 11 pl, 1st, 3rd, and 4th T each month stk mt

Romney—*Sat.* Aug 11 sh
 Sandhurst—*May 23 sh c pl*
 Sandwich—*Wed and Sat.* Dec 4
 Sevenoaks—*Sat.* Jy 20 c p, Oct 12 c
 Sittingbourne—*Wed and Fri.* Whit M, Oct 11 c pl, 3rd T each month gt mkt
 Smeeth—*May 13, Sept 29*
 Staplehurst—*1st and 3rd Meach month c h p and implements.*
 Stelling—*Holy Th, Nov 12 c*
 Strood—*Aug 26 pl*
 Tenterden—*Fri.* 1st M in May pl
 Tunbridge—*Ash W, Jy 5, Oct 11 pl, last F in Oct c h sh; 1st and 3rd T, each month gt mt*
 Tunbridge Wells—*Fri.* Ju 5
 Westerham—*Wed.* May 3 stk pl
 West Wickham—*East M c*
 Whitstable—*Th bef Whit Su*
 Wingham—*May 12, Nov 12 c h*
 Wrotham—*Mon.* May 4
 Wye—*May 29, Sept 30*
 Yalding—*Whit M, Oct 15 c*

LANCASHIRE—

Accrington—*Tues.* 1st Th in Apl c h pl, 1st Th in Aug c pl
 Ashton-under-Lyne—*Sat.* Cattle markets and Th in each month, Mar 23 c, Jy 25 c h g, Nov 21 c h
 Aspall Moor (Wigan)—*1st W in May c*
 Blackburn—*Wed and Sat.* Cattle markets every W May 12 c, and M in Ju h, and M in Oct h Oct 17 h c p
 Bolton—*Mon and Sat.* Cattle market every M, and W in Jan cows, Shrove M cows, East M pl, last W in Jy cows, and next day h, and W in Oct cows, and next day h, Dec 31, Jan 1, 2 and 3 pl
 Broughton-in-Furness—*Wed.* Apl 27 c, Whit W hi, Aug 1 c sh, Oct 6 c sh, W on or aft Nov 11 c
 Burnley—*Mon.* Cattle market alternate Th commencing 2nd Th in Jan, Mar 6, and Th in Jy c h
 Bury—*Cattle markets on 2nd and 4th W in every month. Fairs:* Mar 5 h c p, May 3 h c p, Sept 18 h c p, Wakes: last S in Aug
 Carnforth—*Auction sales every F c sh p, Apl 29 c*
 Cartmel—*Whit M pl, Nov 5 c sh*
 Chipping—*Apl 23 c sh, 1st W in Oct c h sh*
 Chorley—*Tues and Sat.* Mar 26 c p, May 5 c, Aug 20 c h, Sept 4, 5 and 6 pl, Oct 12 c h
 Churchtown (North Meols)—*1st S in Mar, last S in Oct*
 Clitheroe—*Tu.* Cattle mt alternate M's, Auction sales every M c sh p, Mar 24, 3rd Th in May c h sh, Aug 1, Th bef the 4th S aft St. Michael's Day (Michaelmas fair) c h sh, Dec 7
 Cockerham—*Annual horse sales: Apr 29, Jy 25, Dec 30, Fri bef the 1st full week in Jan*
 Colne—*Wed and Sat.* Cattle market last W in every month, and W in March c, two following days pl, and W in May h c, two following days pl, and W in Oct h c, two following days pl
 Coniston—*3rd S in Sept c sh*
 Croston—*M bef Shrove T c p; W aft Oct 12 c h sh p*
 Dalton-in-Furness—*Sat.* Apl 26 c h hi, Ju 6 c h, Oct 23 c h hi
 Darwen—*Sat.* 1st Th in Apl and Oct
 Garstang—*Th.* Nov 22 c, Nov 23 h, hi
 Great Eccleston—*Apl 14, Trin M c, Nov 4 c h sh*
 Great Harwood—*Aug 21 h c sh, Whit T agricultural show*
 Haslingden—*Tues and Sat.* Feb 2 c h p, May 8 c h sh, Jy 4, Oct 2 c h sh p
 Hawkshead—*Mon.* East M, M bef Holy Th, Oct 2 c h ped
 Heywood—*1st F in Apl and Oct h pl*

Hindley—*2nd W in Sept h c*
 Hornby—*Alternate T in Jy, Aug, and Sept (same week as Kirkby Lonsdale)* Ju 20 c, Jy 20 and 31 c
 Inglethorpe—*Apl 25 sh, M and T aft*
 Kibegham Su c sh
 Kirkham—*Tues.* Feb 4 c h, Apl 28 c, Oct 18 c
 Lancaster—*Wed and Sat.* Cattle auctions every T fat stk and dairy cows, every S from 1st in Aug, to 3rd in Nov store stk, F bef the 1st Su in the new year h, May 1 c, May 2 sh h, Jy 5 c, Jy 6 sh h w, Oct 10 c, 11 h h, Oct 20 c, Fairs: 1st W in Feb, May, Jy, Aug, Oct, and Dec. Special Sales—*Last Th in Sept store c, 3 days during Oct fair, Highland c sh chiefly Scotch ewes, unbroken horses S bef 22 Nov.*
 Leigh—*Apl 24 c h ped, Dec 7 c h ped.* Pleasure fairs S and M aft above dates; if either of the above dates fall on S the pl fair is also held on that day
 Leyland—*Mar 22 c, Oct 26 c*
 Liverpool—*Wed, Thu and Sat.* Cattle market every M (fairs held in New Market), M aft Feb 5, M aft May 1, last M in Aug, M aft Nov 20 c and h at each fair.
 Longridge—*Feb 16 c sh, Mar 16 c sh, Apl 16 c sh, Nov 16 c sh*
 Lytham—*A great three days' horse sale is held in Aug*
 Manchester—*Tues, Wed, Th, and Sat.* Cattle market every T, pig market every M and W. Horse sales, every alternate T, also cart horse sales monthly.
 Mossley—*Ju 21, last M in Oct*
 Newburgh (Ormskirk)—*Ju 20 and 21 c p*
 Newton-le-Willows—*May 17 c, h, Aug 11 c sh p, Aug 12 h*
 Oldham—*1st Th aft Feb 2 h c, May 2 c h, Jy 8 c, 1st W aft Oct 11 c h*
 Ormskirk—*Thurs.* Whit M cows, Whit T hi, Sept 10 cows, Sept 11 h c
 Preston—*Tu and Sat.* Cattle markets commence on Shrove T and every alternate T till 1st T in May, Trin Th c
 Preston—*Wed and Sat.* Cattle markets, fat stk every W, lean stk every S, T, W, and Th aft 1st Su in new year h, Sat following c, Feb 15 c h, Mar 15 c, Mar 27 c, Mar 28 h, Apl 15 c, and W in May c, day aft h, Aug 25 c, Aug 26 h, Oct 3 c, Oct 4 h, Nov 6 c, Nov 7 h. If the 15th fall on Su, the fair will be held day previous. A pork market is held in the covered mt every F during the season at 8 a.m., commencing 1st F in Sept
 Preston Cheese Fairs—*Last T in every month except Dec, commencing 9.30 a.m. Pot Fairs—Mar 27, 3 days, Aug 25, 8 days, Nov 7, 5 days*
 Rawtenstall—*Mon.* 1st T in Jan h c sh p, 1st T in Apl and Ju h c sh p, 1st p h ar ped pl, 1st T in Sept h c sh p
 Rochdale—*Mon and Sat.* Cattle markets 1st a (3rd M in each month, May 14, Nov 7 h c sh p
 Skerton (Lancaster)—*Apl 30 c sh*
 Staleybr dge—*Sat.* Cattle market last M in every month h c sh p, Fairs, last M in Jan, Apl, Jy and Oct h c sh r, genl, S nearest May 20 pl
 Standi 11—*Whit M pl*
 Todmorden—*Sat.* Cattle markets 1st Th in every month, Th bef East c, last Th in Sept c
 Turton (Bolton-le-moors)—*Sept 4 h c sh v*
 Ulverstone—*Thurs.* Cattle auctions every Th, T preceding the 1st full week in Jan h, Whit Th ped hi, 1st Th aft Nov 11 hi
 Upholl and (Wigan)—*East M h c h p*

Warrington—Wed & Sat. Pig market every W, Jy 17 c, Jy 28 h, and 9 foll' wing days pl, Nov 29 c, Nov 30 h, and 9 following days pl
 Weeton (Kirkham)—1st M aft Trin Su c
 Whalley—1st Tu in Oct c sh
 Wigan—Mon, Fri, and Sat. Cattle markets every W, Th, c, Holy Th h, Last Wed in Ju (Scholes fair) h c, Oct 22 c, 23 h, 24 and 26 pl

LEICESTERSHIRE—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Sat. Shrove M, East T, Whit T c sh, T aft Sept 22 hi, Nov 20 stk
 Belton—M aft Trin M c
 Billingham—Fri. Last M in Feb. 1st M in May, last M in Aug, 1st M in Oct, last M in Nov stk
 Bosworth Husband—Fri. Castle Donington—Sat. Mar 17, Jy 25, Sept 29 c ch
 Hallaton—Th
 Harrow Inn—1st Th each month
 Hinckley—Mon. East M pl, Whit M pl, Aug 26 c ch, Th aft Sept 28 hi pl
 Kegworth—Feb 28, East M, Apl 30, Jy 29, Oct 20 pl
 Loughborough—Th. Cattle markets every F, Sat, every Th store stk. Feb 14, Mar 24, Mar 28 ch, Apl 25 c h sh, Holy Th c pl, Aug 12, Sept 30 ch, and Th in Nov h c, following day hi pl
 Leicester—Wed. and Sat. Cattle markets every W, Fat, every 8 lean stk. Cheese: 2 Th's in Mar and Oct. Pleasure: May 12 and 6 following days. Oct 20 and 9 following days: 2 in Mar, May, and Jy, c h s, 2 in Oct sh and 2 F in Oct c and h, 2 F in Dec c h sh
 Lutterworth—Th. Apl and h c, Holy Th h c sh, Sept 16 c sh
 Market Bosworth—Wed. Stock sales every alternate M c sh p, May 8 c sh and bulls, last W in Sept sh, 3rd W in Oct foals and h
 Market Harborough—Tues. Cattle markets every T. Apl 29 c, Oct 15 and 16 h, Oct 19 c
 Milton Morvay—Tu. Cattle markets every T c sh p. Fairs: M and T aft Jan 17 h c, and T in Apl c, Whit T c, Aug 21 c, Sept 29 h c, Oct 22 h c, Dec 8 Xmas stk, and 4th T in Sept rams, Sept 25 rams pl. Cheese fairs: 2d Th in Apl, 4th Th in Sept, 1st Th in Dec
 Mount Sorrel—Mon. Jy 9 pl, Jy 20 Waltham-on-the-Wold—Sept 28 h, Sept 29 c h. Very large fairs
 Welford—Stk sales alternate Th

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Alford—Tu. Whit Tu c sh pl, Jy 31 la, Aug 4 sh, Sept 17 ch foals, and W in Oct c sh
 Barton—Mon. Trin Th c hi, W aft May 22 hi
 Belton—Sept 25 flax
 Bollingbroke—Jy 20 c
 Boston—Wed. and Sat. Cattle markets every W, May 28 sh, May 5 c, May 6 pl, and W aft May 5, Nov 14, Aug 10, Sept 25 c sh foals, Nov 28, 29 and 30 h, Dec 12 c
 Bourn—Thurs. Stk fairs: 1st Th in Apl, Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept and Oct
 Brigg—Tu. 2 Th in Apl c h, F bef May 22 hi, a c h
 Burgh—Th. Cattle markets alternate Th, and Th, May c, and Th in Aug c, Sept 26 c sh h
 Barton-on-Stather—Th. 1st M in May, M aft Nov 12 c
 Burwell—May 14, Oct 12 pl
 Caistor—Sat. F and S bef Palm Su sh, 8 bef Palm Su c h, F and S bef

Whit Su sh, S bef Sept 28 sh, S aft Oct 1 c h sh. Largeish fairs
 Caythorpe—and F aft Good F stk
 Corby—Wed. Aug 26 pl, M bef Oct 12 c sh
 Crowland—Th
 Crowle—Fri. Last M in May, Nov 28 c h sh
 Donington—Sat. May 26 c h, Sept 4 c h, Oct 17 c h
 Epworth—Thurs and Sat. Th aft May 2 of flax &c. Th aft Sept 29 c p
 Fellingham—Thurs. May 13 c, June 15 c, Jy 13 c, Nov 22 c
 Gainsborough—Tues and Sat. Cattle markets every T c sh p, East T c, East W, T on or aft Oct 20 c sh, W aft Oct 20 c h sh la gnl. Hirings: 22 c flax hemp
 Grantham—and Martinmas
 Grantham—Mon and Sat. Cattle mt and sales every M c sh p, Holy Th c, East Eve c, 5th M in Lent c and two following days pl, 1st and 2nd S aft May 12 hi, Jy 13 c, Oct 26 c sh, Dec 18 fat stk
 Grimby—Fri. Cattle markets every M c sh p, and M in Apl c h sh, May 14 pl, M bef Oct 12 c h sh
 Haxey—Jy 6 pl
 Heckington—Oct 20 c sh
 Holbeach—Thurs. Pig sales every Th, May 28 week statute fair for hi, May 14 c, Sept 17 c c, Oct 12 c h
 Horncastle—Sat. Cattle markets every alt Th, 4th in Lent c sh, Ju 22 h, Ju 25 c sh, and M in Aug and during week h, Th, F, c, and Th in Sept c h sh, Oct 26 h sh, Oct 29 c
 Kirton—Sat. Jy 28, Dec 12 c h sh
 Lincoln—Fri. Cattle markets every T fat stk, every F lean stk. Last week week in Apl 23 3 days h, 4th day c sh, 5th and last day c, all the week pl, 1st F in Jy foals, last F in Sept h, 3rd F in Oct h sh la, 3rd F in Nov h c sh. The foal fair in Jy is nearly defunct
 Long Sutton—Fri. Cattle auctions every F, May 13 c, F aft Sept 24 c
 Louth—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every F fat and lean stk, 4th F in Lent c, Apl 29 sh, and 30 c genl. F bef Sept 28 c, F bef Oct 28, Nov 23 c
 Foot markets commence 28 W in Jy
 Ludford—Aug 2 hi, Nov 30 hi
 Market Rasen—Tues. 4th T in Lent c, Sept 25 c h sh p
 Messingham—Thurs. Trin M pl
 Navenby—Th bef Good F ped, Oct 17 sh h ponions
 New Bolingbrook—Tues. Jy 10 c pl
 Partney—Aug 1 sh, Aug 25 sh, Sept 28 and 29 h c sh, W and Th aft Oct 12 c sh. Large sh fairs
 Saltfleetby—Oct 3 foals
 Skegness—Cattle markets alt Th
 Skefong—Mon. Cattle mts and stk sales every M, Plough M c, and M in New Year c sh, East M c sh, Whit M c, Oct 20 c pl
 Spalding—Tues. Cattle markets every T, fat and lean stk. T aft Lincoln Apl fair c h sh, last T in Ju c h, last T in Aug c, Sept 25 c h sh, 26 pl, F bef London Xmas market fat stk. Hirings: two T's in Mid-Lent and a few days prior to May 24
 Spillay—Mon. M bef and aft Whit M, M aft Jy 12 stk p
 Stamford—Mon and Fri. Cattle mts every M and F. Toll Free Fairs: and M in Feb h c sh, and M in Mar h, Mar 22 (Town Fair), Apl 22 (Spring Fair), and M in May, Jy 13 (Corpus Christi), Jy 25, Nov 8 h sh, Nov 9 c and cheese, onions, vegetables
 Stow Green—Ju 22 h ponies, 1st W and Th in Jy ph Oct 10 c foals
 Swinhead—and Th in Ju ch, Oct 2 h sh p c
 Torkey—Whit M pl
 Totesey—M aft Ju 12 pl

Wainfleet—Sat. Cattle markets alternate Th from Jy to Sept, 3rd S in May c sh, Aug 24, Oct 24 ch West Stockwith—Sept 4 c h
 Winteringham—Jy 14 pl
 Winterton—Wed. T bef Palm: Su c, Jy 26 pl, Sept 23
 Wraby—Thurs. May 1 sh, Holy Th sh, Sept 25

MIDDLESEX—

Brentford—Tues. May 17, 28 and 29 h c sh pl, Sept 22, 23 and 24 h c sh pl
 Edgware—1st M in Aug c sh p
 Harefield—East M c sh h
 Hounslow—Trin M, M aft Sept 29
 Isleworth—1st M in Jy
 Islington—M bef and Th in Dec and 4 following days Xmas cattle show in Agricultural Hall. M aft and Th in Dec Xmas cattle market
 Southall—East W, W aft Oct 12
 Southgate—Holy Th
 Staines—Fri. May 11 c h, Sept 19 c h onions
 Sunbury—Shrove T, Whit W
 Twickenham—Holy Th
 Uxbridge—Thurs corn, Sat. Mar 25, Jy 23 c h sh, Aug 17, S, 29, Oct 12 c

MONMOUTHSHIRE—

Abergavenny—Tues. 3rd T in Jan and Mar, May 14 and 15 c, 3rd T in Ju, last T in Jy, Sept 25, 3rd T in Nov
 Blaenavon—Apl 26, Jy 8, Sept 26 c p pl at each fair except Jy, which is for p sh la and pl
 Biahon—and T in Sept
 Caerleon—May 1, Jy 20, Sept 22
 Castellnew—May 6, Aug 4, Nov 25
 Chepstow—and last T in every month c, Ju 22 w pl
 Christchurch—Nov 29
 Groomont—East M, Aug 20, F bef 3rd W in Oct c sh p
 Maesycwmmar—Apl 3, Oct 6
 Magor—T bef Apl 7, and T bef Oct 17
 Monmouth—Sat. Cattle markets and 4th M in every month, and M in May c hi pl, Ju 18 w, and M in Feb and Sept c, Nov 22 c ch
 Newport—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every W, and W in Apl, W in Whit week, Ju 23 w, and W in Aug, 1st W in Nov
 Pontypool—Apl 2 and 22, Jy 5, Oct 20 c
 Redwick—1st T in Sept
 Raglan—Mar 21, M bef 3rd W in Oct stk, &c., 3rd M in each month c sh p
 Tredegar—1 M in Apl c, 1st M in Sept c
 Usk—Fri. Apl 20 c, Trin M c, Oct 29 c genl h ped, F bef Jy 28 w pl, Dec 20 fat stk

NORFOLK—

Acle—Stock sales every Th c sh p
 Aldborough—Ju 22 live stk sale, 22 pl
 Attleborough—Thurs. Last Th in every month from Jan to Apl fat stk. Last Th in Mar h. Xmas show and week in Dec. Cattle auctions alternate Th commencing and Th in Jan c sh p
 Aylsham—Tues. Cattle auctions every alternate M c sh p, Mar 23 h, last T in Sept pl
 Banham—Ju 22 c pl
 Bingham—Jy 26 h c pl ponies. If 26 is 8 or 8u the fair is held on M—only a small fair
 Briston—Tues. Last Th in May h c sh pl
 Burnham—Stk sales alternate M, commencing and M in Jan, Aug 1 and 2 pl
 Castle Acre—May 1 pl, Aug 3 pl
 Clep-next-the-Sea—Last F and S in Jy c
 Cawston—Feb 1 pl, last W in Aug sh show at "Woodrow" Inn

Coltshall—Whit M pl
 Cromer—Whit M pl
 Diss—Fri. Stock sales every F c sh p,
 last Th in Ju great sale of lambs
 Downham—Sat. Mar 1, and 3 h, last
 day for c, 1st F in May c sh, 3rd F in
 Sept h c, Horse sales on fair days;
 and F in Nov c sh
 East Dereham—Fri. Cattle markets
 every F c sh p. Pleasure fairs:—F
 bef Jy 6, F bef 28 Sept
 East Harting—Tues. May 4 h c p, 1st
 T aft Sept 12 h c sh rams, Oct 24 h c
 pl. Very large hogget sale in Apl
 and la sale about 1st week in Jy
 Fakenham—Thurs. Cattle auctions
 every Th fat and lean stk, also stk sales
 Hempton Green (nr. Fakenham).
 Whit M pl, Whit T c sh. 1st W in
 Sept rams and ewes, Nov 22 c
 Feltnell—Nov 20 & 22 h c pl
 Forncett—Cattle auctions every T c
 sh p
 Foulsham—Thurs. 1st T in May pl
 Harleston—Wed. Cattle auctions
 every W h c sh p meat &c
 Heacham—Ju 20 pl
 Hingham—Tues. Cattle markets
 every T c sh p, Mar 7 h c, Oct 22 h c pl
 Hookham—East M pl
 Hookwood—Jy 25 pl
 Holt—Cattle auctions every alternate
 F. Apl 25 c h sh pl, Nov 25 c h sh pl
 Ingham (nr. Stalham)—M following
 Whit week c h
 Kenninghall—Mon. Jy 18 la, Sept 30
 c h sh
 Loddon—Tues. Pig market every F,
 sometimes a few sheep
 Long Stratton—Sept 28 & 29 pl
 Lynn—Tues. Cattle markets every T
 c sh p, Feb 14 and 5 following days
 pl, and T in Apl hoggets sh, and T in
 Nov c genl
 Marham—1st T in Jy pl
 Methwold—Mon. Cattle auctions
 every M c sh p, Apl 23 c sh p pl
 New Buckenham—Sat. Last Th in
 May, Nov 22 h c sh p
 North Walsham—Thurs. Cattle
 auction sales every Th from Nov to
 Ju c sh p. Holy Th pl
 North Wold (Brandon)—Nov 30 pl
 Norwich—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 markets every S. Th bef East Su
 (Tombland fair) sh h c pl, East M
 and T, pl two days following Xmas pl
 Oxborough—East T pl
 Reedham—Stock sales every T and W,
 Ju 20 pl
 Shouldham—Sept 29, Oct 22 c sh h
 foals
 Sitcam—Whit T pl, Nov 3 pl
 Southrepps—3rd T aft Whit Su, and
 day following pl
 Stoke Ferry—Fri. 1st F in Jy (feast),
 Th bef Oct 22 hi. Dec 6 h c
 Stow Bridge—Whit S stock &c
 Swaffham—Sat. Cattle auctions every
 S sh p, and W in May h c sh pl, 3rd
 W in Jy h c sh, 1st W in Nov h c sh
 Theford—Sat. Gen mt
 Walsingham—and M aft Whit M pl,
 also small show of ponies and don-
 keys
 Watton—Wed. Corn mt. Cattle
 auction every alternate W commencing
 and W in Jan c sh p
 Wells—Stk sales alternate M com-
 mencing 1st M in Jan, Shrove T pl
 and small show of ponies, donkeys &
 Winfarthing—Ju 22 pl
 Winnold (Downham)—Mar 1 to 6 very
 large horse fair
 Worsted—Sat. May 12 & 13 pl
 Wymondham—Stock sales alternate F
 from Feb (Michaelmas) to the end of
 May. Feb 14 pl, May 17 c pl, Oct 22
 pl
 Yarmouth—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 markets every alternate W c sh p, F
 and S aft East pl, also fat and store
 stock sales every W

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—
 Boughton Green—Ju 24 and 25 pl w,
 Ju 26 c sh h
 Brackley—Wed. Dec 22 c h sh, T
 nearest Jy 17 w
 Nigelcote—Apl 25, Sept 4, Nov 22 c sh
 Davy—Wed. and T in each
 month c, except Oct, Oct 3 and 27 c
 ch onions, W on or aft Oct 22 and 2
 following W's hi
 Fotheringhay—M aft Jy 19 c h
 Kettering—Fri. Cattle markets every
 F, Th bef East, F bef Whit Su, Th bef
 Oct 22, Th bef Dec 22 c sh
 Long Buckley—Tues. May 1, Oct 22 c
 Northampton—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 markets every W fat stk and store p,
 every S store c and sh also h. Horse
 and cattle fairs: and T in Jan, Feb 20,
 3rd M in Mar. Apl 5, May 4, Ju 29,
 Aug 5, Aug 26, Sept 19, Sat Oct 22 hi,
 1st Th in Nov hi, Nov 28, Sept 19 an-
 nual sale of rams and ewes. Xmas
 mt, F bef London Xmas mt. Wool
 Fairs: W aft Leicester w fair, Jan
 and Ju fairs nearly defunct
 Oundle—Thurs. Feb 25 c h, Whit M,
 Aug, Oct 22 pl
 Peterborough—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 markets every W fat stk every S lean
 stk; and M in Mar and 5 following
 days pl, and W in Jy (proclaimed day
 previous and continued day following)
 h c sh. 1st W in Sept rams and foals,
 1st W and Th in Oct (proclaimed day
 previous) h c sh rams wool 1 onions pl
 Rockingham—Thurs. Sept 25 c h sh
 Rothwell—Mon. Trin M, T and W
 stk genl
 Thrapston—Tues. Cattle markets
 every T, 1st T in May c sh, Aug 5 pl, T
 aft Oct 22 c sh
 Towcester—Tues. Stock sales every
 alternate T commencing and T in Jan
 c sh p, Shrove T c, May 22 c, T bef Oct
 22 hi, Oct 29 c
 Welford Wharf—Stock sales every al-
 ternate Th commencing and Th in
 Jan c sh
 Wellingborough—Wed. Cattle mar-
 ket every W c sh p; Oct 29 pl
 West Haddon—Fri. Last F in Sept hi
 Yardley—Whit T

NORTHUMBERLAND—
 Alncliffe—Aug 22 cheviot and black-
 faced do
 Alnwick—Mon. Stock sales every M.
 fat stk. Cattle market every S, 1st S
 in Mar hi, May 22 hi c, 1st S aft Jy 5
 w, last M in Jy, S aft Sept 15 c h sh,
 1st T in Oct h c, 1st S in Nov hi
 Belford—Tues. Jy 2, Sept 25 ewes.
 Hiring fairs: 1st W in Mar, last W in
 Apl, 1st W in Oct
 Bellingham—Sat. S bef May 13, 1st S
 aft Jy 20 w, 4th S in Aug la, 3rd S in
 Oct ewes and wethers
 Bewick—Sat. Cattle market every S;
 May 22 c sh. Hiring fairs: 1st S
 in Mar, May, Aug, and Oct 4 ewes
 Corn Mill (Allendale)—3rd F in Sept
 Eilsdon—1st T in May and Oct 22
 Felton—1st M in May and Nov
 Framlington—and T in Jy great la fair
 Glanton—1st W in Mar and last W in
 Oct hi
 Haltwhistle—Thurs. May 14, Sept 17,
 Nov 22
 Henshott—Jy 8, Sept 19
 Hexham—Tues. Last T in Feb, Mar
 24, Aug 6, Nov 9. Cattle markets al-
 ternate T from last T in Feb till last
 T bef Midsummer. Hiring fairs: 1st
 T in Apl, May 13, Nov 22. Cattle sales:
 fat stk every M, store stk every T
 Morpeth—Wed. Stk sales alternate M,
 commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p, M
 bef last W in Mar and Oct h c; 1st W
 in May and Trin W c. Hiring fairs:

1st W in May and Nov (single ser-
 vants) 1st and 2nd W in Mar (hinds)
 Newcastle—Tues and Sat. Cattle mar-
 kets every T fat stk; every S calving
 and dairy cows. Last W in Mar and
 Nov c h, and W in Aug and last W in
 Oct genl fairs, which last about three
 days. There is a fair for the best
 kind of horses three or four days pre-
 vious to the general fairs in Aug and
 Oct. Hiring fairs: 1st W in Apl
 (hinds), 1st M in May and Nov (single)
 North Shields—Sat. Last F in Apl,
 1st F in Nov
 Northam—3rd Th in May, 3rd Th in Ju,
 and 2nd Th in Oct
 Ormskirk—Apl 26, Oct 26
 Pontland—Special sales of store c and
 sh, Apl 17, Oct 26
 Rothbury—Fairs: F in East week,
 Whit M, Nov 1 Stock sales, fat stock
 every alternate M, commencing and
 M in Jan c sh p
 Scotswad—Stk sales alternate M, com-
 mencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
 Stagshawbank—May 6 c sh, Whitesun
 Eve, Jy 4, Aug 5 la, Sept 26, and Oct
 22

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—
 Bawtry—Whit Th, Nov 22
 Bingham—Thurs. T and W bef Feb
 23 h, 1st Th in May, May 22, Whit Th
 pl, last Th in Oct hi, Nov 8 and 9
 Dunham—Aug 12 c h
 Eastwood—1st M in May, M aft Oct 22,
 Nov 4
 Farnsfield—M aft Oct 22
 Gringley—Dec 13
 Lenton—Whit W, Nov 22 c h sh p
 Mansfield—Thurs. Cattle markets
 every M c sh p stores and fat, and
 Th in Apl c, and Th in Jy c h pl, and
 Th in Oct h c h hi, 1st F in Nov hi
 Marnham—Sept 22
 Newark—Wed. Cattle market every
 T fat stk, every W lean stk. Fairs:
 F fortnight bef Good F h c, May 14
 and 15 h c hi pl, Whit T h c, Aug 2
 h c, and W in Sept rams, W bef Oct 2,
 h c h, Nov h c, M bef Dec 22 h c
 Nottingham—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 market every W fat stk, every S lean
 stk, F aft Jan 23 h c, Mar 7 and 8 c
 h ch, Th bef East c, 1st Th, F and S
 in Oct c ch geese and h, Martinmas
 S hi
 Retford—Sat. Cattle markets every
 M fat stk, every S lean stk and p,
 Mar 23 c h ch, Oct 2 c sh pl ch hope
 Southwell—Sat. M aft Palm Su c,
 Whit M c, Trin M c, Nov 22 c hi
 Stockwith—Sept 4 c h
 Tuxford—Mon. May 22 c sh p, M bef
 Oct 2 hope
 Warsop—Mon. Sept 29 c sh, Nov 17
 c sh

OXFORDSHIRE—
 Bampton—Wed. Aug 26 h
 Banbury—Thurs. Cattle markets
 alternate Th, commencing 1st Th in
 Jan. Fairs: 1st Th aft Old Twelfth
 day (Jan 18) c, three preceding days
 h, Th aft Old Michaelmas (Oct 22) c
 ch hi, and Th bef Xmas ft stk
 Bicester—Fri. Cattle markets every
 alternate F commencing and F in Jan.
 Cattle fairs: East F c, 1st F in Ju c,
 1st F in Jy c w, Aug 5 c pl, Aug 6 p,
 F bef Oct 22 & a following F's pl, F
 aft Dec 22 c

Binford—Apr 26
 Burford—Sat. Last S in Apl c ch, last S in Jy cy, 25 Sept. hi, 1st S in Dec
 Charlbury—Fri. 3rd M in each month gr mt, Jan 2, and F in Lent, and F aft May 3 st, Oct 20 hi
 Chipping Norton—Wed. 1st W in each month, bef and aft Oct 13 hi
 Deddington—Tues. Stock sales every month. Aug 12, Oct 12, Nov 22 c
 Dorchester—East T
 Henley—Thurs. May 7, Holy Th, Th aft Trin Su c, Th aft Sept 22 hi
 Heyford—Last M in Jan, Ap, May, Jy and Sept pl
 Hook-Norton—Jy 29, Nov 28
 Nettleden—M aft Oct 18
 Oxford—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets and last W in every month c sh p, May 3 pl, and W in Aug rams, M aft Sept pl, Th bef Sept 29 pl
 Stoken Church—Jy 10
 Thame—Tues. Cattle mkt every T. East T c h, T bef Whit Su, Oct 11 h h
 Watlington—Sat. Apl 6, S bef Oct 11 c, S aft Oct 11 hi
 Wheatley—Sept 30
 Witney—Thurs. East Th, Th aft Jy 29, Aug 24, M and T after Sept 8 hi pl, Th aft Sept 8 hi, Th bef Oct 11, Dec 4
 Woodstock—Tues. 1st T in every month c sh p, 1st T in Oct pl
 Woodstock Road Station—Stock sales 4th W in each month c sh p

RUTLAND—

Oakham—Thurs. and M in Jan, and M in Feb, Mar 15 ch, 1st M in Apl, May 6 c h pl, and M in Ju, Jy, and Aug, Sept 9 c sh p, Oct 1 c h sh p, Nov 5 c h sh p, and M in Dec c h sh p
 Rockingham—Sept 23 c h
 Uppingham—Wed and Sat. Mar 7 c h sh, July 7 c h

SHROPSHIRE—

Baschurch—Cattle sales every alternate M c sh p, commencing Jan 10th
 Bishop's Castle—Cattle markets on the and F in every month, except Mar and May; horse markets in Mar and Oct also, Mar 26 and 1st F aft May-Day, c auction every 4th F commencing Jan 8 c sh p
 Bridgnorth—Pleasure Fair: May 1st. Sales:—Jan 10, 24, Feb 7, 21, Mar 7, 11, Apl 4, 18, May 1 pl, 2, 16, 30, Jy 13, 27, Jy 11, 25, Aug 8, 22, Sept 5, 19, 23, Dec 12, 26, commence 11 o'clock a.m.
 Broley—Apl 21
 Burford—Auction sales every alternate T commencing Jan 4, or day after Ludlow
 Church Stretton—and Th in Jan c h sh, 3rd Th in Mar c h sh, May 14 c sh hi, Jy 3 w, Sept 25 sh and colts, last Th in Nov c h sh
 Cleobury Mortimer—Apl 21 c p sh, May 2 hi pl, Trin M c sh p, Oct 27 c h sh. Monthly sales on W
 Crun—Last F in Jan, Mar, June, Aug, Sept and Nov c sh, May 11 hi pl
 Craven Arms—Stock sales every alternate M, commencing Jan. 10. Fairs: last M in every month c sh p
 Dorrington—Sept 22 p colts
 Ellesmere—Cattle markets and sales Jan 4, 18, Feb 1, 16, Mar 1, 15, 29, Apr 12, 26, May 11, 25, Jy 7, 21, Jy 5, 19, Aug 2, 16, 30, Sep 13, 27, Oct 11, 25, Nov 8, 22, Dec 6, 20.
 Hodnet—Cattle sales in Smithfield every T commencing Jan 12
 Ironbridge—May 21 pl
 Llanyllynnech—Apl 4, May 29, Sept 23 c sh p
 Ludlow—Cattle sales alt M's commencing Jan c sh p. Fairs: and M in every month c sh p, May 1st pl
 Horse Fairs:—and M in Jan, Mar

Ju and Oct. Special sh Fairs:—and M in Aug and Sept
 Market Drayton—Cattle markets every W, Fairs: Sept 17, Oct 21, c sh
 Minsterley—and M in every month gr mt, May 3 hi
 Much Wenlock—Cattle auctions every alternate M commencing Jan 4, or day after Ellesmere. Special Sheep Sales, Sept 20; Special Horse Sales, Ju, Oct.
 Nesscliffe—Last M in Apl c
 Newport—Cattle sales alternate M commencing Jan 4. Haring fairs: May 28, 1st S aft Xmas
 Oswestry—Cattle markets every W c sh p genl. 1st W in every month h ch bacon, &c. First W in Jy w
 Pulverbach—Sept c sh
 Shifnal—Tues. Nov 22 c sh. Cattle sales every alt M, com Jan 10.
 Shrewsbury—Cattle markets every T c sh p genl. and W in every month h ch and bacon. 1st T after the 1st Mon in every month h, Mar 2 and 3, great h fair. Horse Sales on the last S in every month
 Tenbury—Cattle sales alt T, com Jan 11 c sh p, May 1 pl, about Sept 26 and 27, gr sale of rams and ewes
 Wellington—Cattle markets every M c sh p. The bulk of the stock is sold by auction. Monthly horse sales are also held every 4th F
 Wem—Cattle markets every alternate M, commencing Jan 4th c sh p
 Westbury—Sept 27 c
 Whitchurch—Cattle markets Jan 10, 24, Feb 7, 21, Mar 7, 21, Apl 4, 18, May 2, 16, 30, June 13, 27, Jul 11, 25, Aug 12, 26, Sept 5, 19, Oct 3, 17, 31, Nov 14, 28, Dec 12, 26. Cheese fairs:—ch W in every month except Dec. Nov 23, 24 (also Dairy Show). Monthly horse sales on last F
 Worthen—Last M in Mar c, May 2 c hi, last M in Ju, Sept colt show and Nov c
 Wrenbury—Stock sales every alternate M c sh p

SOMERSETSHIRE—

Ashbrittle—M before last T in Feb, 3rd M in Oct
 Ashcott—Jan 9 stk p
 Ashill—East W, Sept 12, if Wthen W aft
 Axbridge—Thurs. Feb 4, Mar 25 and 26 c genl, and T in Oct, last S each month gr mt
 Backwell—Sept 21 stk p, Sept 25 pl
 Bagborough—May 23
 Bagborough—May 13
 Banwell—Jan 18 c, Jy 18 c
 Bath—Wed and Sat. Feb 24 c, T aft Dec 9 c, ch mt and W in every month
 Binegar—Whit W and Th large h fair
 Bishops Lydeard—Last F in Mar
 Bladon—Last F in Aug
 Bridgewater—Wed. Last W in Jan and Mar c genl, last W in Ju c h clo, last W in Sept c sh pl, Gt mkt Dec 5
 Bristol—Wed, Thurs, Fri, and Sat. Cattle markets every Th c sh p. Fairs: 1st Th in Mar h ch, and W in Mar c, and W following w, 1st Th in Sept h ch, and W in Sept lea w, day following w, Th bef Jy 25 c colts
 Broadway—W aft Sept 20 stk p onions
 Broomfield—Nov 13
 Bruton—Sat. Apl 23, Sept 17
 Buckland—Oct 10
 Buckland St. Mary—T W and Th after Sept 20
 Burnham—Trin M c sh p
 Burtle—Aug 9
 Castle Carey—Tues. T bef Palm S. May 1, Whit-T, 4th T in Sept, alt M c
 Charlton—1st W in May and Aug stk, 1st W in Nov stk ch. Great mkt:—1st M in Jan, Feb, Mar, Apl, Oct, Nov and Dec
 Cheddar—M c y 4, Oct 20 c h sh
 Chisleborough—4th Th in Oct

Congresbury—M aft Sept 8 h c pl
 Coombe St. Nicholas—Jy 19, W aft Dec 20
 Crewkerne—Sat. Sept 4 c h la ch. Great mkt; 4th S in Mar, Ju, Sept, 3rd S in Dec. Sheep mkt:—On seven S after Mar gr mt
 Crowcombe—Tues. 1st F in May, M aft Aug 1, Oct 31
 Curry Rivel—Last F in Feb. M aft Aug 1 c
 Cutcombe—Sept 19 (if Th, if not then Th bef Sept 19)
 Draycott—and M in Sept
 Dulverton—Sat. Great mkt:—and S in Mar, 4th S in Sept
 Dundry—Sept 12
 Dunster—Fri. Whit-M. Great mkt:—and F in Feb, 3rd M in Nov
 East Brent—Last T in Aug
 Exford—Aug 14
 Freshford—Sept 6
 Frome—Wed and Sat. Great market last W in every month ch genl. Cattle fairs last W in Feb last W in Sept. W bef Xmas
 Glastonbury—Mon. Oct 11 c sh, and M each month except Oct c h sh
 Highbridge—Cattle markets 1st and 3rd M in every month. Cheese, 1st M in Feb, 3rd M in Nov
 Hinton St. George—Apl 23
 Holloway—May 21
 Huntspill—Jy 29, 1st and 3rd M each month gr mt
 Ilchester—Wed. M bef Palm S c, Jy 2, Aug 2 c
 Ilminster—Sat. Last W but one in Feb gr mt, last W in May gr mt, last W in Aug c h sh p, last W in Nov gr mt. Last W in July w
 Keynsham—Thurs. 4th M in Apl, 3rd M in Aug c h sh
 Killingbury—Aug 20
 Kingsbrompton—1st Th in Aug, 3rd Th in Oct c
 Langport—Tues. M bef Lent, and W in Aug. Last M in Nov. Sept 3 h colts
 Lansdown—Aug 20 c
 Lydford Green—Holy Th, Aug 22
 Lyng—and M in Aug
 Mark-T bef Whit S. 3rd M in Aug and Sept c
 Mark-T. Cattle mkt last M in every month. Aug 27 c
 Mells—M aft Trin M c ch, last M in Sept p
 Midsomer Norton—Easter M
 Milborne Port—Ju 5, Oct 26
 Milverton—Fri. East T, Jys, Oct 1
 Minthead—Wed. Whit W ped
 Moorlinch—Aug 20
 Montacute—Mar 9, Sept 27
 North Curry—Tues. 1st T in Sept c sh
 North Petherton—Tues. May 1 toys.
 Norton St. Phillip—Thurs. 3rd Th in Mar c, last Th in Aug c, May 1 pl
 Nunney—Nov 11
 Otterford—Last W in Oct
 Pensford—Tues. May 6 c h sh, Nov 5 h sh
 Porlock—Thurs. and Th in May and Oct, last Th in Aug c mt
 Priddy—Aug 21, Dec 21 h c pl
 Queen Camel—Trin Th, Oct 26
 Redlynch—Ju 29
 Road-M aft Sept 9
 Ruiston—Whit-M
 Shepton Mallet—Fri. May 8, June 22, Aug 3, Nov 12 gr mt
 Shipham—Apr 27, Nov 17
 Somerton—Alternate T p. Last M in Jan, Palm T, 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th T aft Palm T, Sept 30, Nov 8 c h sh p
 South Brent—and M in Oct c sh p
 South Petherton—Thurs. Jy 6 c la
 St. Decumans—Aug 24, Sept 17
 Stockhamdon—Apl 25
 Stogursey—Last W in Apl and Sept
 Stogursey—1st Th in May, and Th in Sept
 Stoke under Hamdon—Apl 25
 Stolford—Ju 11, Sept 28

Stowey—*Tues.* Sept 18
 Sacklebridge—*F* bef Holy Th, W aft Oct 10
 Taunton—*Wed* and *Sat.* Great market last S in every month. Ju 17 c h, Jy 8 and 9 pl
 Ubley—*Oct 4*
 Watchet—*Sat.* Last M in Aug pl
 Wedmore—*M* bef Jy 25, last M in Sept
 Wellington—*Thurs* and *Sat.* c. Ash W, c, W bef Holy Th c, 1st Th in month g mt, and Wed in Mar pl, 1st W in Ju, pl
 Wellow—*May 20*, Oct 17
 Wells—*Sat.* Great markets 1st S in each month. Fairs: 1st Tu in Jan, May, Jy, Nov and Dec
 West Pennard—1st M in Aug
 Weston Zoyland—*Sept 9*
 Whitedown—*Whit-M* and T
 Williton—*Ju 10*
 Wincanton—*Wed.* East T, Sept 29 c
 Winsford—*Aug 20*
 Winsham—*Whit-W*
 Wiveliscombe—*Tues.* Last T in May, Ju, Jy, and Sept c sh
 Woolavington—*Oct 18* c
 Woolton Courteney—*Sept 19*
 Yarlington—*Aug 25*
 Yeovil—*Fri* and *Sat.* Great c mt every alternate F, last F in Ju c sh, 3rd F in Nov c stk, corn, flax

STAFFORDSHIRE—

Betley—*Tues.* Last T in Apl, Jy 31, last T in Oct
 Bescwood—*Tues.* and Th in May, Sept 19
 Biddulph Moor (New Inn)—*May 11th*, h c sh p
 Burslem—*S* bef Shrove T, S bef Easter, S bef Whit S, S on or after Jy 24 to follow W, S bef Xmas day c pl
 Burton-on-Trent—*Thurs.* Cattle auctions every alternate M, Holy Th pl, Oct 26 and 29, unless Su intervenes, then 29; or 29 and 30, Candlesmas Toll Free Fair Feb 2 e, Apl 5 c ch, Holy Th b pl, M after Sept 29 hi pl
 Calton Moor—*Aug 15*, Sept 20
 Cannock—*Last Mon* in Oct
 Celler Head—*Sat.* May 6, Th after Nov 1 stk
 Cheadle—*Jan 6*, Mar 25, Holy Th, Jy 4, Aug 21, Oct 18 c. These fairs are gradually declining
 Eccleshall—*Fri.* Cattle auctions alternate M's, commencing 1st M in Jan Fazeley—*M* and T nearest Oct 13; 1st day h c sh; and day hi and pl
 Flash—*Sept 29* c sh
 Gnosall—*May 7*, Sept 23
 Great Barr—*Stock* sale every alternate T commencing and T in Jan
 Grindon—*T* on or nearest Nov 1st c
 Hanley—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle Markets every T, Mar 4, Apl 22, Ju 10, Aug 3 pl
 Ippstones—*M* nearest Nov 6
 Leek—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle Markets alt W commencing 1st W in Jan
 Fairs: W bef Feb 13, East W, May 18, Whit W, Jy 3, 28, W aft Oct 10, Nov 13 c hi. W aft Xmas day unless Xmas day falls on a W, then on Dec 26. Cheese fairs: Last W in Feb, Aug, and Oct.
 Lichfield—*Fri.* Cattle sales alt M's commencing 1st M in Jan, Ash W, May 12. Horse sales 1st F in every month. Sales of Shropshire sh 3rd week in Sept. Foal Show 3rd F in Oct
 Longnor—*Tues.* East T. Whit T c
 Newcastle-under-Lyne—*Wed* and *Sat.* Jan 10 (new market), c h, Feb 21 c h (shrove fair), Mar 14, Apl 11 (Easter fair), May 9, 30 (Whit fair), Ju 20, Jy 11 (wool fair) w, Aug 15, Sept 19 (wakes fair), Oct 10, Nov 7 (cold fair), Dec 5 h c. Cattle mts alternate M commencing and M in Jan

Pattingham—*Last T* in Apl
 Penkridge—*Sat.* Cattle auctions alt M's, commencing 1st M in Jan, Apl 30 c. Oct 10 c
 Rugeley—*Thurs.* Stock sales every alternate T commencing 1st T in Jan, Ju 12 c 6 h, 27 h fair, Ju 6 c sh, Oct 21 and 22 h c sh, Th aft Xmas day hi
 Sandon—*East Th*, Nov 14
 Shenstone—*Last M* in Feb
 Stafford—*Mon* and *Sat.* Cattle markets alt T, commencing 1st T in Jan, T bef Shrove T, Apl 3, May 14, S bef Ju 19; Oct 2 c ch, Dec 4 c h
 Stone—*Sat.* Cattle auctions every T. Horse sales every month
 Tamworth—*Sat.* Jy 26 c h, 1st M in Oct hi. Stock sale alternate M commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
 Tutbury—*Oct 8* c p; declining in recent years.
 Uttoxeter—*Wed.* Cattle markets alternate W, commencing 1st W in Jan. Cattle fairs:—*May 6*, Oct 29 foals and h, Nov 11, 27. Cheese fairs: Th aft and T in Mar, 1st Th in Sept, and Th in Nov
 Walsall—*Tues* and *Sat.* Feb 24, Whit T, T bef Sept 29 h
 Wetley Rocks—*May 3*, Oct 21
 Wheaton Aston—*Apl 20*, Nov 1
 Wolverhampton—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every W, horses are also shown, it being considered the best market for that class of animals in the kingdom. Whit M T and W pl

SUFFOLK—

Beeles—*Fri.* Feb 11 and Ju 11, Whit-M, Oct 11
 Bergholt—*Last W* and Th in Jy
 Bildeston—*Ash W*, Holy Th pl
 Boxford—*East M* and T, Dec 21
 Boxted—*Whit T*
 Brandon—*Thurs.* corn
 Bungay—*Thurs.* May 14 h c, Sept 25 h
 Bury St Edmunds—*Wed.* Cattle markets every W, fat and lean stock, also corn. Horse sales last W in every month, 1st T in Sept c sh, 1st T in Dec h
 Cavendish—*Ju 11* and 12 pl
 Clare—*Mon.* Corn and genl
 Cowlings—*Jy 31* and Aug 1st, Oct 17 and 18 ped and gipsies
 Dunwich—*Jy 25* ped
 Earl Soham—*Jy 23*
 Elmsee c Whit T
 Eye—*Mon.* Sale by Auction of fat and store c sh swine, fortnightly special sales of grazing c, May and Nov, Xmas stock Dec 12
 Framlingham—*Sat.* Repository sale generally on last S in Month. Annual sale in connection with the Framlingham Live Stock Association generally on 3rd or 4th F in Jy.
 Framsden—*Holy Th*
 Glensford—*Jy 22* and 25 pl
 Great Thurlow—*Oct 11*
 Hacheston—*Nov 13* ped
 Hadleigh—*Mon.* Whit-M, M nearest Sept 21, c sh, Oct 10 sh
 Halesworth—*Tues.* Whit T, pl
 Haverhill—*Fri.* May 12, Oct 10 c
 Horningsheath—*Sept 4* sh
 Hundon—*Holy Th* ped
 Ipswich—*Tues* and *Sat.*—Cattle mts every T, 1st and 3rd T. May c h sh p pl, Aug 22 (raw fair) h sh p la, 23 largest fair in the Eastern Counties with one exception; sale by auction every mt day, of fat and store c sh swine, annual and special sales of grazing c dairy stock hoggets la ewes red polled c Suffolk rams, w sales in Ju and Jy about 42,000 fleeces
 Ixworth—*May 13* pl
 Kersey—*East-M*
 Lakenheath—*Last Th* in Ju h c

Lavenham—*Tues.* Shrove-Th, Oct 11 b ch
 Laxfield—*May 12*, Oct 25
 Lowestoft—*Wed.* May 12, Oct 12
 Melford—*Whit-T* ped, Whit-W c sh
 Nayland—*Fri.* W aft Oct 2 c
 Needham Market—*Oct 12* pl
 Newmarket—*Tues* and *Sat.* Stock sales every T c sh p, Nov 8 h
 Saxmundham—*Wed.* Stock sales every alt W c sh p. Annual lamb sales in Jy
 Southwell—*Thurs.* Trin M pl
 Stoke—*W aft* May 13
 Stowmarket—*Thurs.* Jy 10 pl, Aug 12 c sh la
 Sudbury—*Thurs.* Mar. 12, Jy 10 pl, Sept 4
 Sutt 1st nr. Woodbridge—and F in Ju, 1st and 3rd F in Jy, and F in Aug
 Woodbridge—*Thurs.* Sales by auction every mt day of fat c sh swine
 Woolpit—*Sept 16* h c pl

SURREY—

Bletchingly—*May 10*, Nov 2 c h
 Bookham—*Nov 29*
 Chertsey—*Wed.* 1st M in Lent c, May 14 c sh, Aug 6, Sept 25 c h
 Cobham—*May 1*, Dec 11 pl
 Croydun—*Sat.* Oct 2 and 3 h c
 Dorking—*Thurs.* Holy Th & day bef h
 Epsom—*Wed* Aug
 Epsworth—*Aug 5*
 Ewell—*May 12* c, Oct 29 c sh
 Farnham—*Thurs.* May 10, Jy 23, Nov 10 c h sh
 Frongerheath—*Ju 16*
 Godalming—*Wed.* corn *Sat.* Feb 13, c h
 Godstone—*Jy 22* c pl
 Haslemere—*Tues.* May 13 c, Sept 25 c
 Hounslow—*Trin M*, M aft Sept 29
 Kingston—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Aug 29, Nov 10
 Knaphill—*Nov 10* c
 Leatherhead—*Oct 10* c h
 Lingfield—*Ju 29* c, Oct 11 hi
 Mitcham—*Aug 12*
 New Richmond—*May 29*
 Oxted—*Alt Wed.* c
 Reigate—*Tues.* Whit-M c, Sept 14 pl, Dec 9 c h sh
 Thorpe—*May 29* c pl

SUSSEX—

Arundel—*Alt Mon* corn and c, May 14, Sept 25 pl
 Balcombe—*Apl 13*
 Battle—*Sept 6* c h sh, Nov 22 c h, and T in month stk and corn
 Bodiam—*Ju 6*
 Bognor—*Tues.* Thurs. and *Sat.* Ju 5 and 6 pl
 Burwash—*Tues.* May 12 c sh p, Oct 4 pl
 Burgess Hill—*Ju 5* h c pl
 Chalvey Common—*Wed.* Cattle aucts. alt M comm Jan 10
 Chichester—*Wed* c corn. Oct 20 h hops gr, Jy cattle mkt alternate W comm Jan 12
 Chiddingfold—*Jy 23* h c sh pl
 Crawley—*Alt.* Fri. corn. May 8, Sept 9 c sh h
 Cross-in-hand—*Nov 19* h c
 Crowborough—*Apl 25* c
 Dicker—*Holy Th* c sh
 Eastbourne—*Oct 11* c sh
 East Grinstead—*Thurs.* corn. Ap 21, Dec 11 h c sh pl, cattle-market alt T comm Jan 6
 East Hoathley—*Apl 8* h c sh
 Finton—*Holy Th* c, Jy 22 c h la, Sept 14 c h
 Flimwell—*Nov 26* c
 Forest Row—*Nov 8* c h sh
 Hailsham—*Alt.* Wed c corn. Aug 12 h c sh

Harefield—May 9, Th aft Trin
 Hascocks Gate—A 7h c
 Hastings—Sat—corn. Whit-T pl, Ju
 25, Oct 1, Nov 23
 Hayward's Heath—Tues c, Wed corn.
 Apl 23, Nov 28
 Heathfield—Thurs c. Apl 14 h c
 Hemfield—Live stk sales alternate M
 Hooc—May 1 c
 Horfield—May 9, Sept 29
 Horsham—Wed c corn, Apl 9 c sh, Jy
 12 h c sh la, Nov 27 h c sh, Nov 27 h c
 Horsted Keynes—Fri, Mar 27, Sept 22
 Lamberhurst—Apl 6 h c sh
 Lewes—Tues Jy 26 w, Sept 22 sh, Sept
 28 c h
 Lindfield—Apl 1 c sh, May 22 c, Aug 8
 c h sh la, Sept 23 sh
 Littlehampton—Apl Tues. Oct 26 pl
 Maresfield—Sept 4, Nov 28
 Maresfield—May 30, Nov 13 c
 Midhurst—Thurs. Apl 6. Whit-T c
 sh pigs, Oct 29 c
 Newick—Apl 30 c pl
 Peasemarsh—Trin Th
 Pett—May 27, Jy 28
 Petworth—Sat. Sept 20 pl
 Pulborough—Fri corn. Alt M comm
 Jan 10 c sh p
 Rackham—May 20, Oct 24
 Robertshridge—Fri. Sept 25 hops,
 alternate M gt 28
 Rothfield—Alt Tues. Ju 12, Oct 20
 Rye—Alt Wed c. Aug 2, 22 pl
 Selmestone—Sept 19
 Slangham—East T, Sept 29
 South Harting—Ju 4, Oct 28
 Steyning—Wed c corn. Oct 11 c h
 Storrington—Alt Wed. May 13, Nov
 13 stk
 Thakeham—Whit T
 Uckfield—Fri c. May 14, Aug 29 c h
 Uckfield—Whit T
 Uckhurst—Tues. Apl 29, Nov 2 c h
 sh, alternate M c mt
 West Preston—Ju 23
 Wilmington—Sept 17

WARWICKSHIRE—

Alcester—Tues. T bef Jan 29 c, T bef
 Mar 29 c h, 3rd T in Apl c, 3rd T in
 May c pl, last T in Jy c, 3rd M in Sept c,
 T bef and aft Oct 11 h, T aft Oct 16
 c corn pl, 1st T in Dec c h sh
 Bedworth—Sat. Apl 6, Whit W c,
 Aug 25
 Birmingham—Tues, Thurs, and Sat.
 Cattle market, every T and Th, p
 daily, 1st Th in Ju, Th aft Whit M h
 c, last Th F & S in Sept c pl onions
 Bingley Hall (Birmingham)—Stock
 sales periodically
 Brilles—East T
 Colehill—Wed. 1st M in Jan c,
 Shrove M h, May 7 c, Jy 25 stk, Oct 2 c
 Coventry—Wed and Fri. Cattle mar-
 kets every M fat stk, every S lean stk
 and h, May 2 h c sh p, F in Whit week
 h c sh p, M to F in Whit week pl,
 Nov 2 h c sh p
 Dunchurch—3rd M in Jan c, last M in
 Feb, 3rd M in Mar c, 3rd M in Apl.
 M bef May 22 c, M bef Ju 24 c, 3rd M
 in Jy c, T bef Aug 22 c, Sept 15 c,
 bef Oct 20 c, 3rd M in Nov c h h, Nov
 13 & 14 h, T bef Dec 22 c sh
 Hampton in Arden—Cattle auctions
 3rd M every month
 Henley in Arden—Mon. Mar 25 hi,
 Oct 11 hi
 Kington—Tues. Feb 5, Oct 2 hi
 Leamington—Stock sales 1st and 3rd
 W in every month c sh p, except Dec,
 Xmas sale and W in Dec
 Nuneaton—Sat. Cattle auctions every
 T c sh p, May 1 h c sh, Oct 11 h pl
 Rugby—Sat. Cattle markets every M
 fat stk. Last M in Jan c, Feb 17 c,
 last M in Mar and Apl c, May 15 c,
 last M in Ju and Jy c, Aug 22 c, M
 bef Sept 29 c, M bef Oct 27 c, M bef
 Nov 19 and 4 following days great h

fair, Nov 22 great cattle fair, and M in
 Dec c, st M aft Xmas c
 Solihull—Wed. Last W in Apl c, last
 W in Sept c hi
 Southam—Mon. 1st M each month c
 sh p, 2st M on or aft Oct 11 hi
 Stratford on Avon—Fri. Cattle mar-
 ket and stock sales every T. Hiring
 fairs—Oct 22, last F in Oct
 Studley—Sept 25
 Stratford—Coldfield—Mon. Stock sales
 1st T in every month c sh p
 Warwick—Sat. Cattle markets and
 stock sales on and 4th M in every
 mo c sh p, and M in Apl c, and M in
 Jy w, Oct 22 pl hi, and M in Nov h

WESTMORLAND—

Ambleside—Wed and Sat. Whit W c
 sh, and W aft Whit W c sh, Oct 13 sh,
 Oct 29
 Appleby—Sat. Cattle auctions every
 alternate M with Kirky Stephen c
 sh p, and W in Ju and day before h
 c sh pl, Aug 22 c sh ch, 8 aft Oct 2 pl,
 Whit M hi pl, 8 on or aft Nov 22 pl, hi
 Brough—and Th in Feb, Mar and Apl
 c sh, Th bef Whit Su
 Brough Hill—Sept 30, Oct 2 h c sh
 (very large fair)
 Burton—East M c sh
 Grasmere—1st T in Sept c sh
 Kendal—Sat. Cattle market and stock
 sales every M Feb 22 h, Mar 22 c, Apl
 29 c, Nov 8 c, Nov 9 h, 1st and 2nd S
 aft Martinmas pl and hi, p market
 every 8
 Kirky Lonsdale—Thurs. Apl 5, Holy
 Th c clo, 3 weeks aft Holy Th, Th bef
 East, Oct 5, Dec 21 c clo. Alt Tu from
 2nd Tu in Ju to end of year la sh
 Kirky Stephen—Mon. Cattle auc-
 tions alt M's commencing 1st M in
 Jan, M bef Shrove T h, M bef Apl 25
 h, Sept 25 h c, Oct 27 c sh, Aug 20 c h,
 M bef Whit M hi, last M in Ju hi,
 1st M in Jy hi, M on or bef Nov 11 hi
 Low Borrow Bridge (Tebay)—and W in
 Sept c sh
 Milnthorpe—May 11 and 12, Oct 17
 c h sh
 Orton—Fri. May 3, 1st W in Sept,
 and Fri after Oct 11 c and sh
 Patterdale—Sept 23 c sh
 Fotherley Bridge—3rd M in Sept c sh,
 principally half-bred and herdwick sh
 Sheep—May 4, Sept 23 h c sh
 Stareley—Wed. Oct 7 c sh
 Temple Sowerby—Last Th in Jan,
 Feb and Mar, and Th in May c sh,
 last Th in Oct

WILTSHIRE—

Amesbury—Fri. May 27, Ju 22, Oct
 6, Dec 15
 Barwick—Nov 10 c
 Barwick St. Leonards—Nov 6 sh h
 Bradford—Tu and Frs. Trin M c h ped
 Bradford Leigh—Fri. M aft Aug 24
 c h p genl
 Britford—Aug 12 sh
 Calne—Wed. May 6 c, Jy 22, Sept 29
 Castle Combe—May 4 c
 Chilmark—Jy 30
 Chippenham—Fri. Cattle mkts and
 and last F each month. Cheese and
 F. Last F in Ju w
 Clack—Apl 5, Oct 10 c h
 Corsham—Mar 7 c
 Collingbourne Ducis—Dec 11
 Corsley Heath—Whit T, 1st M in Aug
 Cricklade—Sat. Sept 23 pl, 3rd T in
 each month h c
 Devizes—Thurs. Feb 14, Apl 20, Oct 20
 c, 1st Th each month gt mt
 Dilton March—Sept 24
 Downton—Apl 30 stk p sh, Oct 2 c sh p
 Great Bedwyn—Tues. Jy 20 pl
 Heytesbury—May 14
 Highworth—Wed. Aug 13 c, Oct 11 c
 sh. Gt mkt 4th W in every month
 Hindon—Thurs and Sat. May 27, M
 before Whit Su pl, Oct 29 pl

Kingsdown—W bef Sept 22 (St. Mat-
 thew's day) h c sh p pl
 Ludgershall—Wed. Jy 23 pl
 Laycock—Jy 7, Dec 22
 Maiden Bradley—May 6, Oct 2
 Malmesbury—Sat. Gt mkt 3rd W in
 every month, Mar 26 c h, Apl 26 ch,
 Ju 5 h h, Dec 15 c corn ch
 Marlborough—Sat. Aug 25 c h,
 bef and aft Oct 11 hi, Nov 23 h sh
 Melksham—Mon. Great market last
 T in every month c sh p, Jy 27 c h
 sh, and M in Aug h, alternate T corn
 Mere—Tues. May 17 c, Oct 20 c h p
 Norleaze—Apl 23
 North Bradley—May 13, M aft Sept 14
 Pawsey—Tues. Sept 15
 Pardon—T bef May 6, F aft Sept 19
 Ramsbury—May 14 c pl, Oct 11 hi
 Salisbury—Tues and Sat. Cattle
 markets every Th in every month h c
 sh p. Great markets every alt T com-
 23 T in Jan. and T aft Jan 6 sh ch,
 poultry, Jy 15 sh, T aft Oct 17 ch h
 onians. Live stk sales every T
 Sherston—May 12, Oct 2
 Steeple Ashton—Sept 19 c
 Swindon—Mon. Cattle markets and
 and last M in month, M bef Apl 5
 hi, M aft Sept 15 p hi
 Tan Hill—Aug 6 c
 Troverbridge—Thurs and Sat. Cattle
 market every Th, Aug 5, 6 7 c h pl
 Upperton—Oct 25
 Warminster—Sat. Apl 22 c h ch,
 Aug 11 c ch, Oct 26 sh
 Westbury—Fri. 1st T in Sept c sh,
 Sept 24 c sh (Dilton's Marsh)
 Westbury Hill—Sept 6 ch sh, 1st T in
 Dec c
 Wilsbury—Nov 17
 Wilton—Wed. May 4 stk, Sept 12 sh
 Wootton Bassett—Tues. 1st W in
 every month c, T bef Apl 6 hi, T bef
 Oct 11 c sh
 Yarnborough Castle—Oct 4

WORCESTERSHIRE—

Alvechurch—1st W in May, and 1st
 W in Oct statute
 Bewdley—Sat. Apl 23 pl
 Bromsgrove—Tues. Cattle market
 every alternate T, commencing 1st T
 in Jan. Ju 24 c pl h
 Dudley—Sat. 1st M in Mar, May, and
 M in Aug, 1st M in Oct h p sh
 Evesham—Wed. 1st M in Feb, 1st M
 aft East, M aft Whit M, and M Aug,
 1st M Sept, h c sh, F bef and aft Oct
 20 hi
 Hagley—Stock sales every M c sh p,
 1st M in May c sh p
 Hailes Owen—East M and T pl, M
 nearest Oct 10 statute hi
 Hanbury—Mar 25, Sept 29 statute
 Kidderminster—Thurs. Cattle mar-
 kets every alternate T, commencing
 1st T in Jy, 3rd Th in Ju and two
 following days pl
 King's Norton—1st M in Oct h
 Perphore—Tues. Ju 26 h
 Redditch—Sat. 1st M in Aug, 3rd M
 in Sept pl
 Ship-ton-on-Stour—Sat. 3rd T in Apl
 h, Ju 22 h pl, T aft Oct 10 hi, 1st T
 in Dec, last W but one in Jan, Feb,
 Mar, May, Jy, Aug, Sept & Nov c
 mkts
 Stourbridge—Fri. Last M in Mar
 Tenbury Wells—Tues. Cattle mkts
 every alternate T fat and store c sh p
 Fairs: Apl 25 c, May 1 pl
 Upton-on-Severn—Thurs. Cattle sales
 and Th in every month. Th aft
 Mid-Lent Su, Th in Whitau-week,
 Jy 10, Th bef Oct 2 hi
 Worcester—Wed and Sat. Cattle
 markets every M h c sh p, Sept 19
 (annual) ch Dec 10 Xmas stk

YORKSHIRE—

Addingham—(Skipton) Mar 22, c,
 Ap 28 c, Oct 3 kpt

Adwalton—Feb 6, Mar 6, East 0
 Whit Th h, Nov 5 o sh, Dec 3 1
 Apperley Bridge—Auction sal s 0
 Ash p
 Askrigs—*Thurs.* Jy 1 and a gt sh
 fair, and Th in Jy hi, Oct 26 c sh w
 Austwick—Th bef Whit Su c
 Ayngarth—Oct 30 c sh
 Barnoldswick—Tu bef last w i Apl
 c, and T in Sept c
 Barnley—Every T c sh by auction,
 every W p mt. Last W in Feb h,
 May 13 h, Oct 11 h and c fair, 1st S in
 Nov statutes hi pl
 Bawtry—*Thurs.* Th aft Whit Sunday
 h c, Nov 23 h c hi pl
 Bedale—*Tues.* Stock sales every alternate
 T. East T c sh, Whit T c sh,
 Jy 6 c, Jy 7 h, Oct 11 c, Oct 12 sh, M
 aft Dec 20 c sh
 Bentham—Feb 5, Good F, East Eve. Jy
 22, Jy 22, Oct 25 c sh
 Beyerley—*Sat.* Cattle market alt W
 c sh p, Th bef Feb 25, Holy Th, Jy 5,
 Nov 5 h c, Nov 6 h, about Nov 29 hi
 (date fixed by Mayor).
 Bingley—Stock sales every T c sh p
 1st T in Apl, and T in Oct c sh
 Bolton-by-Bowland—Ju 26 hi
 Boroughbridge—*Sat.* Stk sales every
 alternate T c sh p, Apl 27 and 28 c
 sh, M aft and W in Ju and all the
 week (Barnaby Fair) h, Ju 22 and 23
 c sh, pl, Oct 23 and 24 c sh (very large
 fair)
 Bradford—*Mon* and *Thurs.* Cattle
 markets every Th. Mar 2, Ju 17 c h
 sh, Dec 9 c h sh p, 1st M in Jan and
 Jy pl
 Buckden (Skipton)—and M in Sept,
 Oct 12 sh
 Castleton—M bef Oct 10 rams, F aft
 Oct 20 sh
 Catehall (Linton)—Nov 30 sh
 Clapham—Sept 17 la sh, Oct 2 c sh
 Cross Halls (Skipton)—Sept 24 sh
 Dacre Banks—Auct sales alt. Tu corr.
 Jan 11 c sh p
 Denholme—M aft Aug 6 pl
 Dewsbury—and W in May p, F and
 S bef 1st M in Aug pl, and W in Oct
 Doncaster—*Tues* and *Sat.* Every T
 fat stk. every S corn c produce. Fairs
 for h and c: 1st Th in Feb, Apl, Aug
 and Nov. Wool mts commence
 either on last S in May or 1st S in Ju
 and continue every S until the fair
 day (Aug 8), 1st S in Sept and Oct
 Driffield—*Thurs.* East M, Whit M,
 East 26, Sept 19 h sh
 Easingwold—*Fri.* Apl c p, Jy 6 c
 sh, Sept 26 c sh, F aft Nov 5 hi
 East Witton—May 3, Nov 20 c sh
 Egton—and T in Jan c h sh, T bef Feb
 24 c h, T bef Palm Su c, h, and T in
 Apl, T bef May 13, and every T till 9
 mts are held, and T in Aug c h, Sept
 4, T bef Oct 11 c h, Nov 5 hi, T bef
 12 23, and T in Dec c h
 Emley—1st W aft Mar 15 pl
 Farsley—Sept 4, 5, 6 pl
 Ford Inn—1st S aft Apl 11, 1st S aft
 Oct 5 c
 Giggleswick—Mar 12 c
 Goole—*Wed* and *Sat.* M aft Oct 11 hi
 Gargrave—and T in Oct c sh h, Dec 11
 and 12 calving cows and store c
 Gisburn—Cattle markets alternate M,
 East M, and 4th M aft East,
 Sept 18 and 19 c ped
 Grassington—Mar 4, Apl 24 c sh, Sept
 26 c sh
 Guisborough—*Tues.* Last T in Apl hi
 pl stall, last T in Ju w, and T in Nov
 pl hi. Stock sales every alternate T
 c sh p
 Halifax—*Sat.* Cattle markets every
 S, Ju 24 c h sh p and pl fair all week,
 1st S in Nov c h p
 Harewood—and last M in Oct c
 sh
 Hawes—*Tues.* Cattle mts and stk

sales alternate T, commencing and T
 in Jan, Whit T clo c sh, F aft and W
 in Ju c h rams, Aug 30 la, Sept 14 h,
 26 h c, T aft Oct 22 rams sh, T bef
 Nov 5 c, T bef Dec 11 c
 Heckmondwike—1st M in May c, 1st
 M in Nov c
 Hedon—*Sat.* Cattle markets alternate
 M, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 23, Nov 17 hi,
 Dec 6 c
 Hellifield—Cattle auctions every W,
 store c calving cows and dairy stk
 every Th
 Helmsley—*Fri.* Jy 16 c h sh, Oct 1
 sh, Oct 2 c, 5 sh, Nov 6 c h, May 19 c
 h sh
 Holmfirth—S bef Mar 31, 8 aft May 4,
 last S in Oct c
 Howden—*Sat.* Cattle markets alternate
 T, and M, T and W in Apl h, Th
 foll c. M T and W foll Doncaster
 races. Great horse fair, Th foll c, Nov
 24 hi. If the date falls on Fri the hi
 is held day previous
 Huddersfield—*Tues* and *Fri.* Cattle
 markets every T, Mar 31, May 14,
 Oct 4 h p, Ju 20 pl
 Hull—*Tues, Fri,* and *Sat.* Cattle
 markets every M and T c sh p, and
 T in Apl c h, Oct 11 c h pl, 22 and 23
 pl. Annual feasts: "Drypool" and
 M in Aug; "Pettery" East M and
 T. Wool sales: and T in Ju, and
 every T to the end of Jy
 Ilkley—W foll 1st W aft Sept 14 sh la
 Ingleton—Nov 17 c
 Keighley—*Wed* and *Sat.* May 8 c h,
 Nov 8 h
 Kettlewell (Skipton)—Jy 6 hi, Sept 2
 la, Oct 23 sh
 Kirkbraton—W aft Whit week pl
 Knarsborough—*Wed.* Cattle mar-
 kets every alt W c sh p com Jan 5
 Lee Gap (Dewsbury)—Aug 24 and
 Sept 17 (large horse fairs)
 Leeds—*Tues, Wed,* and *Sat.* Every
 T calving and pigs, every T and F
 corn and pig, every F c sh p. Cattle
 markets every W calving cows, fat
 and store stock. Leather fairs: 3rd
 W in Jan, 1st W in Mar, 3rd W in
 Apl, 1st W in Ju, 3rd W in Jy, 1st
 W in Sept, 3rd W in Oct, 1st W in
 Dec. Jy 10 and 11 h pl, Nov 8 and 9
 h hi pl
 Leyburn—*Fri.* c mt alternate F, and
 F in Feb, May c sh, and F in Oct
 h, day aft c, and F in Dec c sh
 Long Preston—*Mon.* Ctl mks alt M.
 Mar 11 hi, Sept 4 c, F bef and T in Oct
 great ewe fair, every Th calv c
 Malham—Jy 30 la sh, 1st Th in Aug
 sh la, Oct 15 sh rams
 Malton—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle mar-
 kets every S; stk sales every T c sh p
 calves. M to W bef Palm Su (great
 horse fair). Oct 22 and 23 c h sh, last
 3 S's in Nov hi, S's bef Whit Su, Jy
 1 and Nov 23 c sh
 Market Weighton—*Wed.* Stock sales
 alt T c sh p, May 14, Sept 25 c sh, 26 pl
 Marsden—*Wed,* Jy 10 c, Sept 23 c h sh
 Masham—*Apr.* Easter W c sh, Sept
 17 sh, 18 c
 Meltham—1st S in Apl h c, 1st S aft
 Oct 11 c sh
 Middleham—*Mon.* Mar 30 c sh
 Middleham Moor—Nov 5 sh, Nov 6 c h
 Mirfield—Last M in Apl and Oct h c
 New Mill—M bef last S in Mar and
 Oct c
 Northallerton—*Wed.* Cattle auctions
 alt T c sh p, comm and T in Jan c sh
 p, Feb 24 h c, May 14 (incl) h, May
 5 c hi, Sept 5 and 6 la, Oct 3 and 4 c
 Northworth—Sept 22 h c
 Otley—*Fri.* Cattle auctions alternate
 M & T c sh p M one week and T
 the next. Horse sales and F in mo.
 East W h c sh, and every alternate
 W until Whitsuntide c, M aft the Su
 following Aug 2 c sh pl, F bef and
 aft Nov 23 hi

Pannal—*Alt.* comm Jan 3
 Pateley Bridge—*Sat.* Cattle mkt every
 alt S comm Jan 2 c sh, S bef East Su
 c sh pl stallions, and S in Oct c sh pl
 Penistone—*Thurs.* Cattle mkt every
 Th, Th bef Feb 26, last Th in Mar, Th
 bef May 23 c, Th aft Oct 11 sh
 Pickering—*Mon.* Cattle markets
 alternate M. M aft Feb 3 c, eve of
 Palm Su h, M bef May 13 Jy 6, Sept
 25 c h sh, M aft Nov 10
 Pocklington—*Mon.* Cattle auctions
 alternate T (same week as York) Feb
 24 c h, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 7
 hi, Dec 18 c h at each fair
 Pontefract—*Sat.* Cattle markets
 alt S (same week as York), stk sales
 alt T, comm and T in Jan. S aft Jan
 14, S aft Feb 13, S bef Palm Su, May
 5, Oct 5 c, Nov 30 c
 Pateley—*Aug.* 28, 29, 30 pl
 Richmond—*Sat.* Cattle markets alt
 S aft Feb 26 stk, S bef Palm Su stk,
 1st S in Jy stk, Sept 25 stk
 Richmond Moor—Nov 3 c h sh
 Ripley—*Sat.* Aug 25 h c
 Ripon—*Thurs.* Stock sales alternate
 M from Jan 3 and alternate T from
 Jan 12. Last Th in Jan h c, May 13
 h c, May 14 sh hi, 1st Th in Ju c, day
 aft sh, 1st Th in Oct sh, 1st Th in
 Nov, Nov 23 c h
 Romakirk (Barnard Castle)—Th aft
 Brough Hill fair in Oct h c sh
 Rotherham—*Mon* and *Fri.* Cattle
 auctions every M, Whit-M h, 1st M
 in Nov hi pl, Dec 1 or M aft ch
 Santhorpe—Sales every M
 Scarborough—*Thurs* and *Sat.* May 27
 sh c, Holy Th, Nov 22 c
 Sedburgh—*Wed.* Jan 24 c, Feb 26 c
 Mar 20 c, Apl 28 c sh, 3rd W in May
 c sh, Oct 29 c rams
 Selby—*Mon.* Stock sales every M c
 sh p, East T Ju 22, every F in Ju w,
 and W in Oct c sh
 Settle—*Tues.* Cattle markets alt M
 from Ju to Nov. *Fairs:* Apl 26, Aug
 19, 1st T aft Oct 27 c sh. T bef Palm
 Su c, Whit T c
 Sheffield—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle mar-
 kets every M fat stk, every T lean
 stk and calving cows, every F also p
 and calves, Whit T and W c h, T
 and W next followin' Xmas day,
 except when Xmas day falls on T or
 W, then winter fair is held on the
 two days next following. The horse
 fair is always on the first day
 Shipley—East T, 3rd M in Oct c
 Silsden—T aft Apl 23, T aft Sept 26 c
 Skipton—*Sat.* Cattle markets and
 stk sales every M c sh p, Ju 19 genl
 ped, Aug 23 c h, Nov 23 genl ped, Dec
 6 c sh p, Dec 30 c sh p. *Fair:* Aug
 23 Slaidburn—T nearest Mar 20 c sh, 1st
 T in Oct c sh
 Slaithwaite—Cattle mks alt M comm
 Jan 3, 1st la calving cows and graz-
 ing rams
 Snaith—*Thurs.* Last Th in Apl c,
 Aug 10 c h la, Nov 15 hi, Nov 25 hi
 Stanningley—Jy 31 and a foll days pl
 Stokenley—*Sat.* Stock sales alternate
 M c sh p, 8 bef Feb 14 c, 8 bef
 Palm Su c, 8 bef Trin Su sh, 8 aft Oct
 11 c sh
 Tadcaster—*Wed.* Cattle mts alternate
 M, last W in Apl and May c h
 sh. Last W in Oct c h sh, Nov 2 hi
 Thirk—*Mon.* Stk sales every M:
 Shrove M c sh, Apl 4 and 5 c sh, May
 3 c sh, Aug 4 and 5 c sh, Oct 26 and
 29 c sh, Nov 11 hi, T aft Dec 11 c
 Thorne—*Wed.* M, T, and W aft Ju 11
 and Oct 11 c
 Thornton—M aft 1st S in Nov h c sh
 p, Tu aft Aug 6 pl
 Tickhill—*Fri.* Aug 22 c sh la, and F
 in Oct c sh
 Topcliffe—Jy 17 sh, Jy 18 c h, Oct 1 c
 Wakefield—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle

markets every W, fat stock, Jy 4 h, Jy 5 pl, Nov 11 c h, Nov 22 h
West Burton (Ayrsgarth)—Mar 20 c sh, May 6 and 7 c sh
Wetherby—Thurs. Cattle markets alt Th c sh p. Sales every M. Th bef Martinmas hi, Th on or aft Martinmas hi
Whitby—Sat. Aug 25 c sh la, Nov 11, Nov 23 hi
Whitwell—W nearest Sept 20 sh (only)

Whitgift—Jy 22 and 23 c h, Nov 15 hi
Wisbey—Oct 5 h c pl, Oct 6 pl, Nov 25 h c
Yarm—Thurs. Th bef Apl 5 c. Holy T. C. Aug 2 c sh la, Oct 18 h, Oct 29 c. Oct 20 sh (very large fairs), Oct 28 c h
York—Thurs and Sat. Cattle markets alternate Th commencing on the 2nd Th in Jan. Fat st'k sales T, M, W and S p, Th bef Palm S, Whit M,

Ju 10, Aug 12, Nov 14 h, Nov 24 c h, last whole week bef Xmas day great h fair, Th bef Old Candlemas day. Line fairs: 8 bef Old Candlemas day, 8 bef Old Leir day, Whit M, Old St. Peter's day, Old Lammas Day, 8 bef Old Michaelmas, 8 bef Old Martinmas, 8 bef Xmas day. Leather fairs: 1st W in Mar, Jy, Sept and Dec. Auction sales on fair days, and special sales of sheep in Sept and Oct

PRINCIPAL FAIRS IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND WALES.

SCOTLAND.

MANY of the principal Fairs in Scotland have lapsed, and those that are still held have declined in a great measure in recent years, so much so in fact, that in a few more years we may expect to see them become defunct. This decadence is in consequence of the rapid growth of the Auction-mart system, which affords sellers and buyers certain facilities and advantages which formerly, under the old system, did not exist. Our object is to furnish such information as may be useful, particularly to English buyers who intend visiting Scotland for the purpose of purchasing the native cattle or sheep.

WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.—Important special sales are held in May, June, Sept., Oct. and Nov., at Stirling, Oban, Perth, Inverness, and Fort William.

FAIRS.—Falkirk Trysts (Larbert Station), and Tues. in Aug.; and Tues. and day before in Sept. and Oct. Doune Tryst (Doune Station, near Stirling). First Wed. in Nov. and day before; 4th Wed. and day before in Nov. All the best cattle are sold on the first day at each of these fairs.

ABERDEEN POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.—The best quality of this remarkable beef producing breed of cattle is very much in private breeder's hands, and although some excellent stores can be bought in the Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire Auction marts in the Spring and Autumn, it is from the breeders that most English buyers draw their supplies.

GALLOWAY POLLED CATTLE.—Castle Douglas and Lockerbie are the only Auction marts in Scotland where large sales of this class of cattle are held in the Spring and Autumn. Very large sales of pure-bred Galloway, and cross-bred (Blue Grey) cattle are also held on the Border, at the Carlisle Auction marts in the Spring and Autumn.

BLACK-FACE (HORNED) SHEEP.—Practically, all the fairs where this class of sheep was formerly sold are now defunct, except, perhaps, Grantown in the Spring, where young sheep and lambing ewes are sold. For high-class quality, Lanark is the premier mart, and very large sales of young sheep are held in the Spring; for lambs in Aug. and Sept.; and for cast ewes in Oct. Lockerbie, Peebles, Stirling, Perth and Inverness, Ayr, and Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Ayr, marts where large numbers of black-face sheep are sold during the Spring and Autumn.

CHEVIOT SHEEP.—Special sales are held, principally in the Autumn, for this class of sheep at Hawick, Newcastle, and on the Border at Rothbury and Bellingham.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND CHEVIOT SHEEP

(which are generally a larger kind than the Border sheep), are sold in large numbers in the Autumn at the Perth and Inverness marts.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP (Border, Leicester and Black-face) are mostly sold as lambs in Aug. and Sept. at all the South of Scotland marts, perhaps the best quality class being at Carlisle Auction marts at the fairs, Aug. 26 and Sept. 19. A good class of Cross-bred lambs, mostly by a Wensleydale (Yorkshire) ram out of a Black-face ewe, can be obtained at the Castle Douglas and Ayr marts. Three-quarter and Half-bred (Border, Leicester and Cheviot) lambs are sold in July and Aug. at St. Boswells; also at Hawick, Peebles, Rothbury, Newcastle and Lockerbie marts.

KELSO GREAT RAM SALES, and Fri. in Sept.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.—These horses are sold in great numbers at all the South of Scotland fairs, and although cattle and sheep have gone into the Auction marts, the supply of horses at the fairs shows no appreciable falling off. The principal fairs are: Dumfries, Tues. and Wed. after Castle Douglas (Candlemas fair) in Feb.; Wed. before May 26; Sept. 24 and 25, if Tues. and Wed., if not, Tues. and Wed. after; Wed. before Nov. 22. Castle Douglas: Feb. 11 if Mon., if not, Mon. after (Candlemas fair); Sept. 23 if Mon., if not, Mon. after; Mon. before Nov. 22. Glasgow: 2nd and 4th Wed. in Jan.; every Wed. in Feb. and March; 1st and Wed. in April; 1st Wed. in May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. and Dec. Rutherglen: Fri. after May 4; Tues. after June 4; Fri. after July 25; Fri. after Aug. 25; Wed. before 1st Fri. in Nov. Edinburgh: Tues. and Wed. after and Mon. (Hallow fair); and Wed. after Hallow Fair (Big Wed.). St. Boswells: July 18. Falkirk Trysts: 2nd and 4th Wed. in Jan. Clydesdale horses are also sold at the Ayr, Lanark, Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth Auction marts, also at the Border fairs held at Longtown (Cumb.), Carlisle, Staghawbank, Newcastle, Wigton (Cumb.) and Cockermouth, dates of which are shown in the English List.

IRELAND.

PRINCIPAL HORSEFAIRS.—Armagh (co. Armagh), 1st Thurs. in each month. Athlone (co. Roscommon), 3rd Mon. in Jan. and March. Ballinascloe (co. Galway), 1st Tues. in Oct. and four following days. Ballintubber (co. Roscommon), Aug. 25. Ballibay (co. Monaghan), 3rd Sat. in each month. Ballyboghna (co. Meath), Sept. 26. Banagher (Kings Co.), Sept. 15. Cahirmee (co. Cork), July 12 and 13. Clones (co. Monaghan), last Thurs. in each month. Drogheda (co.

Louth) and Wed. in each month. Dundalk (co. Louth), 3rd Wed. in each month. Freuchfurs (co. Kildare), July 26. Limerick (co. Limerick), Jan. 24 and 25, April 25 and 26, July 25 and 26, Oct. 24 and 25. Loughrea (co. Galway), Feb. 11, May 25. Moy (co. Tyrone), 1st Fri. in each month. Mullingar (co. Westmeath), April 5, Aug. 29, Sept. 26. Rathsalagh (co. Wicklow), Sept. 5. Spencil Hill (co. Clare), June 23. Thurles (co. Tipperary), 1st Tues. in each month. Wicklow (co. Wicklow), Aug. 12.

WALES.

PRINCIPAL HORSEFAIRS.—Hay (Brecon), 1st Thurs. in March. Aberystwith, 1st Mon. in every month and day before Lampeter May Fair. Abergelle, 3rd Wed. in May, Aug., and Oct. Criccieth, May 23, Sept. 25, Oct. 22. Lampeter, May 8, if 9th is Sun. held day before. Pwllheli, May 1 and 22, Sept. 24. Capel St. Silin, Feb. 7 (Ponies). Carnwroth, Sept. 23. Menai Bridge, Fri. after the 1st Tues. in Sept., Oct. 24. Llangefti, Thurs. after the 1st Tues. in Sept., and Thurs. after; Thurs. after the 1st Tues. in Oct., and Thurs. after, subject to alteration by the County Council. Knighton, Fri. after March 3rd, 3rd Thurs. in April, May 17, Thurs. after July 10, Aug. 18, Sept. 14, Oct. 2. Talgarth, April 18, and Tues. in May, and May 31, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 23, Oct. 13, Nov. 2. Welshpool, 1st Mon. in March, April, May, Sept. Oct. and Nov. Machynlleth, 1st Wed. in March, May 16, Sept. 18, Oct. 23, Nov. 26. Brecon, 1st Tues. in March, May, July, Sept., Oct. and Nov. Abergavenny, 3rd Tues. in March, May 14, 3rd Tues. in June, Sept. 25, Nov. 19. Carmarthen, March 15, April 9, 25, June 3, July 10, Aug. 22, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, Nov. 14. Denbigh, 2nd and Tues. in March, April, May, July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. Newbridge-on-Wye, 3rd Thurs. in March, May 17, Oct. 17, Nov. 11. Tregaron, March 26, Whit. Tues. Wrexham, Great Horse Sales Quarterly. Mothvey (Myddfai), May 18. Newtown (Mont.), last Tues. in March and May, Tues. after last Mon. in July. Builth, July 17, Oct. 26. Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant, July 23 and 24 (Ponies). Haverfordwest, 2nd Tues. in Aug., 3rd Tues. in Sept. and Oct., 2nd Tues. in Nov. Narberth day after Haverfordwest in Aug. Sept. in Oct., and Nov. Corwen, 3rd Tues. in Sept. and Oct. Llanelwr, Sept. 17, Oct. 25. Neath, and Thurs. in Sept., last Wed. in Oct., 1st and 2nd Wed. after Nov. 12. Rhayader, Sept. 26, Oct. 14. Waen (Merthyr), Sept. 3 (Ponies). Four Crosses (Carnarvonshire), Oct. 21. Llanberris (Conway), Ponies. Penybont, Oct. 16.

	No. of Days.	No. of Days.	No. of Days.	No. of Days.	No. of Days.
MARCH.					
21 Lincoln Spring M.	3	21 Harpenden	1	18 Leicester Sum. M.	2
24 Liverpool Spr. M.	3	24 Epsom Sum. M.	4	20 Liverpool July M.	2
28 Derby Spring M.	2	28 Windsor	2	22 Windsor	2
30 Northampton Sp. M.	2	30 Hurst Park	2	26 Goodwood	4
31 Croxton Park	1	30 Redcar 1st Summer	2	30 Alexandra Park	1
		30 Wolverhampton ..	2		
APRIL.				AUGUST.	
1 Leicester Spring M.	2			1 Birmingham Au. M.	2
4 Nottingham Spr. M.	2	JUNE.		1 Hurst Park	1
9 Alexandra Park ..	1	1 Manchester	4	1 Ripon Aug. M.	2
11 Newcastle Spring ..	2	4 Kempton Pk. June	1	2 Brighton	3
11 Kempton Park	2	6 Brighton	2	5 Lewes Summer M.	2
11 Birmingham Easter	2	8 Lingfield Spring M.	2	5 Lincoln	2
13 Newmarket Craven	2	8 Beverley	2	9 Kempton Pk. and S.	2
14 Catterick Bridge ..	2	10 Lewes	2	9 Redcar and Summer	2
16 Windsor Spring M.	1	14 Ascot	4	11 Paisley	1
19 Epsom Spring M.	2	18 Alexandra Park ..	1	11 Windsor Aug. M.	2
21 Sandown Pk. Sp.	2	21 Newcastle Sum. M.	3	13 Alexandra Park ..	1
21 Pontefract Sp. M.	2	21 Windsor June M.	1	25 Wolverh'mpt'n Aug.	2
25 Warwick	2	22 Gatwick Summer ..	2	25 Stockton	2
26 Newmarket 1st Sp.	4	24 Sandown Pk. 1st Sm.	2	27 Folkestone	2
27 Carlisle Spring M.	1	27 Birmingham	4	19 Nottingham Aug. M.	2
30 Hurst Park	1	28 Carlisle July M.	2	23 York Aug. M.	3
		30 Worcester	2	26 Hurst Pk. Aug. M.	2
				30 Derby Summer M.	3
MAY.		JULY.		SEPTEMBER.	
3 Chester	3	2 Hurst Park	1	2 Sandown Pk. Sept.	2
6 Kempton Pk. Jubil.	2	4 Nottingham	2	2 Hamilton Park	4
9 Ripon Spring M.	2	5 Bibury Club	1	2 Doncaster Sept. M.	4
10 Newmarket and Sp.	3	6 Stockbridge	2	10 Kempton Park	1
11 Thirsk	2	7 Pontefract Sum. M.	2	10 Warwick	2
13 Gatwick Spring M.	2	8 Lingfield Sum. M.	2	14 Western M., Ayr ..	3
13 Newton	2	8 Newmarket and July	3	14 Yarmouth	2
17 York Spring M.	2	12 Newton (Haydk. Pk.)	2	16 Lingfield	2
17 Bath	2	12 Sandown Eclipse ..	2	19 Birmingham	1
18 Hamilton Park Sp.	2	15 Hamilton Park	2		
19 Doncaster Spring ..	2			NOVEMBER.	
19 Salisbury	2			2 Northampton Aut.	2

Winners of Races, 1888—1897.

DERBY.*—1½ miles.

- 1888 Duke of Portland's Ayrshire (F. Barrett), 1; Mr. Vynner's Crowberry (J. Osborne), 2; Mr Rose's Van Dieman's Land (J. Watts), 3.
- 1889 Duke of Portland's Donovan (T. Loates), 1; Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel (G. Barrett), 2; Mr. D. Baird's El Dorado (T. Cannon), 3.
- 1890 Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin (J. Watts), 1; Baron de Rothschild's Le Nord (F. Barrett), 2; Duke of Westminster's Orwell (G. Barrett), 3.
- 1891 Sir F. Johnstone's Common (G. Barrett), 1; M. E. Blanc's Gouverneur (J. Woodburn), 2; Sir J. Duke's Martenhurst (J. Fagan), 3.
- 1892 Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo (Allsopp), 1; Baron de Hirsch's La Flèche (G. Barrett), 2; M. C. Blanc's Bucentaure (Chesterman), 3.
- 1893 Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass (T. Loates), 1; Mr. Rose's Ravensbury (H. Barker), 2; Duke of Portland's Raeburn (J. Watts), 3.
- 1894 Lord Rosebery's Ladas (J. Watts), 1; Lord Alington's Matchbox (M. Cannon), 2; Mr. T. Cannon's Reminder (G. Chaloner), 3.
- 1895 Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto (S. Loates), 1; Mr. T. Cannon's Curzon (h-b) (G. Chaloner), 2; Mr. J. B. Maple's Kirkconnel (W. Bradford), 3.
- 1896 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Persimmon (J. Watts), 1; Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin (T. Loates), 2; Mr. H. E. Beddington's Earwig (F. Allsopp), 3.
- 1897 Mr. J. Gubbins's Galtee More (C. Wood), 1; Lord Rosebery's Velasquez (J. Watts), 2; Sir S. Scott's History (M. Cannon), 3.

	ECLIPSE STAKES OF £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1½ miles).	OAKS. 1½ miles.	ST. LEGER.† sm. 6f. 13yds.	2,000 GUINEAS. sm. 11yds.	1,000 GUINEAS. sm. 11yds.
1888	Duke of Westminster's Orbit, 37 rest 12lb (13)	Seabreeze (ar	Seabreeze	Ayrshire	Briar-root
1889	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, 47 rest 16lb (6)	L'Abbes.deJou	Donovan	Enthusiast	Minthe
1890	Did not fill	Memoir	Memoir	Surefoot	Semolina
1891	Mr. A. Merry's Surefoot, 47 rest 16lb (6)	Mimi	Common	Common	Mimi
1892	Duke of Westminster's Orme, 37 rest 17lb (7)	La Flèche	La Flèche	Bonavista	La Flèche
1893	Duke of Westminster's Orme, 47 rest 16lb (6)	Mrs Butterwick	Isinglass	Isinglass	Si Fleuse
1894	Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass, 47 rest 16lb (7)	Amiable	Throtle	Ladas	Amiable
1895	Mr. Shickler's Le Justicier, 37 rest 17lb (8)	La Sagesse	Sir Visto	Kirkconnel	Galeottia
1896	Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, 37 rest 16lb (4)	C't'by Pilgrim	Persimmon	St. Frusquin ..	Thais
1897	H. R. H. P. of Wales's Persimmon, 47 rest 16lb (5)	Limasol	Galtee More ..	Galtee More ..	Chelandy

* 1886—Gladiator, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1866—second received 300 sovs. and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; 1878—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,000—£5,000 to the winner, £500 to the nominator of the same, £300 to the second, and £200 to the third horse.

† 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.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	QUEEN'S VASE. 2 miles.
1884	St. Simon 37 7st 5lb	St. Simon 37 8st	Louis d'Or, aged, 9st	St. Gatien 37 8st 4lb
1885	St. Gatien 37 9st	Althorp 37 7st 7lb	Hambledon 37 7st 6lb	Thebas, aged, 8st 13lb
1886	Althorp 47 9st	The Bard 37 7st 7lb (w.o.)	The Bard 37 8st 4lb	Bird of Freedom 47 9st
1887	Bird of Freedom 37 9st 4lb	St. Daville 37 7st 7lb	Carlton 47 8st 10lb	Quilp 37 7st 8lb
1888	Timothy 47 9st	Rada 37 7st 4lb	Grafton 37 7st 6lb	Exmoor 57 9st 4lb
1889	Trayles 47 9st	Trayles 47 9st 10lb	Claymore 57 9st	Morglay 37 7st
1890	Gold 47 9st	Philomel 57 8st 13lb	Tyrant 47 9st	Tyrant 57 9st 4lb
1891	Morton 47 9st	Gonsalvo 47 9st 6lb	Queen's Birthday 47 9st 4lb	Mons Mes 37 6st 10lb
1892	Buccaneer 47 9st	Martagon 57 9st 10lb	Chesterfield 47 9st 4lb	Martagon 57 9st 4lb
1893	Mardion 37 7st 7lb	Barnecide, a., 8st 6lb	Prisoner 37 8st 6lb	Convent 37 7st 3lb
1894	La Flèche 57 9st 12lb	Kilsallaghan 47 8st 4lb	Sweet Duchess 37 8st 12lb	Quessum 47 9st
1895	Isinglass 57 9st 4lb	Floralist II, 47 9st 6lb	Kilsallaghan 57 10st 12lb	Floralist II, 47 9st 5lb
1896	Leve Wisely 37 7st 7lb	Ct. Schomburg 47 8st 4lb (w.o.)	Leodania 67 9st 6lb	Pride 47 9st 6lb
1897	Perseimion 47 9st	Cnt. Schomburg 57 8st 10lb	Winkfield's Pride 47 9st 4lb	Count Schomburg 57 9st 4lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT), 3 miles.	CHESTER CUP. 2½ miles.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT). New mile (7sur. 166yds.).	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C.
1884	Cerrie Roy 67 9st 3lb	Havock 67 7st 10lb	Acoustic 47 6st 6lb	Sweetbread 57 9st 3lb
1885	St. Gatien 47 9st 5lb	Merry Prince 57 7st 3lb	Eastern Emperor 47 6st 4lb	Dalmeny 57 6st 13lb
1886	Blue Grass 67 9st 7lb	Eastern Emperor 57 8st 4lb	Despair, aged, 7st 13lb	Crafton 47 7st 12lb
1887	Eurasian 57 9st 6lb	Carlton 47 7st 12lb	Gay Hermit 47 7st 13lb	Upset 47 6st 4lb
1888	Timothy 47 9st 5lb	Kinsky, aged, 8st 10lb	Shillelagh 37 6st 5lb	Tib 57 6st 7lb
1889	Trayles 47 9st 5lb	Millstream 67 7st 4lb	Whitelegs 47 6st 6lb	Dog Rose 67 7st 10lb
1890	Wetherton 57 8st 6lb	Tyrant 57 7st	Morton 37 7st 9lb	Maryl 37 6st 6lb
1891	Gonsalvo 47 9st	Vasistas 47 8st 3lb	Laureate II, 47 7st 10lb	Unicorn 37 6st 4lb
1892	Blue Green 57 9st 6lb	Dare Devil 47 7st 8lb	Suspender 37 7st 10lb	Marvel 57 8st 8lb
1893	Bushy Park 47 9st	Dare Devil 57 8st 12lb	Amandier 57 7st 3lb	Medora 37 6st 10lb
1894	Aborigine 47 9st	Quessum 47 8st	Victor Wild 47 7st 7lb	Garngway 47 8st 7lb
1895	Ravensbury 57 9st 12lb	Kilsallaghan 57 7st 6lb	Clorane 47 8st 12lb	Wise Virgin 37 6st 6lb
1896	Pride 47 9st	The Rush 47 8st 5lb	Quarrel 57 7st 12lb	Chasseur 47 8st 3lb
1897	St. Bris 47 9st	Cnt. Schomburg 57 8st 10lb	Knt. of the Thistle 47 7st 6lb	Amphora 47 8st 8lb

	OSEREWITON. 2 miles 2fur. 33yds.	CAMBRIDGESH. 2 mile & distance. A.F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 2 mile 7fur.	LINGOLNHS. HDOP. 2 mile.
1884	St. Gatien 37 8st 10lb	Florence 47 9st 12lb	Duc de Castrics' Little Duck	Tonans 67 8st 4lb
1885	Plaisanterie 37 7st 8lb	Plaisanterie 37 8st 10lb	Mr. Brodrick-Cloete's Paradox	Bendigo 57 8st 5lb
1886	Stene Clink 47 7st 6lb	Sailor Prince 67 7st 7lb	Mr. R. C. Vyner's Minting	Fulmen 67 7st 13lb
1887	Humewood 37 7st 11lb	Gloriation 37 7st 6lb	M. P. Aumont's Ténébreuse	Oberon 47 7st 8lb
1888	Ténébreuse 47 8st 12lb	Veracity 47 7st 4lb	M. P. Donon's Stuart	Veracity 47 6st 10lb
1889	Primrose Day 47 6st 12lb	Laureate 37 7st 9lb	M. H. Delamarre's Vasistas	Wise Man 47 7st 8lb
1890	Rheon 57 9st 4lb	Alcanto 37 7st 10lb	Baron Schickler's Fitz-Royal	Rejected 67 8st 12lb
1891	Ragimunde 37 6st 10lb	Comedy 37 7st 3lb	M. E. Blanc's Clamart	Lord George 57 8st
1892	Burnaby 57 6st 12lb	La Flèche 37 8st 10lb	M. E. Blanc's Ruell	Clarence 37 6st 8lb
1893	Red Eyes 47 7st 10lb	Molly Morgan 47 6st 7lb	M. Webb's Ragotay	Wolf's Crag 37 6st 7lb
1894	Cyrria 37 6st 5lb	Indian Queen 37 6st 10lb	Bn. Schickler's Dolma-Baghtché	Le Nicham 47 8st 7lb
1895	Childwick 47 7st 6lb	Maroo 37 7st 9lb	M. E. Blanc's André	Euclid 67 7st 12lb
1896	Rockdove 47 8st 10lb	W'k'rd'n Pride 37 6st 10lb	M. E. Blanc's Arreau	Clorane 57 9st 4lb
1897	St. Bris 37 6st 6lb	Comfrey 37 7st 4lb	M. J. Arnaud's Doge	Winkfield's Pride 47 8st 9lb

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 86yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 2½ miles.	NORTHUMB. PLATE. 2 miles.	L'POOL AUTUMN CUP. 2 mile 3fur.
1884	Veluptary 67 10st 5lb	Quicklime 57 7st 5lb	Lawminster 67 7st 13lb	Thebas 67 9st 4lb
1885	Roquefort 67 11st	Bird of Freedom 37 8st 4lb	Blue Grass 57 7st 13lb	Kilcreene 37 6st 12lb
1886	Old Joe, aged, 10st 5lb	Royal Hampton 47 8st 4lb	Stene Clink 47 7st 8lb	Maiton 47 9st 3lb
1887	Gamecock, aged, 11st	Merry Duchess 57 7st 5lb	Exmoor 47 8st 12lb	St. Mirin 47 8st 12lb
1888	Playfair, aged, 10st 7lb	Fullerton 57 8st 4lb	Matin Bell 47 6st 10lb	Lady Rosebery 37 5st 12lb
1889	Frigate, aged, 11st 4lb	Goldseeker 47 8st	Drizzle 57 6st 10lb	Philomel 47 7st 12lb
1890	Ilex 67 10st 5lb	Rève d'Or 67 7st 13lb	Houndstich 47 7st 12lb	Lady Rosebery 57 7st 8lb
1891	Come Away, aged, 11st 12lb	Nunthorpe 57 8st 4lb	Queen's Birthday 47 9st	Made. d'Albany, 47 6st 6lb
1892	Father O'Flynn, a., 10st 5lb	Buccaneer 47 7st 10lb	Newcourt 47 7st 3lb	Windgang, 37 8st 4lb
1893	Cloister, a., 11st 7lb	King Charles 47 6st 6lb	Seaton Delaval 47 7st 5lb	La Flèche 47 9st 6lb
1894	Why Not, aged, 11st 12lb	Grey Leg 37 7st	Newcourt 67 8st 6lb	Son of a Gun 47 8st 4
1895	W'd'm fr. B'neo, a., 10st 12lb	Reminder 47 8st 12lb	The Docker 47 7st 6lb	The Rush 37 6st 12lb
1896	The Soarer, aged, 9st 13lb	Worcester 67 8st 12lb	Dare Devil, aged, 8st 7lb	Cnt. Schomburg 47 7st 12lb
1897	Manifesto, aged, 11st 3lb	Balsamo 47 7st 4lb	Bradwardine 47 8st 5lb	Chiselhampton, 47 8st 12lb

	JUBILEE HANDICAP (KEMPTON PARK). 2 mile.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 136 yds.	MIDDLE PARK PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 f. of R.M.
1887	Bendigo, a., 9st 7lb (28)	Friar's Balsam 8st 10lb (7)	Friar's Balsam 9st 3lb (5)	Friar's Balsam 9st 5lb (3)
1888	Minting, 67 10st (29)	Donovan 9st 3lb (8)	Donovan 9st 3lb (14)	Donovan 9st 5lb (5)
1889	Amphion 37 7st 12lb (27)	Surefoot 9st 3lb (10)	Signorina 9st (9)	Le Nord 8st 13lb (8)
1890	The Imp 37 6st 12lb (26)	Orrieto 8st 10lb (9)	Gouverneur 9st (9)	Corstorphine 8st 6lb (5)
1891	Nunthorpe 57 9st (29)	Goldfinch 8st 10lb (10)	Orme 9st 3lb (10)	Orme 9st 3lb (3)
1892	Euclid 37 7st 4lb (12)	Isinglass 8st 10lb (10)	Isinglass (14)	Meddler 9st 4lb (4)
1893	Orrieto 57 9st 4lb (12)	Wedding Bell 8st 7lb (14)	Ladas 9st 4lb (9)	Matchbox 9st 4lb (5)
1894	Avington 47 8st 12lb (20)	Kissing Cup 8st 7lb (14)	Speedwell 8st 10lb (10)	Raconteur 8st 12lb (5)
1895	Victor Wild 57 8st 4lb (18)	Roquebrune 8st 7lb (12)	St. Frusquin 8st 2lb (12)	St. Frusquin 9st 5lb (5)
1896	Victor Wild 67 9st 7lb (15)	Velasquez 8st 10lb (10)	Galtee More 9st (5)	Veauvian 8st 9lb (5)
1897	Clwyd 67 7st 5lb (14)	Florio Rubattino 8st 10lb (6)	Dieudonne 9st 3lb (14)	Hawthick 8st 9lb (6)

• After a dead heat with St. Michael, 47 9st 6lb.

HENLEY REGATTA. GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

	M. S.
1886 *Cambridge, Trin. Hall.	6 53
1887 *Cambridge, Trin. Hall.	6 59
1888 *Thames R. C.	7 4
1889 *Thames R. C.	7 4
1890 *London R. C.	7 4
1891 *Leander C.	6 51
1892 *Leander C.	6 51
1893 *Leander C.	7 23
1894 *Leander C.	7 23
1895 *Cambridge, Trin. Hall.	7 30
1896 *Leander C.	7 43
1897 *New College, Oxford	6 51

† Cornell U.S., defeated.
‡ Yale, U.S., defeated.

HENLEY REGATTA. DIAMOND SCULLS.

	M. S.
1886 W. S. Urwin, O.U.B.C.	9 22
1886 *F. I. Pitman, O.U.B.C.	9 5
1887 *J. C. Gardner, O.U.B.C.	9 5
1888 *G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	8 36
1889 *G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	8 56
1890 *G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	8 57
1891 *V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	w.o.
1892 *J. K. Ooms, Neptunus R.O., Amsterdam	10 91
1893 *G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	9 22
1894 *Guy Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	9 22
1895 *Hon. R. Guinness, Leam.	9 22
1896 *Hon. R. Guinness, Leam.	9 25
1897 *E. H. Ten Byck, U.S.A.	8 35

* New course, finishing at the Point.

WINGFIELD SCULLS. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

	M. S.
1866 E. B. Michell, O.U.B.C.	27 25
1867 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	27 25
1868 W. Stout, L.R.C.	26 23
1869 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—
1870 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—
1871 W. Fawcus, Tynemouth.	26 13
1872 C. C. Knollys, O.U.B.C.	26 30
1873 A. C. Dicker, O.U.B.C.	24 40
1874 A. C. Dicker, O.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 24
1878 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 24
1879 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 24
1880 Alex. Payne, Molesey	24 2
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	25 13
1882 Alex. Payne, Molesey	27 40
1883 J. Lowndes, Derby	w.o.
1884 W. S. Urwin, O.U.B.C.	24 22
1885 W. S. Urwin, O.U.B.C.	25 0
1886 F. J. Pitman, O.U.B.C.	24 22
1887 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	25 23
1888 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	23 36
1889 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	26 20
1890 J. C. Gardner, O.U.B.C.	26 20
1891 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	w.o.
1892 V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	23 40
1893 G. E. B. Kennedy, Kingstn.	24 56
1894 V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	23 30
1895 V. Nickalls, L.R.C.	25 6
1896 Hon. R. Guinness, T.R.C.	24 11
1897 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	23 53

CYCLISTS UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	M.	H. M. S.
1894 C. J. Petersen (Dane C.C.)	0	3 0
J. Green (Northumberland)	0	11 4
J. Green (Northumberland)	1	24
J. Green (Northumberland)	1	56 45
J. Bowley (Stanley C.C.)	0	3 59
J. Bowley (Stanley C.C.)	0	27 44
A. J. Watson (Polytechnic)	0	2 28
A. J. Watson (Polytechnic)	0	24 37
E. Scott (Dearn C. C.)	2	0 12
G. Gatehouse (Chichester) T.	0	4 44
A. F. Halsey (N. Road C. C.) T.	0	25 48
A. Macferson (Blackpool) A.	0	0 33
P. W. Brown (Polytech.) A.	0	0 23
M. Djakoff (Catford C. O. J.) A.	0	14 56
M. Djakoff (Catford C. O. J.) A.	2	5 15
W. H. Bardalay (Polytech.) A.	1	57 28
J. Green (Newcastle), P.	0	0 33
C. F. Barden (Putney), P.	0	0 30
J. Green (Newcastle), P.	0	15 19
J. A. Metcalf (Cardiff H.) A.	0	0 33
T. Summersgill (Leeds) A.	0	5 52
E. H. Amsworth (Ang. Ir.) A.	0	17 42
W. P. Fawcett (Leeds) A.	2	3 42
J. A. Cherry (Catford) A.	1	53 45
F. W. Chinn (Midlands) P.	0	0 33
F. W. Chinn (Midlands) P.	0	4 24
C. F. Barden (Putney) P.	0	14 31

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1884	Drawn; rain 2d day.
1885	Harrow won by 3 wickets.
1886	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1887	Eton won by 5 wickets.
1888	Harrow won by 126 runs.
1889	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1890	Drawn; rain 1st day.
1891	Harrow won by 7 wickets.
1892	Harrow won by 64 runs.
1893	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1894	Drawn; rain 1st day.
1895	Drawn.
1896	Drawn.
1897	Drawn.

DOGGETT'S COAT & BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1884	C. Phelps, Putney.
1885	G. Mackinney, Richmond.
1886	H. Cole, Deptford.
1887	W. G. East, Isleworth.
1888	C. R. Harding, Chelsea.
1889	G. M. Green, Barnes.
1890	J. T. G. Sansom, Kew.
1891	W. A. Barry, Victoria Docks.
1892	G. Webb, Gravesend.
1893	J. Harding, jun., Chelsea.
1894	F. Pearce, Hammersmith.
1895	J. H. Gibson, Putney.
1896	R. J. Carter, Greenwich.
1897	T. Bullman, Shadwell.

AQUATLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1882	Hanlan beat Trickett.
1883	Hanlan beat Kennedy.
1884	Hanlan beat Wallace Ross.
1884	Hanlan beat Cook.
1884	W. Beach beat Hanlan.
1885	W. Beach beat Hanlan.
1885	W. Beach & Neil Matterson.
1886	W. Beach beat J. Gaudaur.
1886	W. Beach & Wallace Ross.
1887	W. Beach beat Hanlan.
1888	P. Kemp beat T. Clifford.
1888	P. Kemp & Hanlan (twice).
1888	H. Searle beat Kemp.
1889	H. Searle & W. O'Connor.
1890	P. Kemp & Neil Matterson.
1891	J. Stanbury & J. McLean.
1892	J. Stanbury & J. Sullivan.
1896	J. Stanbury & C. R. Harding.
1896	J. Gaudaur & J. Stanbury.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1890, 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.

* Searle died in December, 1889, and O'Connor in 1892. O. B. Harding is the reputed champion of England.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1871	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.
1871	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1872	W. Cook & J. Bennett.
1873	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr. beat Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr. beat Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr. beat Cook.
1880	J. Bennett beat W. Cook.
1883*	J. Bennett beat T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr. beat Cook.
1885†	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.

Cook died in 1893.
* Bennett resigned.
† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—125. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, with the exception of the first, 1,000 up. No match since 1885.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1893	..... J. Pim (G).
1894	..... Miss L. Dod (L).
1894	..... J. Pim (G).
1895	..... Mrs. Hillyard (L).
1895	..... W. Baddeley (G).
1896	..... Miss C. Cooper (L).
1896	..... H. S. Mahony (G).
1897	..... Miss C. Cooper (L).
1897	..... E. F. Doherty (G).
1897	..... Mrs. Hillyard (L).

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1889	No match.
1890	England..... 1-0-0
1891	Scotland..... 3-0-0
1892	England..... 1-0-0
1893	Scotland..... 2-0-0
1894	Scotland..... 0-2-0
1895	Scotland..... 1-1-0
1896	Scotland..... 1-2-0
1897	England..... 2-1-0

g. t. g. t.

Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Lancashire.
Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.
Kent.

ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
Scotland..... 3-0-2	Preston Nth. End & Whampn. Wandra. 3-0.
Drawn..... 1-0-1	Blackburn Rovers & Sheffield Wednesday 0-1.
England..... 2-1-0	Blackburn Rovers & Notts 3-1.
England..... 4-0-1	West Bromwich Albion & Aston Villa 3-0.
England..... 5-0-2	Wolverhampton Wanderers & Everton 1-0.
Drawn..... 2-0-2	Notts County & Bolton Wanderers 4-1.
England..... 3-0-0	Aston Villa & West Bromwich Albion 1-0.
Scotland..... 2-0-1	Sheff. Wednesday & Whampn. Wandra. 2-1.
Scotland..... 2-0-1	Aston Villa & Everton 3-2.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year.	Time.
100	J. Owen ⁸	1890	H. M. S.
	R. J. Wefers ⁸	1895	0 0 9½
120	W. P. Phillips	1882	0 0 11½
	C. Bradley	1894	
150	C. J. B. Monypenny	1889	0 0 14½
	C. G. Wood	1882	
200	E. H. Pelling	1889	0 0 19½
220	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1896	0 0 21½
250	E. H. Pelling	1888	0 0 24½
300	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1896	0 0 30½
440	E. C. Bredin	1895	0 0 48½
	H. C. L. Tindall	1889	
500	T. E. Burke ⁸	1897	0 0 57½
600	T. E. Burke ⁸	1896	0 1 11
880	C. J. Kilpatrick ⁸	1895	0 1 53½
1,000	L. E. Myers ⁸	1881	0 2 13
1,320	W. G. George	1882	0 3 8½
Mis	F. E. Bacon	1895	0 4 47
	W. G. George	1884	0 9 17½
	S. Thomas	1893	0 14 24
	C. E. Willers	1893	0 19 33½
	S. Thomas	1892	0 24 53½
	W. G. George	1884	0 51 20
	G. Crossland	1894	1 51 54
	J. A. Squires	1885	3 17 36½
	G. A. Dunning	1879	4 50 12
	J. E. Dixon	1885	6 18 26½
100	J. Saunders ⁸	1882	17 36 14

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year.	Time.
H. M. Johnson ¹⁸	1886	H. M. S.
H. Gent ¹	1887	0 0 11½
C. Westhall ¹	1851	0 0 15
G. Seward ¹	1847	0 0 19½
H. Hutchens ¹	1885	0 0 21½
H. Hutchens ¹⁰	1888	0 0 25½
H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 20
R. Buttery	1873	0 0 48½
G. Walsh	1872	0 1 0½
J. Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
F. Hewitt ⁷	1871	0 1 53½
W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
W. Richards	1866	0 3 7
W. G. George ²	1886	0 4 12½
W. Lang	1863	0 9 11½
P. Cannon	1888	0 14 24½
P. Cannon	1888	0 19 25½
J. White	1863	0 24 40
W. Cummings	1885	0 51 6½
J. E. Warburton	1880	1 56 38
G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4½
C. Rowell ²	1882	13 26 30

BILLIARDS.

Best "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by J. Roberts, jun., 1894, and 1,467* by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Longest run of successive nursery cannons 195, by H. W. Stevenson, 1896. Longest run of successive losing red hazards 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1888. Highest break on a championship table 165, by W. Cook, 1880. Fastest 1,000 up game all in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, jun., 1894, 59½ min. Mr. S. S. Christey is the Amateur Champion (spot-in), and S. Fry spot-barred.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour 11 m. 24½ yds., by F. E. Bacon, June 19, 1897, at Rochdale, while J. Bailey (1881) ran 35½ m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—W. G. George ran 11 m. 93½ yds. in 1 hour, July 28, 1884; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 50 miles and a half in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff in America, 1894, ran 1 mile in 4 m. 15 sec., but not in an open competition.

WALKING (AMATEURS).*

Mis.	Name.	Year.	Time.
1	W. J. Sturgess	1896	H. M. S.
2	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 6 33½
3	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 13 24½
4	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 28 24½
5	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 36 27
8	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 58 56
10	W. J. Sturgess	1896	1 17 38½
20	T. Griffiths	1870	2 47 52
50	A. W. Sinclair	1879	8 25 52½
100	A. W. Sinclair	1881	19 41 50

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year.	Time.
W. Perkins	1874	H. M. S.
J. W. Raby	1883	0 6 23
J. W. Raby	1883	0 13 14
J. W. Raby	1883	0 20 21½
J. W. Raby	1883	0 27 38
J. W. Raby	1883	0 35 10
J. Hibberd	1883	0 58 44
J. W. Raby	1883	1 14 45
W. Perkins	1877	2 39 57
J. Hibberd	1888	7 54 16
W. Howes	1880	18 8 15

SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 min., Aug. 24 and 25, 1875. Fastest 100 yds., J. H. Derbyshire (amateur), 60 secs., Nov., 1897, Glasgow. Longest time under water, J. Finney, 4 min. 29¼ secs., in a tank, Canterbury Music Hall, 1886. Longest plunge (amateur), 80ft. 8¼ in., by W. Allason (Otter), Lewisham Baths, 1896.

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 270 yds. by W. J. Sturgess in 1895; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877),

25 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 4564 yds.; and in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27½ miles.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).*

Event.	Name.	Distance.	Year.
Running Long Jump	C. S. Reber ⁸	23 6½	1891
	C. B. Fry, O.U.A.C.		1893
Standing Long Jump	A. P. Schwaner ⁸	10 9½	1892
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney ⁸	6 5½	1895
Standing High Jump	A. P. Schwaner	5 3½	1892

(PROFESSIONALS).*

Name.	Distance.	Year.
W. Davison	21 10	1895
E. A. Johnson	11 1	1881
E. A. Johnson	6 0½	1881
E. A. Johnson	5 3	1878

Putting the Weight, 26 lbs, G. R. Gray, 47ft., 1893. Throwing the Hammer, 26 lbs, J. Flanagan 50ft. 8 in., 1897. Both in America, from 7ft. circle, amateur world's records. 1 These records are the only ones generally accepted in this country, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distance a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 61 secs. is no longer accepted. On July 9, 1890, an American amateur, W. C. Downs, ran a straight ¼-mile in 47 2-5th secs. at Boston.

500 yds., 52½ secs., and 600 yds., 1 m. 11 2-5th secs., both by E. C. Bredin. Half-mile, 1 m. 54 2-5th secs., by F. J. K. Cross. High Jump, 6ft. 4½ in., by J. M. Ryan. Throwing the Hammer (26 lbs., 9 ft. circle), 127 ft., by J. Flanagan. Putting the Shot (16 lbs., 7ft. sq.), 46ft. 5½ in., by D. Horgan. 6 The pole-jumping record is held by an amateur, R. D. Dickinson, with 17 ft. 9 in. at Kidderminster, 1892. 7 Made in New Zealand. 8 Not Music-hall exhibitions. 9 Made in America. 10 Made in Australia. * Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

2 Made after leaving the amateur ranks, in a match with Cummings, Aug., 1886, beating previous record by nearly 4 secs. 3 In America F. P. Murray is credited with 1 mile in 6 min. 29 2-5th secs., 3 miles in 21 min. 9 2-5th secs. 4 British amateur records.—100 yds., 16 secs., by A. Wharton, C. Bradley, and A. R. Downer; 200 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood; 3 yds., 31 2-5th sec., by C. G. Wood

N.E.—The following records (amateurs) are also authentic: 200 Yards Hurdles in England G. E. Shaw, 15 4-5th secs., on grass. In America, on cinders, S. Chase, 15 2-5th secs. Walk, London to Brighton, 52½ miles, E. Knot, 9 h. 26 m. 44 secs., 1897. Throwing the cricket ball, 127 yds. 1ft. 2 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Greatest distance in 6 six days professional contest, 623 m. 1,220 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1882.

BICYCLING WORLD'S PATH RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Name	Place	Year	Time
1/4	J. S. Johnson	Nashville, U.S.A.	1896	0 0 20 3/4
1/4	"	Catford	1896	0 0 28
1/2	"	Nashville, U.S.A.	1896	0 0 44 1/2
1/2	"	Catford	1896	0 0 54 1/2
1	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	0 1 35 1/2
1	"	Crystal Palace	1897	0 1 44
1	"	Crystal Palace	1897	0 8 50 1/2
5	E. James and G. A. Nelson (tandem)	Crystal Palace	1897	0 8 48 1/2
25	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	0 45 19 1/2
50	"	Crystal Palace	1897	1 34 45 1/2
100	E. Palmer	Crystal Palace	1897	3 25 21 1/2

Hrs.	Name	Place	Yr.	Mts. Yds.	Mts. Mtrs.
1	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	32	1086
1	S. MacGregor & G. A. Nelson (tandem)	Crystal Palace	1896	31	610
12	M. Cordang	Crystal Palace	1897	317	600
24	M. Cordang	Crystal Palace	1897	616	340

RECORDS - CONTINENTAL MEASUREMENTS.

D.	Name	Place	Year	Time
1	M. Lombart	Crystal Palace	1897	0 1 8 1/2
11	M. Lombart	Crystal Palace	1897	0 0 58 1/2
5	E. James and J. A. Nelson	Crystal Palace	1897	0 5 28 1/2
10	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	0 11 2 1/2
20	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	0 22 11 1/2
50	J. W. Stocks	Crystal Palace	1897	0 56 50 1/2
100	R. Palmer	Crystal Palace	1897	1 59 47 1/2
1,000	M. Cordang	Crystal Palace	1897	24 12 21 1/2

* Paced by tandems, &c., with wind shields. † Flying starts.

In professional bicycling, M. Cordang, Sept. 16, 1897, at the Crystal Palace, rode 377 miles 600 yards in 12 hours. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, Dec. 7-12, 1896, E. Hale (England), rode 1,900 miles 1,408 yards in 124 hours.

Cricket.—Highest individual score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead v. Stotes, 1896. Largest gross score, Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) v. M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 2,780, by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, in 1896, in 55 innings (7 times not out), average 57.9. England v. Australia matches, 27 in Australia, 19 in England; England won 25, Australia 15, drawn 6, up to November 30th, 1897.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 2 m. 3 3/4 s. by Alix, 1894. Fastest pacing mile, 2 m. 0 1/2 s., by John R. Gentry, 1896.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. Yards.	Name	Place	Time	Year
100	G. D. Phillips	New York	0 0 10 1/2	1883
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 17 1/2	1893
220	F. Ham	London	0 0 20	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42 1/2	1895
	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 1 22	1893
880	P. Oestlund	Minneapolis	0 1 23	1895
	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 2 45	1895
1	Olaf Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42 1/2	1895
3	Harold Hagen	Hamar	0 8 46 1/2	1892
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 12 0	1894
5	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0	1894
4	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 14 47	1897
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 1 1/2	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 2 6	1894
50	Lawson	Washington	3 0 12	1897
100	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.A.	7 11 38 1/2	1893

Road Records.

24 Hours.—Safety (G. Hunt, 1897), 411 1/4 miles; ordinary bicycle, 312 miles (J. F. Walsh, 1891); single tricycle (F. T. Bidlake), 356 1/4 miles, 1894; tandem tricycle, 333 1/2 miles (Holbein and Bidlake, 1893); tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397 1/2 miles, 1895.

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 61m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tricycle 5h. 15m. 57s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1896); tandem tricycle 5h. 30m. 31s. (S. F. Edge and J. E. L. Bates, 1891). Tandem safety 4h. 46m. 18s. (M. A. Holbein and J. W. Stocks), 1895.

The Land's End to John o' Groats record; safety (G. P. Mills), 3 days 5m. 49s., 1894; tricycle (G. P. Mills), 3 days 16m. 47s., 1893. London to Brighton and back; tricycle (J. Parsley), 6h. 18m. 28s.; safety (W. J. Neason), 5h. 6m. 42s., 1897; tandem safety (P. Wheelock and G. Fulford), 4h. 54m. 54s., 1897; London to York (G. Hunt), 10h. 48m.; 1,000 miles (T. A. Edge), 4d. 9h. 19m., 1896; Bath to London and back (F. W. Barnes), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897. Tricycle, J. O. Gibb, 14h 8m 37s, 1897. 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, J. W. Stocks, Sept. 27, 1897 (32m. 1086yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tricycle, W. Ellis, 1894 (23m. 800yds.); tandem tricycle, 23m. 310yds. (L. Stroud and J. E. L. Bates, 1894); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1896), 31m. 610yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 28m. 120yds. (F. G. Lewin and F. Albone), 1897.

12 Hours' Safety Road Record, 225 1/2 miles, Oct. 6, 1897, by E. Gould, N.R.C.C.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. Metrs.	Name	Place	Time	Year
500	A. Naess	Montreal	0 0 46 1/2	1897
500	P. Oestlund	Trondhjem	0 0 46 1/2	1895
1,500	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 2 25 1/2	1897
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37 1/2	1894
10,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 17 56	1895

Eden must have beaten several of the English measurement times in the above records.

All Foreign Records in miles are doubtful. With a wind, T. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straightaway on the Hudson River in 2 min. 12 3/5th secs. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1881, skated 1 mile straightaway, with a flying start, in 3 min. dead, no wind; and in 1893, J. E. Aveling, at Lingay Fen, skated a quarter-mile in 28 1/2 secs.

With the wind, or on doubtfully-measured tracks, much faster times than the above are recorded. H. Hagen, of Norway, a professional, on Feb. 28, 1892, skated a half-mile in 1 min. 20 1/2 secs. In England, 1893, Marten Kigma, a Dutch professional, skated 1 mile with three turns in 3 min. 8 secs.

COURSING.—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.	RUNNER-UP.
1888	L. Pilkington	Burnaby	Dk. McPherson
1889	{ Col. North	Fullerton	Divided.
	{ J. Badger	Troughend	
1890	Col. North	Fullerton	Downpour.
1891	Col. North	Fullerton	Eastern's Eastern.
1892	Col. North	Fullerton	Fitz Fife
1893	Mr. R. L. Cotterell	Character	Button Park
1894	Count Stoggonoff	Texture	Falconer.
1895	R. B. Carruthers	Th'ghtless Beauty	FortnaFavnte
1896	Mr. G. F. Fawcett	Fabulous Fortune	Wolfhill.
1897	Mr. T. P. Hale	Gallant	Five by Tricks

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Table with columns: Yr., Place of Rowing, Winner, m. s., Won by. Contains rowing race results from 1839 to 1897.

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First race in present style boats without keels.
‡ Sliding seats used for first time.
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.
|| Rowed on a Thursday. ¶ Rowed on a Monday.
‡ Rowed on a Wednesday. d Two races this year.
e Rowed in a snowstorm. c Rowed on a Friday.
Oxford have now won 31 and Cambridge as races—the 1877 contest being a dead heat.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

Table with columns: Yr., Result, Yr., Result. Contains cricket match results from 1839 to 1897.

ORIOKET—continued.

Table with columns: Yr., Result, Yr., Result. Contains orioket results from 1867 to 1888.

In 1827, 1844, and 1888 the matches were not finished. Summary:—Cambridge, 32; Oxford, 26; drawn, 3.

ATHLETICS.

Table with columns: Year, Result. Lists athletic events and winners from 1864 to 1897.

* Ties in Hundred and High Jump. Oxford have won 24 times to Cambridge 19.

The best records in the series of sports are:—
100—10 secs., by J. H. Wilson (Oxford) in 1869-70; and G. H. Urmon (Oxford) in 1877.
440—49½ secs., by W. Fitz-Herbert (Camb.) in 1895.
1 Mile—4 min. 19½ secs. by W. E. Lutyens (Camb.) in 1894.
3 Miles—14 min. 44 secs., by F. S. Horan (Camb.) in 1893.
* Hurdles—16 secs., by A. B. Loder (Camb.) in 1876, and W. R. Polloch (Camb.) in 1884.
High Jump—5 ft. 12 in. by E. D. Swanwick (Oxford) in 1893.
Long Jump—27 ft. 5 in., by C. B. Fry (Oxford) in 1882.
Putting the Weight, 36 lbs. (to ft. square), 36 ft. 1 in., by J. H. Ware (Oxford) in 1886.
Throwing the Hammer, 101bs. (30 ft. circle), W. Lawrence (Oxford) 120 ft. 1 in. in 1887. The square and circle were first introduced in 1880.
* These times are those returned by the Official Time-keeper.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Table with columns: Year, Result. Lists rugby football results from 1873 to 1897.

Oxford 9; Cambridge 8; drawn 7. Total, 24.

ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns: Year, Result. Lists association football results from 1873 to 1897.

Cambridge, 13; Oxford, 20; with one drawn game in 1889-9.

GOLF.

1897. Cambridge won by 5 holes. Of the 19 matches played, 10 have been won by Cambridge and 8 by Oxford, one having been halved.

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 (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 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. The child's baptismal name, if changed, or not previously given, may be inserted in the 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 relative 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 important 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 supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not intrude 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 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 having been duly summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting jurymen being £5. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts also apply to Coroners' inquests. There have

been many instances of Coroners' inquests into the cause of fire, even where there is no loss of life, and this is an excellent practice.

VACCINATION.

THE parent of every child born in England must, within three months after the birth, or the person having the custody of any child must within three months after receiving the custody 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 seven 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.

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—“Banns” formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the 2nd lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Wood's case*, 4 S. & T. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or “ecclesiastical parish,” the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the “mother church” or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score

of insufficiency of age that banns are “forbidden.” By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on a registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 401). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; the penalty is far less severe on a Dissenting minister or registrar taking part in an irregular marriage. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Act of 1857. An incumbent may under this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, but he must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

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 within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, 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 Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. 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 about thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamps, 12s. 6d. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in

the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 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 fifteen 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."

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, this being the usual mode of obtaining a marriage licence, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Faculty Office, 23 Knight-riders St., Doctors' Commons), under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 8s.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage by Certificate at a register office (i.e., the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (i.e., usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), 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 the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district: every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had by licence, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, 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 should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

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 at the register 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. In case a minister does not happen to be present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two witnesses. The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar, and cannot here be set out; but it may be mentioned that "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. 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. If both parties are of the Jewish persuasion, they must give notice to the registration officer, in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour of the day; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue to which the husband belongs. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [Marriages before a Registrar in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country in places of Worship is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.—On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3s. 7d. made up as follows: 2s. 6d. for certificate, 1s. for

search, and 1*d.* for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Certificates are also obtainable from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage took place at the above rate.

FEES 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, 1 <i>s.</i> ; stamp duty, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1 0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	3 6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence.....	1 0
For every licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	10 0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence...	5 0
Ditto, by licence	10 0
For every certificate of marriage	2 6
Stamp duty on ditto	0 1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

AN Act was passed on the 27th June, 1892, to consolidate enactments relating to the marriage of British subjects outside the United Kingdom. This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1893. An Order in Council was passed on the 28th October, 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular Officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration, or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to Her Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat	0 10 0
	1 0 0

For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him

For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place

For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same

Marriages may be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, *Chargé d'Affaires*, or any of the Secretaries authorized for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorized to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorized Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of Her Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited. A consular officer is authorized to register, at the consulate at which he is appointed to reside, marriages solemnized in accordance with the *local law* between parties of whom one at least is a British subject, provided that he be satisfied by personal attendance that the marriage has been so solemnized; he cannot be required to attend at the solemnization of a *lex loci* marriage beyond the place at which he is appointed to reside.

A marriage which would not be valid if solemnized in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in one of Her Majesty's embassies, legations, or consulates abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity (such as that between a man and his deceased wife's sister) would not be valid

in England even if valid in the country where the marriage was contracted.

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, high commissioner, or resident, who may be duly authorized to that effect, and also before the commanding officers of any of Her Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in Her Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (a) By Special Act of Parliament, (b) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

The above does not apply to married women, who are deemed to be subjects of the state of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (1) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—Although in rare instances aliens are naturalized by special Act of Parliament, the ordinary way of becoming naturalized as a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The privileges of naturalized British subjects are thus stated in the "Naturalization Act":

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet

concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America. In all other countries, therefore, it is incumbent on the person concerned, if he wishes to have British protection in the country of which he was previously a subject, to show that he has ceased to be a subject of that state.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

British colonies have power to legislate on the subject of naturalization. Colonial naturalization is, however, only operative within the limits of the particular colony in which the naturalization may have been granted.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

	£	s.	d.
On grant of certificate of naturalization	5	0	0
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance	0	10	0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	0	10	0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject, but the acquisition of a title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de mediato lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

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 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 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 father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *excusate* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *excusate* renders the employer liable to an action. A man who is adjudged the father of a bastard child may be peremptorily discharged by his employer. In case any living new-born 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.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

THE Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 72) is the outcome of very much public discussion, at medical and other Congresses. The problem was not simple, and there were objections to every mode of solving it. But an Act was clearly necessary, as it was useless to give to local authorities all kinds of powers for destroying and disinfecting, and yet not to ensure that information should be furnished to them. As the medical profession protested against any new duty being cast solely upon them (although they know far more about the matter than any other people), the duty of informing the authorities is placed on the "head of the family" in the first instance; and by sect. 3, the head of the family, and failing him the nearest relatives of the patient, and failing them the person in charge of the patient suffering from any infectious disease, must give notice (in writing or print, in an approved form) to the medical officer of health of the district. Secondly, the medical man attending the patient must send a certificate giving all the particulars to the Officer of Health. Failure to give the notice or the certificate renders the defaulting person liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2. Forms are to be prepared and circulated; and the local authority is to pay the certifying practitioner a fee on each certificate of 2s. 6d. if the case occurs in private practice, and 1s. if in a public body or institution. The local authority is to give public notice before bringing the Act into operation.

SECT. 6 gives a long list of the diseases, beginning with small-pox and cholera, and ending with fevers of several kinds, and the local authority may by sect. 7 add other diseases to the list. Therefore each locality is liable to have its own list of contagious diseases; and the public must rely, not on the list in the Act, but on the list to be published in the locality. Sect. 9 provides for expenses; and sect. 10 directs what is to be done in London by the officer of health on receiving a notice. Sect. 11 concerns medical men only; while sect. 12 only concerns Woolwich. Sect. 13 applies the Act to ships, boats, vans, sheds, and other places used as habitations. In London, therefore, i.e., the Metropolitan District, the Act is already in force; and householders should procure the information required at their vestry halls.

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, transmits, 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 that 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. 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.

Architects' Fees are easily calculated, it being the custom to charge 5 per cent. on the value of new work, if exceeding £500; if below that sum, an increased scale is usual, rising to 10 per cent. for works under £100. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities. If ADVICE be sought as to decorations, fittings, and furniture, a further charge is usual.

Surveyors' Fees.

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 1½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

Auctioneers' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT OR BY AUCTION—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, and £5 per cent. commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount previously paid for letting, whether furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS BY AUCTION OR OTHERWISE.—£5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5s. per cent. beyond, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an

advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3s.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, AND MAKING CATALOGUE FOR AUCTION SALE.—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of 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.—3 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, SCHOOL BOARD, CORPORATION, BOARD OF WORKS, AND OTHER COMPENSATIONS.

AMOUNT OF AWARD.

£1,000 fee	18 Gs.	£5,000 fee	38 Gs.
1,200	19	6,000	43
1,400	20	7,000	48
1,600	21	8,000	53
1,800	22	9,000	58
2,000	23	9,500	61
3,000	28	10,000	63
4,000	33	12,000	73

No fee less than 7 guineas, and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithes—rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to agreement, which should be specially made.

ALLOWANCES UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

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.—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 10s. 6d.; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1s. 6d.; each folio after 20, 1s. For inventory and valuation:—On the first £100, £2 10s.; for the next £400, £1 5s.; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 10s. Travelling expenses in addition.

Auctioneers.—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent.; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £300 5 per cent., on next £1,600 2½, above up to £5,000 1½, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £2 to £5.

Accountants.—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £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 to include stationery, except the forms used.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Albemarle	1875	13, Albemarle Street	800	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss L. Brabrook	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1874	20, Grosvenor St., W.	900	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	(Vacant)	Ladies of position only.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. A. Willis (Hon.)	Interd. in mntr. exploratn.
Army and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	5,000	£40	72s. 6d.	Gilbert J. Smallpeice.	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1865	60, St. James's Street	6,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs. 2d.	Aubrey Hopwood	Social.
Arts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	10 Gs.	4 Gs.	Dunstan Irvine	Art, literature, and science
Arundel	1860	1, Adelphi Terr., W.O.	200	None	5 Gs.	H. S. Williams (Hon.)	Literary and artistic.
Athenæum	1850	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. R. Tедder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Authors		2, Whitehall Court	300	4s. 6d.	G.	E. Herbert Thring	Literary and Social.
Bachelors	1881	200, Piccadilly, W.	900	30 Gs.	20 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. v. instr.
Baldwin	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Bedminster	1887	79a, Pall Mall	205	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist small pts.
Bath	1894	24, Dover Street, W. (Berkeley St. Ladies)	1,000	10 Gs.	10s. 6d.	Robert E. Hart	Gymnastic, swimming, and
Boodle's	1876	22, St. James's Street	650	None	7 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell	Social.
Broads's (Arts	1864	28, St. James's Street	650	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. J. F. Wegg-Frosser	Liberal. Social (tors of art)
Burlington Fine Camera	1885	107, Savile Row	900	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	J. Bevan	Amateurs, artists, & collec.
		Charing Cross Road	700	£1	5s. 6d.	F. Beyton-Scott	Amateur photogs. Social.
Carlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,800	£30	11 G.	A. N. Streatfield	(scientific) Conservative.
Cavalry	1820	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,200	20 Gs.	10s. 2d.	Capt. F. A. Sargeant, R.N., retired	Mounted Forces.
Cigar Club	1880	5, Waterloo Pl., S. W.	1,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	O. J. R. Troup	Social.
City Carlton	1868	8, Swinith's Lane	1,000	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. T. Lawrence	Conservative.
City Liberal	1874	Walbrook	1,000	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E. O.	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	None	950	None	3 Gs.	F. Goring	Free trade.
Conservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John Walter Knaggs	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	or 10 G.	5 Gs.	Hon. A. E. Heniker-Major	Political, Constitutional.
Orichton	1871	39, King St., W. O.	200	None	3 Gs.	P. S. Levi (Hon.)	Artistic, musical, and liter.
Devonshire	1873	20, St. James's Street	1,500	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. W. de Winton	Liberal. [r.]
East India (United Serv.)	1849	25, St. James's Square	2,500	£22	8 Gs.	Lt.-Col. H. F. Jackson	Officers of A. & N., & E. I. C. & M. Ss.
Eldon	1879	27, Chancery Lane	200	3 Gs.	4 Gs.	Maj. J. L. Stevenson	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1821	Salisbury Sq. Hotel	500	None	1 G.	E. B. L. Druce	Agricultural and social.
Garrick	1843	25, Garrick St. Cov. Gar.	550	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Ct., S. W.	1,000	3 Gs.	4s. 6d.	Maj. W. J. Branston	Social, golf.
Green Park	1864	10, Grafton Street, W.	600	3 Gs.	4s. 6d.	The Proprietress	Ladies, social and music.
Green Room	1877	20, Bedford St., W.	325	6 Gs.	4 Gs.	Geo. J. Debecher (Hon.)	Dramatic, artistic, &c.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E. C.	475	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	L. R. Wynter	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1827	132, New Bond St., E. C.	3,000	None	10s. 6d.	W. Olencher Gordon	Social. Non-political.
Guards'	1833	70, Pall Mall	425	30 Gs.	£10	W. H. Hurnell	Offs. Past & Pres. of 3rd. of
Gun Club, The	1861	Wood L., Netting H.	No limit	£15	£20	G. A. Bantock	Pigeon shooting. [Gds.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S. W.	1,600	20 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. K. Hurrell	Polo, and pigeon shooting.
Isthmian	1882	150, Piccadilly	1,600	None	10 Gs.	C. H. Jackson	Uys. Pblc. schls., Army, Nvy.
Junior Army & Navy	1869	10, St. James's Street	2,000	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Captain R. Trimen	Officers of Arm. Nav. Mar. Yeomanry & Militia.
Jr Athlensum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 to 35, Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Jr Conservative	1889	43, 44, Albemarle St.	5,500	32s. 6d.	10 Gs.	Com.-Gen. Hamley, G.S.	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitntnl	1887	120, Piccadilly	5,000	6 Gs.	3s. 6d.	Com. R. E. Powell, R.N.	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Unkd. Serv.	1843	20, Charles St., St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	Mr. A. S. Baird-Douglas	Arm. Nav. Marines & Militia
Kennel	1874	27, Old Burlington St.	200	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. W. Aspinall	For imprvg. breed of dogs.
Law Society	1823	122, Chancery Lane	400	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Arch. Keel	Mmb. of the Incorp. Law
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1878	St. John's Wood Rd.	4,000	£5	£3	H. Perkins	Headqrs. of Cricket. [Soc.
Marlborough	1869	52, Pall Mall, S. W.	500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	6,500	None	7 Gs.	Col. W. G. Robinson, G.S.	Protestant.
National Liberi	1882	Whitehall Place, S. W.	6,000	None	6 Gs.	Donald Murray	Strictly Liberal
Natnl. Sportg.	1861	Covent Garden	700	5 Gs.	4s. 6d.	J. Fleming	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1824	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	S. C. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1863	4, Grafton Street, W.	900	20 Gs.	7s. 4d.	Kyrie G. Wright	Social.
NewOxf.&Cam.	1824	68, Pall Mall, S. W.	900	10 Gs.	10s. 6d.	James Strange	Memb. of Oxford & Camb.
New Travellers	1832	96, Piccadilly	1,000	£1	4 6d.	Com. E. Wickham, R.N.	Social and travelling.
New University N'w Victorian (Ladies)	1863	37, St. James's Street	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	Arthur F. Waters	Mmbra. of Oxf'd. & Camb'dge.
Oriental	1824	12, Hanover Sq., W.	800	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Johnston	Social.
Orleans	1877	29, King St., St. James's	800	£11	9 Gs.	O. J. Pratt-Barlow	Social.
Oxford & Camb.	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,700	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	Aubrey Coventry	Social.
Palace	1882	9, Bridge Street, S. W.	220	None	2 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mmbra. of Universities C. C.
Piccadilly	1893	128, Piccadilly, W.	1,500	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. W. Westley	Social, ladies as visitors.
Portland	1812	9, St. James's Sq., S. W.	300	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	A. S. Hinks	Non-political.
Press	1822	7, WineOffice Court EC	350	1 G.	3 Gs.	Cormac H. O'Dowd	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	44s. 7s. 1/2, St. James's	5,500	3s. 1 G.	3s. 1 G.		Conservative.
Prince's Raceg. and Tennis	1833	Knightsbridge	1,500	7 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. H. Saunders	For practice of these games.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Henry Becks	Rackets, tennis, &c.
Raleigh	1838	16, Regent St., S. W.	800	15 Gs.	20 Gs.	Ernest Whitehead	Social.
Reform	1837	204, Pall Mall, S. W.	1,400	£40	20 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging	Strictly Liberal.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S. W.	1,203	None	6s. 6d.	D. Lewis-Poole	Memb. of learned societies.
R. WaterColour	1884	51, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	Aubrey Stewart, M.A.	Aft. conversazions, &c.
Russell Whist	1870	55, Ct. Coram St., W. O.	200	1 G.	1 G.	A. B. Clatworthy	Whist, literary, social. (tan
St. George's	1874	4, Hanover Sq., W.	3,000	None	2 Gs.	Capt. R. E. Welby	Social, Colonial, Cosmopoli-

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-ber.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
St. Geo.'s Chess	1886	87, St. James's Street	No limit	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. A. Richardson	For cultivation of chess.
St. James'	1887	106, Piccadilly	650	25 Gs.	12 Gs.	L. A. Baker	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge S. Westmstr.	1,250	10 Gs.	20 Gs.	Alfred W. Gordon	Conservative.
Savage	1867	Adelphi Terr., W.O.	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. H. Denny (Hon.)	Literary, art, music, drama.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	650	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. J. Hood (Hon.)	Social. [and science.]
Smithfd. Cattle	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,090	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle & implement show.
Sports	1843	8, St. James's Sq.	No limit	£5	6, 3 & 1 G.	Col. Ernest Schreiber.	Social, sports, & athletics.
Thatched Hse.	1865	85, St. James's Street	750	None	10 & 5 G.	Lt.-Col. E. P. Meadows	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Thomas Holman	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	15 & 30 Gs.	Edward Arsey	Sporting and social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square	1,000	30 Gs.	7 & 30 Gs.	Frederick Probert	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1825	125 & 127, Pall Mall.	2,000	£22	£10	S. G. Robison, s.m.	Combatant senior officers.
Untd. Unvrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	2,060	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	Harry J. Hadow	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
University for Ladies.	1867	47, Maddox St., W.	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	Miss Briery	Ladies of University education & medical women.
Victoria	1857	Wellington St., W.O.	450	10 Gs.	£6	W. Bowman (Mangr.)	Sporting and social.
Wellington	1865	1, Grosvenor Place	1,000	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1866	47, Parliament Street	400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. R. Millar	Social.
White's	1730	37, St. James's Street	750	19 Gs.	12 Gs.	W. A. R. Coleridge	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1868	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10	Capt. W. Savile	Social.
York	1868	5, Beaufort Bldg., W.O.	200	1 G.	1 G.	Louis Kight (Hon.)	Literature and arts.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of estab-lishment.	Date of Annul-ment.	Subscription.		Commodore.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£200	£21	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, s.g.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	H. R. H. Duke of Coburg, s.g.
— Alfred	Kingstown	2, Sarisfort Pl., Dublin	1864	1864	2 Gs.	0 G.	H. R. H. Duke of Coburg, s.g.
— Barrow	Barrow-in-F.	Barrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Buccleuch, s.g.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Heller's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	W. H. V. Vernon.
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
— Clyde	Munter's Quay	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	John Scott, c.m.
— Corinthian	Thames	Erith and Burnham	1872	1872	2 Gs.	1 G.	Robert Hewett.
— Cors*	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Rt. Hon. H. Smith-Barry, m.p.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Falmouth	1871	1872	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	F. Layland Barratt.
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. Studdy.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, s.g.
— Eastern	Edinburgh	2, Queen St., Edinburgh	1826	1826	2 Gs.	None.	Duke of Buccleuch, s.g.
— Engineers	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	£1 10	£4 10	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge.
— Forth	Granton	Granton	1868	1868	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sir Donald Currie, s.m.s.g.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	H. R. H. Duke of York, s.g.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1861	1861	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Lord Malcolm of Potalloch.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown	1846	1846	£20	4 Gs.	The Marq. of Ormonde, s.g.
— London	Cowes	2, Savile Row, and Cowes	1838	1849	—	6 Gs.	Earl of Londale.
— Mersey	Liverpool	Mersey St., Birkenhead	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Col. Sir D. Gamble, Bt., c.m.
— Munster	Cork	Cork	—	—	—	—	—
— Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1821	£3	£3	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bt.
— Portsmth. Corin.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1860	1860	None	3 Gs.	Pr. Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1836	1836	£15	£4	H. R. H. Duke of York, s.g.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	2 Gs.	3 & 6 Gs.	F. Cox.
— Southern	Southampton	Southampton	1843	1846	£1 10	£4 10	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge.
— South Western.	Thames and Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1850	1851	1 G.	1 G.	Capt. J. H. G. Crichton.
— Temple	Ramsgate	Motel Cecil, Strand, and West Cliff, Ramsgate	1857	—	—	—	Capt. J. H. G. Crichton, s.m.
— Thames	Thames	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1843	1848	None	8 & 6 G.	Baron F. de Rothschild, m.p.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, s.g.
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, oo. Down	1866	1870	2 Gs.	2 & 10 G.	J. Coulthurst.
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Marg. of Dufferin and Ava.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. B. Paget.
— Wstrn. of Engl.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1824	7 Gs.	£5	Marquess of Anglesey.
— Windermere.	Bownes	Bownes	1860	1867	2 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, s.g.
— Yorkshire	Windermere	Windermere	1867	1847	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. Crossley.
— Alexandria	Hull	Victoria Hotel, Hull	1873	1872	1 & 2 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. S. Bailey.
— Castle	Calshot	Calshot	1867	1867	£3	£3	G. J. Barker.
— Lond. Sailing Club	Hammersmith	Burnham-on-Crouch	1872	—	1 G.	1 G.	Earl of Dunraven, s.g.
— Medway	Rocheater	Sun Hotel, Chatham	1880	—	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	George Terrell.
— New Yacht	Gravesend	Gravesend	1868	1868	—	3 Gs.	Col. Arkooll.
— Ocean Yacht Sqdn.	None	(50, Pall Mall, S. W.)	1868	—	1 G.	1 G.	Robert Hewett.

* The R.C.Y.C. has an Admiral, not a Commodore. † Secretary's address in brackets. ‡ Office. § Qualification—1,000 miles ocean voyage out and home in candidate's own yacht.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and 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 every case essential, but it is always advisable, 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 are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," 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 be written in ink and very legibly on 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 tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold lands and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, 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 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 I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

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 immediately 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 better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

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 presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH
 [Signature
 of
 Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

I is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, 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." 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 any 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:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly 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, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

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 should be designated "executors and trustees."

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—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 in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life" [or during her widowhood]

and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a 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.

REVOCAION.—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), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

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. It is also usual to appoint the executors, or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

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. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted, p. 410.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors

and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executor, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must 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, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability 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. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. 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, and is called administrator.

NEW ESTATE DUTY.—The Finance Act of 1894 imposes a graduated duty, for which see p. 430.

LEGACY DUTY, varying according to the relationship, is payable excepting where the legatee is the wife or husband of the testator or testatrix, or intestate. (See p. 431).

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2½ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903 to 2¼ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per

Cent. Stock.

3 per Cent. Stock.

4 per Cent. Stock.

5 per Cent. Stock.

6 per Cent. Stock.

7 per Cent. Stock.

8 per Cent. Stock.

9 per Cent. Stock.

10 per Cent. Stock.

11 per Cent. Stock.

12 per Cent. Stock.

13 per Cent. Stock.

14 per Cent. Stock.

15 per Cent. Stock.

in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Canada Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. guaranteed Loan, a Jamaica 4 per cent. Loan, and one or two others of small amount. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of Waterworks Companies and of Water Commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, Debenture, Guaranteed, or Rentcharge Stocks of British Railway Companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, e.g., the North British, Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust. It remains to add (1) that by this Act a trustee may buy at a premium under fixed conditions, but not where the stock is redeemable within 15 years at par, "or some other fixed rate." (2) The last power, as well as every other, is to be used at the "discretion of the trustee"—a phrase which can only be taken in a technical sense, as the Court expects him to show a prudent and cautious discretion, and forbids him, for instance, to favour the tenant for life at the expense of those to follow after.

3. A trustee must consider what is directed, and what is forbidden, by the terms of his trust, before resorting to any of the securities authorized by the Rule of Court, or by the new Act.

4. The Settled Land Act of 1882 also gives a list of securities on which "capital money" arising from sales of property under that Act may be invested—it does not materially differ from the above. The safest plan for a trustee to adopt is this: after looking to his trust, to see that nothing is prohibited, to turn his attention solely to the Act of 1893, sect. 1, and take his choice of the securities therein mentioned. Nearly all of them are at a high price,

and he can hardly make sure of obtaining 3½ per cent. for trust money.

If the deed or will under which he is acting authorizes Colonial or Foreign Government Securities, but not otherwise, he may consult the list of such securities, and select one or more, so as to obtain a return of 4 per cent. or even 4½, and these are the rates usually obtained, and the same on a mortgage.

All the investments authorized by the Trustee Act may be regarded as quite secure; the only one needing caution is that of mortgages: on these not more than two-thirds of the well-ascertained value should in any case be advanced.

High, unimpeachable security generally means a low rate of interest, and when people are dealing with trust money they must confine themselves to the investments permitted by the Court, or they may run considerable risk. When investing their own money they may find many channels sufficiently safe for all ordinary purposes which will yield considerably over 2½ per cent. Before investing, it will be well to take the advice of some person well conversant with money matters, and to make the purchase through a banker.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

THESE are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. It is too lengthy for insertion here, but a copy of the Remuneration Act, and the "General order made thereunder," with judgments bearing thereon up to the end of the Hilary sittings, 1889, is obtainable of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C., price 5s. Vol. I. contains a concise table of charges, which table is in daily use among solicitors themselves. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase, or mortgage—money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

Regulations for Motor Cars.

APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE following is a summary of the regulations issued by the Local Government Board, supplementary to the Locomotives on Highways Act:—

A light locomotive means a vehicle propelled by mechanical power, under three tons in weight unladen; only used for the purpose of drawing one vehicle, such vehicle and its locomotive together not exceeding in weight unladen four tons; not emitting any smoke or visible vapour, except from any temporary or accidental cause.

In calculating the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion shall not be included.

It must be capable of being worked either forwards or backwards. The tyre of each wheel must be smooth, with a breadth varying according to the weight of the vehicle, from four inches to two and a-half inches. There must be two independent brakes, each capable of preventing two wheels on the same axle from revolving. If a vehicle is drawn by the locomotive, it, too, must have an efficient brake, controlled by a competent person; or else, the brakes on the locomotive must be able to control the vehicle. The width of a locomotive must not exceed six and a half feet. A lamp is to be carried during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, exhibiting a white light forwards and a red light in the reverse direction. If drawing another vehicle, it must have the name of its owner and his address conspicuously painted on it, together with its weight on the right or off-side in letters white on black, or black on white, not less than one inch in height. The weight must also be painted on every locomotive weighing unladen a ton and a-half and upwards.

Greatest possible speed is fixed at twelve miles an hour. If the weight be one ton and a-half, and does not exceed two tons, the speed shall be not more than eight miles an hour. If the weight exceeds two tons, the speed shall be not more than five miles an hour. Whatever the weight, if used to draw any vehicle, the speed shall not exceed six miles an hour.

This regulation has effect for six months, from Nov. 9, 1895, and thereafter until the Local Government Board direct otherwise.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The police are to regulate speed and stoppages for the convenience of the general traffic. A bell or other instrument shall give warning of the approach or position of the light locomotive. The ordinary rules of the road shall be observed. The name of owner shall be given whenever demanded by a constable, or on the reasonable request of any other person.

A breach of any regulation may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

SCOTTISH REGULATIONS.

The limit of speed is fixed at ten miles an hour if the locomotive be under one and a-half tons unladen; if over this but under two tons, the limit is eight miles, and from two tons onwards the maximum is fixed at five miles an hour. Whatever the weight if used to draw any vehicle the maximum speed must not exceed six miles an hour.

FARES BY DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for a distance not exceeding two miles 1 0

For every additional mile or part of a mile
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, *1s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, *6d.*; 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, *2s.*; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6

For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled Cab, *6d.*; if 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 PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, four wheels, *6d.*; 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, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the 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 agree 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, if so required, 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.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having

failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of *40s.*

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.

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. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of *£10.*

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard.

On the 31st December, 1896, there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 7,385; clarences, 3,449; omnibuses, 3,001; tram-cars, 1,169; total, 15,204. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers, 13,623; stage drivers, 6,643; conductors, 7,598; total, 27,864.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, streets, and public buildings in London. How many failed we are not told, but the annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 948. The proportion of drivers to carriages is 12'34 drivers to 10 carriages; 153 of the drivers are over 70 years of age. In 1870 the accommodation of the Metropolitan public was provided for at the rate of one stage carriage to 2,917 people; in 1892 the proportion was one to 1,724.

Of lost property, 38,025 articles were deposited, of which 19,461 were claimed by the owners, and *£3,040 2s. 3d.* awarded to the drivers and conductors.

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 asphalt 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.

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 Sheets	520 Sheets		480 Sheets	500 Sheets	520 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	252	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	831.3	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 WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 x 48
Antiquarian	53 x 31
Double Elephant	40 x 26½
Atlas	34 x 26
Colombier	34½ x 23½
Imperial	30 x 22
Elephant	28 x 23
Super Royal	27 x 19
Royal	24 x 19
Medium	22 x 17½
Large Post	20¾ x 16¾
Copy or Draft	20 x 16
Demy	20 x 15½
Post	19 x 15½
Foolscap	17 x 13½
Brief	16½ x 13½
Pott	15 x 12½

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 x 36
Double Imperial	45 x 29
Elephant	34 x 24
Double Four Pound	31 x 21
Imperial Cap	29 x 22
Haven Cap	26 x 21
Bag Cap	24 x 19½
Kent Cap	21 x 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

All founders cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may 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.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 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, 1,590 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.

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post.....	19½ x 15½
Demy	22½ x 17½
Sheet and Half Post	23½ x 19½
Medium	24 x 19
Royal	25 x 20
Double Foolscap	27 x 17
Super Royal	27½ x 20½
Double Crown	30 x 20
Imperial	30 x 22
Double Post	31½ x 19½
Double Demy	35 x 22½
Double Royal	40 x 25

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	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 0 3/4	8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1 0	0 5 4	18 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3/4
1 0 1	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 3/4	8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2 3/4	0 5 3/4	18 18 0	1 11 6	0 7 3 3/4	0 1 0 3/4
1 10 2	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 0	8 10 0	0 14 2	3 3 3/4	0 5 1/2	19 0 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 3/4	0 1 0 3/4
2 0 2	0 3 4	0 0 9	0 1 1/2	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5 1/2	0 6 0	20 0 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 1 1 1/2
2 2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9 1/2	0 1 1/2	9 9 0	0 15 9 3	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/4	30 0 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 1/2
2 10 4	0 2 0	0 11 1/2	0 1 3/4	10 0 0	0 16 8 3	10 1/4	0 6 1/2	40 0 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/2	0 2 2 1/2
3 0 5	0 1 1 1/4	0 2 0	0 2 0	10 10 0	0 17 6 4	0 0 1/2	0 7 0	50 0 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 3/4	0 2 9 0
3 3 0	0 5 3	0 1 2 1/2	0 2 0	11 0 0	0 18 4 4	2 3/4	0 7 1/4	60 0 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3 3/4
3 10 5	0 1 4 1/4	0 2 3/4	0 2 3/4	11 11 0	0 19 3 4	5 1/4	0 7 1/2	70 0 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10 0
4 0 6	0 8 1	0 6 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 0 0	1 0 0 4	7 1/4	0 8 0	80 0 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/2	0 4 4 1/2
4 4 4	0 7 0	0 1 7 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 12 1	1 0 4 10 1/4	0 0 0	0 8 1/2	90 0 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/2	0 4 11 1/2
4 4 10	0 7 6	0 1 8 1/4	0 3 0	13 0 0	1 1 8 5 0	0 0 0	0 8 1/2	100 0 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 1/2	0 5 5 1/2
5 0 5	0 8 4	1 11 0	0 3 1/2	13 13 1	1 2 9 5 3	0 0 0	0 9 0	200 0 0	16 13 4	3 16 11 1/2	0 10 11 1/2
5 5 5	0 8 9	2 0 1/2	0 3 3/4	14 0 0	1 3 4 5 4 1/2	0 0 0	0 9 1/4	300 0 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/2	0 16 5 1/2
5 5 10	0 9 2	2 1 1/2	0 3 3/4	14 14 1	1 4 6 5 7 1/4	0 0 0	0 9 3/4	400 0 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/2	1 1 11 1/2
6 0 6	0 10 0	2 3 3/4	0 4 1/2	15 0 0	1 5 0 5 9 1/4	0 0 0	0 10 1/4	500 0 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 3/4	1 7 4 1/4
6 6 0	0 10 6	2 5 6	0 4 1/2	15 15 1	1 6 3 6 0 1/4	0 0 0	0 10 3/4	600 0 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/2	1 12 10 1/2
6 10 6	0 10 10	2 6 0	0 4 1/2	16 0 0	1 6 8 6 1 1/2	0 0 0	0 10 1/2	700 0 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 3/4	1 18 4 1/4
7 0 7	0 11 8	2 8 1/4	0 4 1/2	16 16 1	1 6 8 6 5 1/2	0 0 11 1/2	0 11 1/4	800 0 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/2	2 3 10 0
7 7 7	0 12 3	2 10 0	0 4 3/4	17 0 0	1 8 4 6 6 1/2	0 0 0	0 11 1/4	900 0 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1/2	2 9 3 1/4
7 10 7	0 12 6	2 10 1/2	0 5 0	17 17 1	1 9 9 6 10 1/4	0 0 0	0 11 1/4	1000 0 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1/4	2 14 9 1/2

A TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING WEIGHTS PER REAM OF WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Foolscap. 16 1/2 x 23 1/2.	Post. 20 1/2 x 25 1/2.	Large Post. 20 1/2 x 26 1/2.	Demy. 27 1/2 x 22 1/2.	Dbl. Foolscap. 17 x 27.	Royal. 20 x 25.	Sup. Royal. 20 x 26.	Dbl. Crown. 20 x 30.	Imperial. 22 x 30.
lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.
6 9 0	8 9 9	10 4 11	12	13 12 10	15 0 6	16 13 3	18 0 7	19 13 4
7 10 12	10 0 7	12 0 0	14	16 1 6	17 8 7	19 10 1	21 0 8	23 2 2
8 12 2	11 7 5	13 11 9	16	18 6 3	20 0 8	22 6 15	24 0 9	26 7 0
9 13 13	12 14 3	15 6 17	18	20 10 15	22 8 9	25 3 13	27 0 10	29 11 15
10 15 3	14 5 2	17 2 6	20	22 15 13	25 0 10	28 0 11	30 0 12	33 0 13
13 2 4	17 2 18	20 9 3	24	27 9 5	30 0 12	33 10 7	36 0 14	39 10 9
15 5 4	20 0 15	24 0 1	28	32 2 13	35 0 14	39 4 2	42 1 0	46 4 5
17 8 5	22 14 11	27 6 18	32	36 12 7	40 1 0	44 13 14	48 9 2	52 14 1
19 11 6	25 12 7	30 13 15	36	41 5 15	45 1 2	50 7 10	54 1 5	59 7 14
21 14 3	28 10 4	34 8 12	40	45 15 8	50 1 4	56 1 6	60 1 7	66 1 10
24 10 2	32 3 8	38 4 14	45	51 11 7	56 5 6	63 1 9	67 9 11	74 5 13
27 5 18	35 2 15	42 13 6	50	57 7 6	62 9 9	70 1 12	75 1 14	82 10 1

From the above table it will be seen that a sheet of 24 lb. Demy is about the same substance as a sheet of Royal of 30 lbs.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

	A.D.		A.D.		
Jerusalem.....	Against Judaizers.....	51	Rome.....	Second Lateran.....	1139
Aries.....	Against the Donatists.....	314	Rome.....	Third do.....	1179
*Nicaea.....	First Œcumenical Council... ..	325	Rome.....	Fourth do.....	1215
Constantinople	Arian.....	337	Lyons.....	Emperor Frederick deposed..	1243
Rome.....	Athanasian.....	343	Lyons.....	Temporary reunion of Greek	
Barica.....	Against Arius.....	347		and Latin Churches.....	1274
*Constantinople	Second Œcumenical.....	381	Vienne.....	Fifteenth Œcumenical.....	1312
*Ephesus.....	Third do.....	431	Pisa.....	Popes elected and deposed... ..	1405
*Chalcedon.....	Fourth do.....	451	Constance.....	Huss condemned to be burnt	1414
*Constantinople	Fifth do.....	553	Basle.....	Eighteenth Œcumenical.....	1431
*Constantinople	Sixth do.....	680	Rome.....	Fifth Lateran.....	1512 to 1517
Nicaea.....	Seventh do.....	787	Trent.....	Nineteenth Œcumenical	1545 to 1563
Constantinople	Eighth do.....	870	Rome.....	Last Œcumenical.....	1870
Rome.....	First Lateran.....	1123			

* Only the six thus marked were indisputably General or Œcumenical.

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 Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every 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:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTALS.		
	£50 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100.
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home..	1s. 6d.	2s.	3s. 6d.
Detention per ½ hour	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.
Letters of Advice	Same charges as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendance, on servants	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 63s.	63s. to 105s.
Administ'g. Chlfrn.	10s. 6d.	21s.	42s.
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 same 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 commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

Population of 36 large towns in the United Kingdom, and of 25 foreign cities, with the rate per thousand of births and deaths for one year ending September 29, 1897, from the latest quarterly returns issued by the Registrar-General.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	POPULATION.	Rate per 1,000.	
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
London	4,453,169	30·3	17·9
West Ham	273,632	32·4	15·7
Croydon	121,171	25·1	13·6
Brighton	121,401	24·5	15·8
Portsmouth	182,585	27·3	16·5
Plymouth	97,658	29·0	20·6
Bristol	232,242	27·7	17·1
Cardiff	170,063	32·3	16·3
Swansea	100,309	29·5	16·3
Wolverhampton	87,287	35·4	22·3
Birmingham	505,772	33·5	21·4
Norwich	110,154	31·4	18·0
Leicester	203,599	31·2	17·4
Nottingham	234,934	29·3	19·5
Derby	103,291	27·4	16·1
Birkenhead	111,249	32·5	18·7
Liverpool	633,078	35·5	24·4
Bolton	124,433	31·5	22·0
Manchester	534,299	33·6	23·5
Salford	213,100	35·7	24·2
Oldham	145,845	26·8	19·6
Burnley	106,122	31·1	19·3
Blackburn	131,330	28·6	19·4
Preston	115,103	32·4	24·6
Huddersfield	101,454	22·9	16·3
Bradford	231,260	25·3	17·8
Leeds	409,472	31·9	19·4
Sheffield	351,548	34·6	20·7
Hull	225,045	33·1	19·6
Sunderland	142,107	34·8	19·8
Gateshead	101,070	36·0	18·7
Newcastle	217,555	31·7	19·2
Edinburgh	292,364	27·6	20·9
Glasgow	714,919	33·6	22·3
Dublin	349,594	29·7	29·8
Bombay	821,764	12·3	60·5
Madras	452,518	42·7	36·5
Paris	2,511,629	22·3	17·5
Brussels	531,011	25·4	17·1
Amsterdam	497,443	31·0	16·1
Rotterdam	290,004	36·3	18·1
The Hague	191,529	30·8	16·2
Copenhagen	340,500	30·5	18·1
Stockholm	274,511	28·4	16·9
Christiania	192,141	9·3	16·8
St. Petersburg	954,400	33·3	28·7
Berlin	1,726,098	27·3	17·8
Hamburg	641,780	33·9	17·6
Breslau	385,198	35·2	24·7
Munich	418,000	36·7	24·7
Vienna	1,574,129	29·5	21·3
Prague	370,089	30·9	24·5
Buda Pest	613,256	37·6	23·0
Trieste	163,292	31·6	26·8
Rome	484,061	24·1	17·1
Turin	344,203	21·5	17·4
Venice	165,222	25·7	20·3
Cairo	374,838	54·4	50·6
Alexandria	231,396	47·8	46·4
New York	2,003,000	*	19·4

* Rate not stated.

It will be observed that some of the populations given in this table differ from those shown in other parts of the Almanack.

From the beginning of the Christian era to A.D. 300, no mention is made in ecclesiastical history of tithes. In the 4th and 5th centuries, voluntary offerings, which were called tithes, were given to the clergy. Soon afterwards prelates and princes obliged the laity to give a "full tenth" of their revenues, fruits, &c., and the Church enjoyed this for two or three hundred years. In the 8th century the laity obtained part of the tithe, and appropriated it to their own use. This was restored again by order of the Lateran Council in 1180. At the Reformation, much of the Church land passed into the hands of laymen, and has since remained free from tithe. From various other causes a great deal is now exempt. Originally the tithe was divided into four equal parts:—For Church edifices, Bishops, Clergy, and the Poor, and was charged upon produce of all kinds, gains from manual occupations and trades. The latter charges gradually ceased, but the tenth of produce was taken until, with increasing population, it became such a check to improved cultivation, and caused so much friction in the matter of collection, that it was commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown. The prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 5s. 2d.; barley, 3s. 8d.; and oats, 2s. Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1891 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,096 lay-owners or impropriators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2s. 6d. for inspection, and 3d. for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum not less than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great. Since the Commutation Act of 1836 £26,414 16s. 10d. has been redeemed, the redemption money being £665,574 2s. 2d.

The average for the past seven years is computed 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 past sixty-one years is £97 19s. 4½d., and for the past seven years £73 14s. 6½d.

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Tithe Rent-charge.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1863	44	9	33	9	21	2	107 5 2
1864	40	2	29	11	20	1	103 3 10½
1865	41	0	29	9	21	10	98 15 10½
1866	49	11	37	5	24	7	97 7 9½
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 8½
1870	46	11	34	7	22	10	104 1 0½
1871	56	8	36	2	25	2	104 15 1
1872	57	0	37	3	23	2	108 4 0½
1873	58	8	40	5	25	5	110 15 10½
1874	55	9	44	11	28	10	112 7 3
1875	45	1	38	5	28	8	112 15 6½
1876	46	2	35	2	26	3	110 14 11
1877	56	9	39	8	25	11	109 16 11½
1878	46	5	40	2	24	4	112 7 5½
1879	43	10	34	0	21	9	111 15 1½
1880	44	4	33	1	23	1	109 17 9½
1881	45	4	31	11	21	9	107 2 10½
1882	45	1	31	2	21	10	102 16 2
1883	41	7	31	10	21	5	100 4 9½
1884	35	8	30	8	20	3	98 6 2½
1885	32	10	30	1	20	7	93 17 3
1886	31	0	26	7	19	0	90 10 3½
1887	32	6	25	4	16	3	87 8 10
1888	31	10	27	10	16	9	84 2 8½
1889	29	9	25	10	17	9	80 19 8½
1890	31	11	28	8	18	7	78 1 3½
1891	37	0	28	2	20	0	76 3 3½
1892	30	3	26	2	19	10	75 18 3½
1893	26	4	25	7	18	9	74 15 2½
1894	22	10	24	6	17	1	74 3 9½
1895	23	1	21	11	14	6	73 13 0½
1896	26	2	22	11	14	9	71 9 6½
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 17 11½

AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER FROM 1786 TO 1837 INCLUSIVE.

Yrs.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Yrs.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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	29	2
1794	52	3	31	9	21	3	1821	56	1	26	0	24	6
1795	75	2	37	5	24	5	1822	44	7	21	10	28	1
1796	78	7	35	4	21	10	1823	53	4	36	6	22	11
1797	53	9	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	26	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	5	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	3	38	0	25	4
1805	89	9	44	6	28	4	1832	58	8	33	1	20	5
1806	79	1	38	8	27	7	1833	52	11	27	6	18	5
1807	75	4	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	1836	48	6	32	10	23	1
1810	106	5	48	1	28	7	1837	55	10	30	4	23	1

Annual Production of Gold and Silver in the World from 1887 to 1896

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1887	£5,377,000	£267,000	£15,388,000	£28,570,000	£21,765,000	£28,837,000
1888	7,262,000	1,337,000	15,412,000	31,311,000	22,674,000	32,648,000
1889	9,279,000	2,179,000	16,131,000	33,885,000	25,410,000	36,064,000
1890	9,154,000	2,697,000	15,300,000	35,131,000	24,454,000	37,828,000
1891	10,789,000	3,153,000	16,094,000	37,998,000	26,883,000	41,151,000
1892	13,377,000	4,186,000	16,820,000	41,760,000	30,207,000	45,945,000
1893	14,810,000	5,587,000	17,569,000	43,558,000	32,379,000	49,145,000
1894	18,403,000	5,752,000	18,926,000	43,137,000	37,329,000	48,899,000
1895	20,197,000	4,325,000	21,005,000	45,662,000	41,202,000	49,997,000
1896	21,188,000	4,489,000*	22,025,000	46,522,000*	43,213,000	51,011,000*
Totals ..	£130,846,000	33,972,000	174,670,000	387,534,000	305,516,000	421,506,000

* Approximate only.

The figures given in the above table are based mainly on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and published in his annual Reports. Under "British Empire" are included Australasia, Great Britain, Canada, British Guiana, British India, and Africa. The mines of the South African Republic, however, from 1887 to 1896 produced upwards of 6½ per cent. of the

total gold output of the world, and the increase under "British Empire" in recent years is mainly attributable to those mines.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *counting* value in this country, namely 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

The Imperial Coinage.

THE authorised 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 of Weight.
GOLD:			
Five Pound	616 ³ / ₇₂₃ Grains.	612 ⁵ / ₅₀₀ Grains.	Grains. 1 ⁰ / ₀₀₀₀₀
Two Pound	246 ⁵⁴ / ₈₉₅	245 ⁰ / ₀₀₀	0 ⁴ / ₀₀₀₀₀
Sovereign	123 ² / ₇₄₄₇	122 ⁵ / ₅₀₀	0 ² / ₀₀₀₀₀
Half-Sovereign	61 ⁶ / ₃₇₂₃	61 ¹ / ₂₅₀	0 ¹ / ₅₀₀₀₀
SILVER:			
Crown	436 ³ / ₆₃₆₃	—	2 ⁰ / ₀₀₀
Double Florin	349 ⁰ / ₉₀₉₀	—	1 ⁶ / ₇₈
Half-Crown	218 ¹ / ₈₁₈₁	—	1 ² / ₆₄
Florin	174 ⁵ / ₅₄₅₄₅	—	0 ⁹ / ₉₇₇
Shilling	87 ² / ₇₂₇₂	—	0 ⁵ / ₇₈
Sixpence	43 ⁶ / ₃₆₃₆	—	0 ³ / ₄₆
Groat or 4d.	29 ⁰ / ₉₀₉₀	—	0 ² / ₆₂
Threepence	21 ⁸ / ₈₁₈₁	—	0 ² / ₁₂
Twopence	14 ⁵ / ₅₄₅₄₅	—	0 ¹ / ₄₄
Penny	7 ² / ₇₂₇₂	—	0 ⁰ / ₈₇
BRONZE:			
Penny	145 ⁸ / ₃₃₃₃	—	2 ⁹ / ₁₆₆₆
Halfpenny	87 ⁵ / ₅₀₀₀₀	—	1 ⁷ / ₅₀₀₀
Farthing	43 ⁷ / ₅₀₀₀₀	—	0 ⁸ / ₇₅₀₀

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916⁶⁶/₁₀₀₀. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d.

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. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958³³/₁₀₀₀), is practically obsolete.]

*BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, 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 least current weight, but, under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and 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 anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

OLD MONIES.—Guinea, 21s.; Carolus, 23s.; Moldore, 27s. 6d.; Angel, 10s. Noble, 6s. 8d.; Tester, 6d.; Groat, 4d.

SCOTS MONEY.—Merk=1s. 1½d.; Pound=1s. 8d.; Shilling=1d.; Plack=2 Bodles=4d. Scots.

* It is interesting to note that the weight of a penny is one-third, of the half-penny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois, approximately. Further, the half-penny is one inch in diameter.

418 Principal Monetary Units of Foreign Countries.

For some countries not included in this list, see note below.

COUNTRY.	Money of Account.	Circulating Value. (See note.)	Number of Coins receivable for £1 at par. (See note.)
Argentine Republic	Peso of 100 centesimos	3s. 11½d.	5'05
Austria-Hungary	Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer	1 11½	10'2
"	Crown (new unit) of 100 hellers	0 10	24'0
Belgium	Franc of 100 centimes	0 9½	25'2
Brazil	Milreis	2 3	8'9
Bulgaria	Leva of 100 stotinkis	0 9½	25'2
Chile	Peso of 100 centavos	3 11½	5'05
China	Tael of 1,000 cash	6 6½	3'07
Denmark	Crown of 100 öre	1 1½	18'2
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres	20 3¾	0'985
Finland	Markka of 100 penni	0 9½	25'2
France	Franc of 100 centimes	0 9½	25'2
German Empire	Reichsmark or mark of 100 pfennige	0 11¾	20'4
Great Britain and Ireland	Pound or sovereign of 20 shillings	20 0	1'0
Greece	Drachma of 100 lepta	0 9½	25'2
Holland and Java	Florin or guilder of 100 cents	1 8	12'0
India	Rupee of 16 annas	1 10½	10'6
Italy	Lira of 100 centesimi	0 9½	25'2
Japan	Yen of 100 sen	4 4¼	4'67
Mexico	Peso of 100 centavos	4 3¾	4'64
Norway	Crown of 100 öre	1 1½	18'2
Ottoman Empire	Piastre	0 2¼	110'7
Persia	Khan of 20 shahis (varies)	0 7	34
Portugal	Milreis	4 5¼	4'50
Roumania	Ley of 100 banis	0 9½	25'2
Russia	Rouble of 100 kopecks	3 2	6'30
Servia	Dinar of 100 paras	0 9½	25'2
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimos	0 9½	25'2
Sweden	Crown of 100 öre	1 1½	18'2
Tunis	Piastre	0 6	40'3
Turkey	Pound of 100 piastres	18 0¾	1'107
United States	Dollar of 100 cents	4 1¼	4'87

In Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland the money of account is identical with that of France—the franc—the names alone differing. Nearly all the South American States issue standard coins corresponding to the peso of Chile, which is identical with the 5-franc piece of France. The principal circulating medium of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Argentine Republic, and Brazil is paper, but, in the first-named country, the paper is in process of being withdrawn, and the currency placed on a gold basis, with the crown (see above) as a new unit of account. In British Honduras the money of account is now the United States gold dollar of 100 cents, subsidiary coins being specially struck for the Colony. Ceylon and Mauritius

also possess special subsidiary currencies on the basis of the rupee. By an Order in Council passed in 1894 a British dollar was authorised to be issued for circulation in the East. It is identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese yen, and has been made legal tender in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan. The last two columns of the Table are calculated on the supposition that the relation between the values of gold and silver remains fixed at 15½ to 1; in other words, that the price of standard silver is 60½d. per oz. troy. They give therefore the full metallic values on that basis, not the values for purposes of exchange, which are very variable, and depend mainly on the price of silver (see Table, below).

Price of Silver, 1887-96.

The Average yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
44½	42½	42½	47¾	45½	39½	35¾	29	29¾	30¾

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per Troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number

and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2'192; to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cent by 0'4562.

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%
1/4	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 81
7	623	600	579	558	539	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 85
8	702	673	646	621	597	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 89
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	81	30 30	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	2249	1937	1687	1485	1319	82	30 40	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	2281	1958	1702	1495	1326	83	31 00	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 25
40	2311	1979	1716	1505	1333	84	31 10	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:**—£124 years' purchase or £1,924.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £200 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 p. 357, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 12 1/2 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,227 approximately.

Notes 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 Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austr. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. 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	1'150	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	7'240	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst	0'663	0'575	1'087	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	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	5'794	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile	4'352	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'577
Swiss Stunde	2'957	2'532	4'868	0'648	4'575	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

UNIFORMITY.—An edict of King Edgar decreed that there should be but one Standard Measure, that kept at Winchester; and by the 27th section of Magna Charta there was to be one Weight for all England. Nevertheless numerous customary weights and measures have continued in use—custom was stronger than law, especially with regard to land, corn, and wool. In 1824, however, an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older form still linger.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm..... *dr.* = 27½ grains (27.34375).
 Ounce *oz.* = 16 drachms, 437.5 grains.
 Pound *lb.* = 16 *oz.*, 256 *dr.*, 7,000 grains.
 Customary Stone, *st.*, Butcher's Meat = 8 lbs.
 Legal Stone.....*st.* = Horseman's weight = 14 lbs.
 Quarter*qr.* = 28 lbs.
 Cental or Quintal, *cent.* = 100 lbs.
 Hundredweight, *cwt.* = 4 *qrs.*, 112 lbs.
 Ton *T.* = 20 *cwt.*, 2,240 lbs.

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 Quarter Loaf = 4 lbs.
 A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons = 14 ”
 A Firkin of Butter = 56 ”
 A Firkin of Soft Soap..... = 64 ”
 A Box of Fish, about = 90 ”
 A Barrel of Gunpowder = 100 ”
 A Barrel of Raisins = 112 ”
 A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 lbs. = 120 ”
 A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins = 224 ”
 A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap = 256 ”
 A Faggot of Steel..... = 120 ”
 A Pig of Ballast = 56 ”
 A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull = 19½ *cwt.*
 A do. Derby = 22½ *cwt.*; Newcastle = 21½ ”
 A Cask of Blacklead = 11½ ”
 A Sack—Potatoes, 168 lbs.; Flour, 280 lbs.; Coals, 224 lbs.; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.

The Metrical System of weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15.432 grains; the chief multiple of the *Gramme* is the *Kilogramme*=2,204.6 lbs.: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110½ lbs., very nearly represents the English *cwt.*; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204.621 lbs., about 19 *cwt.* 77 lbs., the *Myriagramme* being ignored. See p. 424.

In the United States and in Canada the *cwt.* is generally reckoned as 100 lbs., and the ton of 20 *cwt.*=2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 35 lbs. is the commercial weight: 63 *Poods*=1 English ton.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage = 180 grains.
 Chittak = 5 Tolas; Seer (16 Chittaks) = 2½ lbs.
 Imperial or Indian Maund = 82½ lbs.

Madras.

Viss = 3.09 lbs., Maund = 25 lbs., Candy = 500 lbs.

Troy Weight.

Carat = 3.17 grains.
 Pennyweight..... *dwt.* = 24 grains.
 Ounce..... *oz.* = 20 *dwt.*, 480 grs.
 Pound *lb.* = 12 *oz.*, 240 *dwt.*, 5,760 grs.
 Hundredweight. *cwt.* = 100 lbs.

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 grains, in Holland, 3.0 grs., and in the U. S. 3.2 grs. In the U. K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The *oz.* Troy and Apothecaries' = 1.09714 *oz.* avoirdupois; but the *lb.* Troy and *lb.* Apothecaries' = only 0.82286 *lb.* avoirdupois; while 175 *lb.* Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 *lb.* avoirdupois.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple ☉ = 20 Grains = 30 grs.
 Drachm ☽ = 3 Scruples = 60 ”
 Ounce ☿ = 8 Drachms = 480 ”
 Pound ♀ = 12 Ounces = 5760 ”

The avoirdupois *oz.* of 437½ grains, and the *lb.* of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by apothecaries' weight. The apothecaries' *oz.* and *lb.* may now be considered obsolete.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 35 lbs. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lbs.
 Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lbs.
 Load, 35 Trusses—Straw, 11 *cwt.*, 2 *qrs.* 8 lbs.; Old Hay, 18 *cwt.*; New Hay, 19 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 4 lbs.

Wool.

Clove, *cl.* = 7 lbs.
 Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves 14 lbs.
 Tod, *td.* = 2 Stones 1 *qr.*
 Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod 1 *cwt.* 2 *qrs.* 14 lbs.
 Pack, *pk.* = 240 lbs.
 Sack, *sk.* = 2 Weys 13 *qrs.*
 Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks 39 *cwt.*

Since the advent of SHODDY, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus 16 lbs. = 1 *st.*; 28 lbs. = 1 Tod; 20 lbs. = 1 Score; 12 Score or 240 lbs. = 1 Pack.

Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps.
 Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a *lb.*

Cotton Wool.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. average 477 lbs.; Egyptian, 719 lbs.; East Indian, 396 lbs.; Brazilian, 220 lbs.

Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1½ yards.
 Lea, or Skein, *sk.* = 120 Yards. } Also same
 Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas. } for silk.
 Spindle, *spd.* = 18 Hanks.
 Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 *lb.*
 Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lbs. or 10 lbs.
 Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards, but by the new Act must be marked correctly.
 Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8.66 cubic inches.
 The Pint contains 4 gills or 34.66 inches.
 Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
 Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.
 Pin = 4½ Gallons or ½ Barrel. Gals. Qts. Pts.
 Firkin or Quarter Barrel 9 36 72
 Anker (10 gallons) 10 40 80
 Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel 18 72 144
 Barrel 36 144 288
 Tierce (42 gallons) 42 168 336
 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, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; e.g., the hoghead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3 3/5 gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu	= 115 gallons.
" Teneriffe	= 100 " "
" Marsala	= 93 " "
" Madeira and Cape	= 92 " "
" Sherry and Tent	= 108 " "
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	= 117 " "
Aum of Hock and Rhenish	= 30 " "
Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.	

In the United States the old British or "Wine-chester" wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7 2/1875 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure. Marked

60 Minims η (drops) = 1 Fluid Drachm.....	13	
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	13
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	0
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon	C., or Cong.
1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful.	} <i>Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass, or cupful, is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.</i>	
2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spoonful.		
4 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful.		
2 Ounces = 1 Winegallonful.		
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.		

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart... = 2 Pints.	Strike ... = 2 Bushels.
Pottle... = 2 Quarts.	Coomb... = 4 Bushels.
Gallon = 4 Quarts.	Quarter. = 8 Bushels.
Peck ... = 2 Gallons.	Load ... = 5 Quarters.
Bushel. = 4 Pecks.	Last ... = 10 Quarters.

Boll of Meal = 140 lbs.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.
 Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
 Wheat, English, 63 lbs. Foreign, 62 lbs.
 Barley, English, 52 and 56 lbs. French, 52 1/2 lbs. Mediterranean, 50 lbs.
 Oats, English, 40 & 42 lbs. Foreign, 38 & 40 lbs.
 Rye and maize, 60 lbs.
 Buckwheat, 52 lbs. to the bushel.
 Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lbs.

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels: of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17 1/2 inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot	= 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard	= 27 Cubic Feet, 21'033 bushels.
Stack of Wood ...	= 108 Cubic Feet.
Shipping Ton ...	= 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton ...	= 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of displacement of a Ship=	35 Cubic Feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical	
Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1'15 Mile Statute.	
League = 3 Miles.	
Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69'121 Statute	es.

Inch, in.	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, $\frac{1}{2}$	= 2 1/2 Inches.
Palm	= 3 Inches.
Hand	= 4 Inches.
Link	= 7 1/2 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	= 9 Inches.
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Face, Military	= 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Face, Geometrical	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch	= 5 1/2 Yards.
Chain (100 Links)	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length ...	= 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile	= 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be "Ell wide"—the English Ell being 1 1/4 yard, the Flemish Ell 3/4 yard, and the French Ell 1 1/4 yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,220 feet: ten *Scotts Miles* being about equal to 11 1/4 Statute Miles. Eleven *Irish Miles* were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

The Square Foot contains 144 Square Inches.
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30 1/4 yards = 272 1/2 feet.
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 roods.
Hide = 100 acres = 400 roods.
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 roods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

An Acre roughly stated has four equal sides of 69 1/2 yards: accurate measurement gives each side 208 7/11 feet.
 The sides of a square half-acre would be 147'58 1/2 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104'355 feet.

The above Imperial Measure is now employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally, also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to, of these—

The Lancashire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 49 square yards = 7,840 square yards.
The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards = 10,240 square yards.
The Irish Acre, equal to 1'619835 Statute; or 1 Statute equal to 0'617347 Irish.
The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1'291322 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0'7744 Cunningham.
The Scottish Acre = 1'261183 Statute (nearly 6.104 square yards).

Measures of Time.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
(23 1/2 56m. 4s. = 1 Sidereal 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 1/4 Days	= 1 Common Year.
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.
365d. 5h. 48m. 46s.	= 1 Tropical Year.
The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.	
In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1900 is not a 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 Circle.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17'366 miles a minute at the Equator); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of a Circle $\times 3.1416$ gives Circumference.
 Diameter Squared $\times .7854$ gives Area of Circle.
 Diameter Squared $\times 3.1416$ gives Surface of Sphere.
 Diameter Cubed $\times .5236$ gives Solidity of Sphere.
 One Degree of Circumference $\times 57.3$ gives Radius.
 Diameter of Cylinder $\times 3.1416$, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
 Diameter Squared $\times .7854$, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235 504 feet, a Circular Rood 117 752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute." To understand the basis of this system requires a great deal of very careful study, and more space than we have at our disposal; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

For the measure of

VOLT	Electromotive force = about 92.6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.
OHM	Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.
AMPÈRE	Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.
COULOMB	Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.
MICROFARAD .	Capacity = .000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.
WATT	Power = 44 ft. lbs. per minute.
Board of Trade Unit	= 1000 Watts 1 hour.
745 Watts	= 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 26½ imperial gallons, on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Mase*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
 50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
 100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
 120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8½ inches $\times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
Paving bricks	9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
Square tiles	9¾ " $\times 9\frac{3}{4} \times 1$
"	6 " $\times 6 \times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks	9 " $\times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.	

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.
 Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lbs. each; a load of 500 weighs over 1½ ton.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26 \times 16	Ladies	16 \times 10
" Small	26 \times 14	" Small	16 \times 8
Princesses	24 \times 14	" Large	14 \times 12
Duchesses	24 \times 12	"	14 \times 8
Marchionesses	22 \times 12	Plantation	13 \times 11
" Small	22 \times 11	Doubles	13 \times 10
Countesses	20 \times 10	"	13 \times 7
" Wide	20 \times 12	Smalls	12 \times 8
Viscountesses	18 \times 10	Ditto	12 \times 6
" Small	18 \times 9	Ditto	11 \times 5½

Water.

Cubic inch
 = .0361 lb. || Gallon | = 10'0000 " |
| Cubic foot = 62'3210 lbs. | or 6'2321 gallons. |
| 35'943 cubic feet (210 gallons) | = 1 ton. |

The gallon is = 277¼ cubic inches, = 0.16 cubic feet, = 10 lbs. distilled water.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18.

Cisterns: 1 cubic foot is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62'321 lbs. 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 TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth	21	Coal, Newcastle ..	43
Clay	18	Pit Sand	22
Chalk	14	River ditto	19
Thames ballast	20	Marl	18
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	23
Coal, Welsh	40	Night Soil	18
A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lbs., pure silver 655 lbs., cast iron 450 lbs., copper 550 lbs., lead 710 lbs., pure platinum 1,220 lbs., tin 456 lbs., aluminium 163 lbs.			

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills ..	= 1 Mutchkin.	2 Pints ..	= 1 Quart.
2 Mutchkins	= 1 Chop-pin.	4 Quarts .	= 1 Gallon.
2 Choppins	= 1 Pint.	8 Gallons	= 1 Barrel.

CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippies ..	= 1 Peck.	4 Firlots .	= 1 Boll.
4 Pecks ..	= 1 Firlot.	16 Firlots	= 1 Chalder.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

Metric Weights and Measures.

THE French Metrical System is based upon the (assumed) 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.	Fathms.	Miles.
Millimètre	0'03937 ...	0'003 ...	0'001 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
Centimètre	0'39371 ...	0'032 ...	0'010 ...	0'005 ...	0'000 ...
Décimètre	3'93708 ...	0'328 ...	0'109 ...	0'054 ...	0'000 ...
MÈTRE	39'37079 ...	3'280 ...	1'093 ...	0'545 ...	0'000 ...
Décamètre	393'70790 ...	32'808 ...	10'936 ...	5'458 ...	0'006 ...
Hectomètre	3937'07900 ...	328'089 ...	109'363 ...	54'681 ...	0'062 ...
Kilomètre	39370'79000 ...	3280'899 ...	1093'633 ...	546'816 ...	0'621 ...
Myriamètre.....	393707'90000 ...	32808'991 ...	10936'330 ...	5468'165 ...	6'213 ...

CUBIC, OR MEASURES OF CAPACITY (UNIT LITRE).

EQUAL TO	Cub. In.	Cub. Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Behls.
Millilitre, or cubic centim.	0'06103... 0'000...	0'001...	0'001...	0'000...	0'000...
Centilitre, 10 cubic do. ...	0'61027... 0'000...	0'017...	0'017...	0'002...	0'000...
Déclitre, 100 cubic do. ...	6'10271... 0'003...	0'176...	0'176...	0'022...	0'002...
LITRE, or cubic Décimètre	61'02705... 0'035...	1'760...	1'760...	0'220...	0'027...
Décalitre, or Centistère ...	610'27052... 0'353...	17'607...	17'607...	2'200...	0'275...
Hectolitre, or Décastère ...	6102'70515... 3'331...	176'077...	176'077...	22'009...	2'751...
Kilolitre, or Stère	61027'05152... 35'316...	1760'773...	1760'773...	220'096...	27'512...
Myrialitre, or Décastère	610270'51519... 353'165...	17607'734...	17607'734...	2200'966...	275'120...

MEASURES OF WEIGHT (UNIT GRAMME).

EQUAL TO	Grains.	Troy oz.	Avoir. lb.	Cwt.=112 lb.	Tons=20 cwt.
Milligramme	0'01543 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
Centigramme	0'15432 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
Décigramme	1'54323 ...	0'003 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
GRAMME	15'43235 ...	0'023 ...	0'002 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
Déca gramme	154'32349 ...	0'321 ...	0'022 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
Hectogramme.....	1543'23488 ...	3'215 ...	0'220 ...	0'001 ...	0'000 ...
Kilogramme	15432'34880 ...	32'150 ...	2'204 ...	0'019 ...	0'000 ...
Myriagramme	154323'48800 ...	321'507 ...	22'046 ...	0'196 ...	0'009 ...

SQUARE, OR MEASURES OF SURFACE (UNIT ARE).

EQUAL TO	Sq. Feet.	Yards.	Perches.	Roods.	Acres.
Centiare, or sq. mètre ...	10'764299 ...	1'196...	0'039 ...	0'000 ...	0'000 ...
ARE, or 100 sq. mètres ...	1076'429934 ...	119'603...	3'993 ...	0'098 ...	0'024 ...
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. m.	107642'993419 ...	11960'332...	395'382 ...	9'984 ...	2'471 ...

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	Hectare.		Acre.		Kilomtr. Eng. mil.		Square Kilomtr. Eng. mil.		
For the use of this table the following explanation is necessary: The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre=0'405 Hectare, and vice versa 1 Hectare=2'471 Acres, and so on.	0'405	1	2'471	1'609	1	0'621	2'592	1	0'386
	0'809	2	4'942	3'219	2	1'243	5'184	2	0'772
	1'214	3	7'413	4'828	3	1'864	7'776	3	1'158
	1'619	4	9'885	6'438	4	2'486	10'368	4	1'544
	2'023	5	12'356	8'047	5	3'107	12'960	5	1'930
	2'428	6	14'827	9'656	6	3'728	15'552	6	2'316
	2'833	7	17'298	11'265	7	4'350	18'144	7	2'702
	3'237	8	19'769	12'879	8	4'971	20'736	8	3'088
	3'642	9	22'240	14'484	9	5'592	23'328	9	3'474
	4'047	10	24'711	16'093	10	6'214	25'920	10	3'860
	8'093	20	49'423	32'186	20	12'428	51'840	20	7'720
	12'140	30	74'134	48'279	30	18'641	77'760	30	11'580
	16'187	40	98'846	64'373	40	24'855	103'680	40	15'440
	20'234	50	123'557	80'466	50	31'069	129'600	50	19'300
	24'286	60	148'268	96'559	60	37'283	155'520	60	23'160
	28'327	70	172'980	112'652	70	43'497	181'440	70	27'020
	32'373	80	197'692	128'745	80	49'710	207'360	80	30'880
	36'420	90	222'903	144'839	90	55'924	233'280	90	34'740
	40'467	100	247'114	160'932	100	62'138	259'200	100	38'601

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch* noon to 4 p.m.
 First Dog " " ... 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 Second Dog " " ... 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 First " " ... 8 p.m. to midnight.
 Middle " " ... 12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
 Morning " " ... 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 Forenoon " " ... 8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven *WATCHES*, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

- BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. s.; B. ss. B. s.; B. ss.; B.**
- 1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.
 - 2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. s, B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.
 - 3 Bells at 1.30 (B. s, B. ss, B), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.
 - 4 Bells at 2 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.
 - 5 Bells at 2.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.
 - 6 Bells at 3 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.
 - 7 Bells at 3.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.
 - 8 Bells (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

METRICAL CONVERSION—continued.

Metre.	Yard.	Kilogr.	lb. avoird.	Litre.	Gallons.
0'914	1	1'094	0'454	1	2'20
1'829	2	2'187	0'907	2	4'41
2'743	3	3'281	1'361	3	6'62
3'658	4	4'374	1'814	4	8'82
4'572	5	5'468	2'268	5	11'02
5'486	6	6'562	2'722	6	13'23
6'401	7	7'655	3'175	7	15'43
7'315	8	8'749	3'629	8	17'64
8'229	9	9'843	4'082	9	19'84
19'144	10	10'936	4'536	10	22'05
28'288	20	21'873	9'072	20	44'09
37'432	30	32'809	13'608	30	66'14
46'576	40	43'745	18'144	40	88'18
55'719	50	54'682	22'679	50	110'23
64'863	60	65'618	27'215	60	132'27
74'007	70	76'554	31'752	70	154'32
83'151	80	87'491	36'288	80	176'36
92'295	90	98'427	40'823	90	198'41
1'014	100	109'363	45'359	100	220'46
					454'35
					1000'00

THERMOMETER.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

F = C + 32 F - 32 = C C = 5(F - 32) / 9

CENT.	FAH'T.	REUR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	REUR.
100°B.	212°B.	80°B.	0°	32°	0°
99	210	79	1	33	0.5
98	208	77.6	2	34	1.0
97	206	76.2	3	35	1.5
96	204	74.8	4	36	2.0
95	203	74	5	37	2.5
94	201.4	72.6	6	38	3.0
93	199.4	71.2	7	39	3.5
92	197.6	69.8	8	40	4.0
91	195.8	68.4	9	41	4.5
90	194	67	10	42	5.0
89	192.4	65.6	11	43	5.5
88	190.4	64.2	12	44	6.0
87	188.6	62.8	13	45	6.5
86	186.8	61.4	14	46	7.0
85	185	60	15	47	7.5
84	183.2	58.6	16	48	8.0
83	181.4	57.2	17	49	8.5
82	179.6	55.8	18	50	9.0
81	177.8	54.4	19	51	9.5
80	176	53	20	52	10.0
79	174.4	51.6	21	53	10.5
78	172.4	50.2	22	54	11.0
77	170.6	48.8	23	55	11.5
76	168.8	47.4	24	56	12.0
75	167	46	25	57	12.5
74	165.2	44.6	26	58	13.0
73	163.4	43.2	27	59	13.5
72	161.6	41.8	28	60	14.0
71	159.8	40.4	29	61	14.5
70	158	39	30	62	15.0
69	156.2	37.6	31	63	15.5
68	154.4	36.2	32	64	16.0
67	152.6	34.8	33	65	16.5
66	150.8	33.4	34	66	17.0
65	149	32	35	67	17.5
64	147.2	30.6	36	68	18.0
63	145.4	29.2	37	69	18.5
62	143.6	27.8	38	70	19.0
61	141.8	26.4	39	71	19.5
60	140	25	40	72	20.0
59	138.2	23.6	41	73	20.5
58	136.4	22.2	42	74	21.0
57	134.6	20.8	43	75	21.5
56	132.8	19.4	44	76	22.0
55	131	18	45	77	22.5
54	129.2	16.6	46	78	23.0
53	127.4	15.2	47	79	23.5
52	125.6	13.8	48	80	24.0
51	123.8	12.4	49	81	24.5
50	122	11	50	82	25.0
49	120.2	9.6	51	83	25.5
48	118.4	8.2	52	84	26.0
47	116.6	6.8	53	85	26.5
46	114.8	5.4	54	86	27.0
45	113	4	55	87	27.5
44	111.2	2.6	56	88	28.0
43	109.4	1.2	57	89	28.5
42	107.6	0	58	90	29.0
41	105.8	-1.4	59	91	29.5
40	104	-2.8	60	92	30.0
39	102.2	-4.2	61	93	30.5
38	100.4	-5.6	62	94	31.0
37	98.6	-7.0	63	95	31.5
36	96.8	-8.4	64	96	32.0
35	95	-9.8	65	97	32.5
34	93.2	-11.2	66	98	33.0
33	91.4	-12.6	67	99	33.5
32	89.6	-14.0	68	100	34.0
31	87.8	-15.4	69		
30	86	-16.8	70		
29	84.2	-18.2			
28	82.4	-19.6			
27	80.6	-21.0			
26	78.8	-22.4			

Freezing point = 32° F = 0° C = 0° R; Boiling point = 212° F = 100° C = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or RÉAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or vice versa, use one of the following formulæ:
 Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade and R = Number of degrees Réaumur, then —

428 Transfer and Dividend Days at the Bank of England.

Stock.	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
2½% Consols (until 5th April, 1903)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½ per Cents. (1903)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½ per Cents. (1905)	" " " "
Local Loans 3½ (1912)	" " " "
Metrop. Police 3½ (1920)	January 1 and July 1
India 3½ per Cents. (1931)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
India 3 per Cents. (1948)	" " " "
India 2½ per Cents. (1926)	" " " "
Annuities for Terms of Years	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Red Sea & India Telegraph (1908)	Feb. 4 and August 4
Metrop. 3½ per Cent. (1929)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
" 3 per Cent. (1941)	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1
" 2½ per Cent. (1949)	Mar. 1, Jun. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
Lond. Cty. 2½% Consol. Stock (1920)	Mar. 1, Jun. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
Birmingham 2½ (1926)	" " " "
3½ (1946) & 3 per Cent. (1947)	January 1 and July 1
Hampshire 3 per cent. County Stock	March 1 and Sept. 1
Corp. of London 2½% Deb. Stock (1957)	Jan. 1 and July 1
Liverpool 3½ per Cent.	Jan. 1, Apl. 1, July 1, Oct. 1
Manchester 3 ½ (1941)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Ramsgate 3½ Stock	" " " "
West Sussex 3½ County Stk.	" " " "
Swansea and Hull 3½%	January 1 and July 1
Swansea 3%	" " " "
Middlesex 3½ County Stk.	" " " "
Wolverhampton 3½ per Cent.	March 1 and Sept. 1
Nottingham 3 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1
New Zealand 4 per Cent. Consols (1929)	" " " "
" 3½% (1940)	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1945)	April 1 and Oct. 1
N. S. Wales 4 per Cent. (1933)	January 1 and July 1
" 3½ per Cent. (1924)	April 1 and October 1
" 3½ per Cent. (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
" 3 per Cent. (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1
Queensland 3½ and 4 per Cent. (1915-1945)	January 1 and July 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. "A" and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. (4%) Irredeemable	January 1 and July 1
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958)	" " " "
E. I. Railway (4½%) Irredeemable	April 1 and October 1
Oude and Rohilkund (4%) Debentures (1898)	" " " "
Egyptian 3½ Preference	April 15 and October 15
Ind. Rail. Perp. 4½%	January 1 and July 1
Thames Conservancy A & B 3% (1954)	" " " "
Chinese 5% Gold Loan (1896)	April 1 and October 1

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS, &C., WITH COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Exchequer Bonds for Commuted 2½% Stocks, Sept. 1, 1897

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

Stock.	Dividends Payable.
Exchequer Bills (March)	March 11 and Sept. 11
" (June)	June 11 and Dec. 11
Turkish 4% Loan (1855)	" " " "
Guaranteed	Feb. 1 and August 1
East India Debentures 3½% (1898)	Feb. 16 and August 16
City of London Bonds	Various dates
East Indian Railway 2½% Debentures	Various dates
Egyptian Preference 3½% Bonds	April 15 and October 15
Egyptian Unified 4% Bonds	May 1 and November 1

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON 2½ CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 2½ ANNUITIES, AND LOCAL LOANS STOCK.—Holders of amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1d. per £, or part of a £, with 3d. additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BEARER can be obtained in exchange for 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 2½ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities, Local Loans 3 per Cent. Stock, and Metropolitan Police Debenture Stock; India 3 per Cent. and 3½ per Cent. Stocks; Metropolitan and London County Stocks; New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland Stocks; and the various Corporation Stocks. The charge for Issue is 2s. per Cent., and for Reinscription 1s. per Certificate, except India Stocks, where the charge in each case is 2s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS are paid in one of the following modes:—

- I. To the stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, or in a Joint account to one of the stockholders, 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.]
- 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, to the first stockholder upon his sole request, provided the Bank have not received any written notice to the contrary from any other of the stockholders.

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.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: 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. The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on May 1 and November 1. At the Custom House Inland Revenue Office, and the Docks, the day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birthday; and at the Docks, Coronation Day (June 28) and the Prince of Wales's Birthday (November 9) in addition. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	*Retailers of beer, cider, and perry;— For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0	Retailers of table-beer (off) (U. K.)	0	5	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0	Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10	2	10	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0	Retailers of beer and wine (U.K.):— *For consumption on the premises...	4	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	*Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6	*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, see PUBLICANS.			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6	BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1
ALKALI WORKS, cert. of Registration	5	0	0	Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0	10	0	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3	" 10 " 25	0	0	3
Not exc. £10 ... 0 0 6	Not exc. £50 ... 0 2 6			" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 20 ... 0 1 0	" 100 ... 0 5 0			" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 30 ... 0 1 6	" 200 ... 0 10 0			" 75 " 100	0	1	0
" 40 ... 0 2 0	" 500 ... 0 15 0			Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	BOND for payment of money. See MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
Appraisers and House Agnts., ann. U.K.	2	0	0	Ditto, for securing an annuity:—			
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6	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:— For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0	If as primary security	0	2	6
Arms, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	If as collateral security	0	0	6
ARTICLES of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.)			
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0	Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. but not to exceed 10s.			
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0	On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.				CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ... for every pack, duty	0	0	3
AWARD—Where the amount or value awarded does not exceed £5	0	0	3	CARRIAGES, annual licence (Great Britain).—Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Not exc. £10 ... 0 0 6	Not exc. £100 ... 0 5 0			For every other carriage with four wheels, and drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses, or by mechanical power ...	2	2	0
" 20 ... 0 1 0	" 200 ... 0 10 0			If with four wheels, and drawn or fitted or adapted to be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
" 30 ... 0 1 6	" 500 ... 0 15 0			If with less than four wheels	0	15	0
" 40 ... 0 2 0	" 750 ... 1 0 0			Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.			
" 50 ... 0 2 6	" 1,000 ... 1 5 0			MOTOR CARS.—For every light locomotive, in addition to the carriage licence duty as above, a further excise duty is chargeable as follows:—			
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0	If the weight exceeds one ton, but not two tons, unladen	2	2	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:							
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 1055 (55° of gravity)	0	6	9				
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences:—							
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1				
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	3	0				
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0				
Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10	0	4	0				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
If the weight exceeds two tons unladen.....	3	3	0	or personal property vested in such bodies.....	5	0	0
<i>n.b.</i> —In calculating the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.				(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
CERTIFICATE —to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof.....	9	0	0	COVENANT , deed of, <i>ad valorem</i> duty, but not to exceed.....	0	10	0
If practising elsewhere.....	6	0	0	DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exc. £10	0	1	0
(During first three years one half only.)				Exceeding £10 and not exc. £50.....	0	2	6
CERTIFICATE :— Of goods, being duty entered inwards, for drawback.....	0	4	0	Exceeding £50.....	0	5	0
Of birth, baptism, marriage, or burial.....	0	0	1	DECLARATION , <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT.			
CHARTERPARTY	0	0	6	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
CHEQUES , or drafts, payable on demand or to order.....	0	0	1	DEMISE , <i>see</i> LEASE.			
CHICORY , per cwt., raw or kiln-dried.....	0	12	1	DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	10	0
CIDER and PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. <i>See also</i> PUBLICANS ³	1	5	0	DOGS of anykind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	½	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.			
COLLATERAL SECURITY , for every £100.	0	0	6	DRUNKARDS' RETREATS Licences.....	5	0	0
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines.....	1	10	0	(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)			
To any Officer in the Navy.....	0	5	0	DUPLICATE or COUNTERPART : Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
Of Lunacy.....	0	5	0	ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES :—			
COMPANIES with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital.....	0	2	0	To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100.....	0	0	1	For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages.....	0	10	0
Of the value of £100 or upwards.....	0	1	0	Licence not otherwise charged.....	2	0	0
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity : for every £5 or fractional part of £5.....	0	0	6	EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof.....	0	1	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER :—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0	7	9	ESTATE DUTY :			
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred.....	0	2	6	In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing on the death of such person,	per cent.		
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid :—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5.....	0	0	6	exceeds :	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10..	0	1	0	£100 and does not exceed	£500	1	0
" 10 " " 15..	0	1	6	500 " "	1,000	2	0
" 15 " " 20..	0	2	0	1,000 " "	10,000	3	0
" 20 " " 25..	0	2	6	10,000 " "	25,000	4	0
For every additional £25 up to £300..	0	2	6	25,000 " "	50,000	4	10
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0	50,000 " "	75,000	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0	75,000 " "	100,000	5	10
<i>Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.</i>				100,000 " "	150,000	6	0
COPY or EXTRACT attested or authenticated, the same duty as original, but not to exceed.....	0	1	0	150,000 " "	250,000	6	10
COPYHOLD and CUSTOMARY ESTATE :—				250,000 " "	500,000	7	0
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	500,000 " "	1,000,000	7	10
CORPORATE and UNINCORPORATE BODIES , Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real				1,000,000 " "	—	8	0
				Fractions of £100 on the whole estate are disregarded; e.g., an estate of £1,050 counts as one of £1,000, and pays only 2 per cent.			
				Gifts made by the deceased within a twelvemonth of death are subject to aggregation with the rest of the estate.			
				In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the settled property, but from			

that payment the *ad val.* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross, are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Where the net value is under £200 the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on Personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in 4 yearly instalments with 3 per cent. interest, and interest on realty begins from 12 months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION :

In England, in all cases, £30.
,, Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.

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.

GAME LICENCES, United Kingdom, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ... Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days.....	1 0 0

Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2 0 0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty.....	0 10 0
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.	
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0 10 0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K., expire 31st July.

HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (see Pedlars)	2 0 0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	9 0 0

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodg-

ing-house of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40	£ s. d.	0 0 2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60.....		0 0 4
Exceeding £60		0 0 6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40.....		0 0 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60 ...		0 0 6
Exceeding £60		0 0 9

INCOME TAX.—See Property and Income Tax.

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE :		
For any sum not exceeding £10	0 0 1	
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0 0 3	
Exc. £25, and not exc. £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6	
Exc. £50, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0	
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0 10 0	

—**ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property** 0 0 1
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13.

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA :		
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 ESTATE 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, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £.

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, *id.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2s. 6d.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exod.	Not Exod.	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	£5	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
10	15	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	20	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	25	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	30	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
30	35	0 3 0	1 10 0	1 16 0
35	40	0 3 6	1 15 0	1 22 0
40	45	0 4 0	1 20 0	1 28 0
45	50	0 4 6	1 25 0	1 34 0
50	55	0 5 0	1 30 0	1 40 0
55	60	0 5 6	1 35 0	1 46 0
60	65	0 6 0	1 40 0	1 52 0
65	70	0 6 6	1 45 0	1 58 0
70	75	0 7 0	1 50 0	2 0 0
75	80	0 7 6	1 55 0	2 0 6
80	85	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 1 0
85	90	0 8 6	2 0 6	2 1 6
90	95	0 9 0	2 1 0	2 2 0
95	100	0 9 6	2 1 6	2 2 6

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 "Estate 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. c. 12, s. 42.

(Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty. No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100: 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18.)

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues (£1 per cent. Legacy Duty practically abolished since 1881), and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable (in which latter case 1 per cent. is also practically abolished).

- To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)£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.
- Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.
- The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty, but not Legacy Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

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.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT of any share1d.

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'honneur* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £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 pages 402, 403) 0 10 0

MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only:—
Not exc. 1s. ... 0 1½ 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), for each set of premises 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..... 0 1 0
Substituted Securities for any of the above:
For every £20 and fractional part 0 0 6
Mortgage Bond, &c., of any other description, not exceeding £10..... 0 0 3

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Not exc.	£25	0	0	8	Not exc.	£300	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 of Mortgage (except marketable securities) for every £100 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 0 0 6

MOTOR CAR LICENCES, *vide* CARRIAGES.
NOTARIAL ACT OF any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

OCCASIONAL LICENCES, per day:—
Publicans 2 6 Wine retailers. 0 1 0
Beer retailers. 1 0 Tobacco dealers. 0 0 4

PASSENGER VESSELS, on } Licence for
board which excisable } a Year ... 5 0 0
liquors and tobacco are } 1 day 1 0 0
sold 0 0 6

PASSPORT 0 0 6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
On filing complete specification 3 0 0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—

Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year.....	5 0 0	10th year.....	10 0 0
6th "	6 0 0	11th "	11 0 0
7th "	7 0 0	12th "	12 0 0
8th "	8 0 0	13th "	13 0 0
9th "	9 0 0	14th "	14 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: Dealers in, 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
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 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 acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)... 0 2 6
In any other case 0 10 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only 0 1 0
In any other case 0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 10 0

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of 0 10 0
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £

Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c. 0 0 8
Payable by Owner of property.
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ¼ or ½ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. s. 35).
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c. 0 0 3
Nurseries & Mrkt. Grdns. 0 0 8
Schedule C, D, and E, Income 0 0 8
Not exceeding £160, exempt; not exceeding £400, the tax is not chargeable on the first £160.

Not exceeding £500, the tax is not chargeable on the first £100.

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any profession, employment, or vocation under Sch. D, or from any office or employment under Sch. E (57 & 58 Vict. s. 34), or from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. s. 5).

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.

In any other case..... £ s. d.
0 1 0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U. K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises:—

If annual value is under £10	£	s.	d.
Under £15...	£6	0	0
" 20...	8	0	0
" 25...	11	0	0
" 30...	14	0	0
" 40...	17	0	0
" 50...	20	0	0
" 100...	25	0	0
Under £200...	30	0	0
" 300...	35	0	0
" 400...	40	0	0
" 500...	45	0	0
" 600...	50	0	0
" 700...	55	0	0
£700&upwds.	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 week-days, 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.

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile):—

	£	s.	d.
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0

RECEIPTS, £3 or upwards..... 0 0 1
Penalty for not stamping..... 10 0 0

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

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or share is settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100..... 0 5 0

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty on nominal value.

Penalty for issuing without duly stamping..... 50 0 0

SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon... 0 10 6

" imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall. 0 10 10

" Annual Licences, U. K., rectifiers and compounders 10 10 0

" Dealers not retailers, ditto 10 10 0

" " to sell in bottles, add. (E.) 3 3 0

" " or to sell foreign liquors only in bottles.. 2 2 0

" (Methylated), makers of 10 10 0

" " retailers of 0 10 0

" Retailers of.—See Publicans.

SPIRITS, SCOTLAND, Grocers (including sale of beer), not to be consumed on 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, IRELAND, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises:—

If rated under £25	9	18	5
If rated at £25 and under £30	11	0	6
" 30 " 40	12	2	6
" 40 " 50	13	4	7
" 50 and upwards	14	6	7

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using 0 10 0

SWEETS, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom..... 5 3 0

" *Retailers of, annual, U.K. ... 1 5 0
See also PUBLICANS.*

SUCCESSION DUTIES—see LEGACY DUTIES.

TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—

" Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco Manufacturers, not exceeding 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.

VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual licence, U.K. 1 0 0

VOTING PAPER or Proxy..... 0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS..... 0 0 3

WINE, annual licences, U. K.:

Dealers (wine only)..... 10 10 0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on the premises 3 10 0

Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine not to be consumed on the premises 2 10 0

Do., grocers, Scotland (off) 2 4 1

See also PUBLICANS.*

SPOILED STAMPS.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within six months from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within six months of the date or of the first execution of others.

If beyond this date, special application should be made to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

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 Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., 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, OR PAYMENT OF THE DUTY ONLY:—

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.*—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies, within 14 days of first execution.

Life policies, within one month of first execution. Foreign Sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U. K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days 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.

Policies of insurance liable to fixed duty of 1*d.*

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY

STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Inland.—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:—

Agreements under hand only. At—*£ s. d.*
tested copies or extracts: after the expiration of 14 days from their first execution 10 0 0

Charter-parties, within 7 days from *£ s. d.*
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

In addition to these penalties certain documents are also liable by way of further penalty on stamping to a forfeiture of an amount equal to the stamp duty deficient.

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.

EXEMPTION FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES:—

Transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary Stocks or Funds.

COMPANIES ACT, 1862.**FEEs TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.**

On registration, with a capital of *£2,000, £3; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.*

Five shillings extra per *£1,000* above *£5,000* up to *£100,000*; 1*s.* extra per *£1,000* above *£100,000*; but no fee higher than *£50.*

Deed stamp 1*os.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles.

For ad val. deed stamp on capital see p. 431.

HOURS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 2).

Stamp Office. Stamps issued from 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2).

Impressed Stamps, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2).

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1896-7.

	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
BEER: Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and beer called Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer; the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 125°; for every 36 gallons	1 8 0		Naphtha or methylic alcohol (purif.)	0 10 10
BEER exceeding 125° per barrel	1 12 10		Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	0 0 3
„ and Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a sp. gr. of 105°, for every 36 gals. And so on in prop. for difference in gravity.	0 7 0		Spirits, or Varnish cont. spirit	0 10 10
Cards (Playing) per doz. packs	0 3 9		„ Perfumed spirits and Cologne water	0 17 3
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried cwt.	0 13 3		„ Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength	0 14 8
„ roasted or ground lb.	0 0 2		Tea lb.	0 0 4
„ (or other vegetable substances) and coffee, roasted and ground, mixed lb.	0 0 2		Tobacco, unmanuf., containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture	0 3 2
Chloral hydrate „	0 1 3		„ containing less than 10 per cent.	0 3 6
Chloroform „	0 3 5		„ Cigars „	0 5 0
Cocoa „	0 0 1		„ Cavendish or Negrohead „	0 4 6
„ butter „	0 0 1		„ Snuff not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture	0 4 6
„ husks and shells cwt.	0 2 0		„ „ cont. more than 13 lbs.	0 3 9
„ or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured lb.	0 0 2		„ other manufactured	0 4 0
„ in the manufacture of which spirit has been used per lb. additional	0 0 0½		„ Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco	0 4 0
Coffee (raw) cwt.	0 14 0		Wine, not exceeding 30° proof spirit gal.	0 1 0
„ (kiln-dried, roasted, or ground) lb.	0 5 0		„ exceeding 30°, but not exceeding 42°	0 2 6
Colodion gal.	1 2 0		„ for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42° gal.	0 0 3
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used lb.	0 0 1		„ Sparkling, imported in bottles, additional gal.	0 2 0
Ether, acetic gal.	0 10 0			
„ butyric „	0 15 8			
„ sulphuric „	1 6 2			
Ethyl, Iodide of „	0 13 7			
Fruit, dried: Currants cwt.	0 2 0			
„ Figs; Fig Cake; Plums not preserved in sugar; Prunes; Raisins cwt.	0 7 0			

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	14 0
Tobacco, manufactured in U. K. (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores lb.	3 3
Snuff of British manufacture „	3 3
All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue are charged with countervailing duties if imported from abroad, for which see Tariff.	

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

The prepaid postage of Letters, Books, and Parcels to any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands, is as follows:—

LETTER POST.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

BOOK POST.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ½d.

PARCEL POST.

Not exceeding.	s. d.	Not exceeding.	s. d.
1 lb.	0 3	6 lb.	0 8
2 "	0 4	7 "	0 9
3 "	0 5	8 "	0 10
4 "	0 6	9 "	0 11
5 "	0 7	11 "	1 0

NEWSPAPERS.—A prepaid postage of one half-penny is charged for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly registered newspaper, the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by an insufficiently paid letter, or transferred to the Parcel Post, whichever charge is the lower, with a fine of 1d. in addition to any deficient postage.

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS.

LETTERS.—The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft., unless sent to or from a Government office.

NEWSPAPERS.—Not over 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

BOOK POST.—Packets exceeding 3 oz. now pass unconditionally at the rate of 1d. for the first 4 oz., and ½d. for every additional 3 oz.

PARCELS.—The limit of weight is 11 lbs. The parcel must not be more than 3 ft. 6 ins. in length, or length and girth combined, more than 5 ft. A short parcel may be thicker; thus, if it measure no more than 3 ft. in length, it may measure as much as 3 ft. in girth, i.e., round its thickest part.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

If the postage of letters, books, or newspapers be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged. Parcels are not accepted for transmission unless the charges are prepaid.

No advertisement, decoration or printed matter, beyond the address, is permitted on the right hand half of the address side of envelope or wrapper.

BOOK POST.—Packets not exceeding 3 oz. in weight may be sent for ½d. if the following conditions are complied with.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (productions of the type-writer and imitations thereof are admissible provided that at least 20 identical copies are forwarded at the same time, and handed in at the counter of the Post Office), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2d. to a servant of the railway, in addition to the usual 1d. stamp, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred from thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter must be taken to a passenger station of the railway company. Railway letters may be handed in at any express delivery post office for immediate conveyance to the railway station on payment of the express fee of 3d. per mile.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—Letters and parcels are now forwarded immediately in the London postal area, and in most large provincial towns, by special messengers, at the following rates:—Not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, inclusive of railway, omnibus, or tramcar charges, for every mile or part of mile, 3d. Ordinary postage is not charged. If the packet exceeds 1 lb. in weight, for each lb. or part beyond first lb., 1½d. Cabs may be used if specially paid for. Fees to be paid in stamps. Express mail letters may not be posted in any letter box, but must be handed in over the counter, and clearly marked *Express Delivery* above the address on the left hand corner of the cover. The covers of express letters should be marked with a broad line from top to bottom both on front and back. No Express Delivery on Sundays, Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day. Articles of a dangerous or offensive nature are prohibited.

NEWSPAPERS.—No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen.

PARCEL POST.—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. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Money is received at the District Offices in London, at the offices in Bedford Street, Charing Cross, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Mark Lane, and Ludgate Circus, and at the head offices at Edinburgh and Dublin, and in certain large provincial towns when the postage of a number of parcels amounts to 20s. These parcels must be presented at the offices between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and must be tied up in bundles representing a postage of 5s. each. Money payments as above are also received at the Chief Office till 4 p.m. Parcels will be collected in London and a few large towns when the number reaches 10 at a time, or 50 a week. The name and address of the sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than 11 lbs. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or 21 lbs. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Parcels left "to be called for" are charged 1d. a day after they have lain in the office one clear day, the maximum charge being 1s. 6d.

Parcels addressed to, or sent from the Channel Islands, are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office

of posting. Parcels for the Isle of Man are treated as those for the British Isles generally.

No parcels are received on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page 440.

Insurance.—Compensation to the amount of £3 can be claimed for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office. See also REGISTRATION below.

(No compensation will be granted for damage done to a fragile article, unless the word "fragile," or its equivalent, appears on the cover.)

POSTE RESTANTE.—This is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who have no permanent abode in the town. Letters and parcels may be addressed to the *Poste Restante* at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "*Poste Restante*" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "*Poste Restante*" letters must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. *Poste Restante* letters from abroad are not kept more than two months; at Provincial Post Offices only one month; letters posted in London, for one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. When, however, letters addressed "to be called for" bear a request for their return within a specified time, if not delivered, they are dealt with in accordance with such request.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters re-posted unopened more than a day after delivery are charged with postage at the prepaid rate. If re-posted the same day no charge is made, provided they do not appear to have been opened or tampered with. Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office. *Post-cards, book-packets, and newspapers* are permitted to be re-directed, under the same conditions as those relating to letters.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registering an inland letter, newspaper, or postal packet (including parcels) is 2d. in addition to the postage. These must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. By prepayment of a fee of 2d. in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 8d., less any amount prepaid for registration. The payment of the registration fee effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £50, at the following rates:—Fee 2d., compensation £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £15; 5d., £20; 6d., £25; 7d., £30; 8d., £35; 9d., £40; 10d., £45; 11d., £50.

RETURNED AND MISSING LETTERS.—Inland letters undelivered, and containing an address, are returned, a registration fee of 2d. being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are

returned, unopened, to the countries whence received. Senders of ¼d. packets should place a request for their return, in the upper left hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery. Inquiries for missing letters should be made at the Secretary's office, G. P. O. North, St. Martin's-le-Grand, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S LETTERS.—Letters to non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for 1d., with a further charge if they pass through a foreign country.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 10s.) are sold of the respective values of ¼d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s., 20s., and £5. These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell 1d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

The perforation of stamps with initials is recommended. The perforation of the stamps on post-cards, newspaper wrappers and embossed envelopes is also not objected to. Stamps perforated otherwise than with initials, embossed stamps, or stamps cut from envelopes, wrappers or post-cards, are not available for postage.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes, Commercial, in packets of 10 for 5½d., and Foolscap, 10 for 6d.; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—A, 4¼ × 3½, in packets of 20 for 1s. 10d.; C, 5¼ × 3, 24 for 2s. 2d.; and a cheaper quality (Commercial), 20 for 1s. 9d.; but all may be had in smaller numbers. Envelopes embossed with a twopence-halfpenny stamp (sizes L, 5½ × 3½, and M, 5½ × 4¾ ins.) are sold at the following rates:—L, 1 for 2½d., 10 for 2s. 2½d.; M, 1 for 2½d., 10 for 2s. 3d.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fees are of five sizes, and are sold: F, 5½ ins. × 3½ ins.; G, 6 ins. × 3½ ins., 2½d. each, or 12 for 2s. 2½d.; H, 8 ins. × 5 ins., H, 9 ins. × 4 ins., 2½d. each, or 12 for 2s. 7d.; K, 11¼ ins. × 6 ins., 3d. each, or 12 for 2s. 10d.

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for 1¼d., and 6 for 9d., also in packets of 96 for 9s.

POST-CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for 5½d., or 11s. per parcel of 240; a thicker quality being 10 for 6d., or 5s. per parcel of 100. They can also be had in sheets of 22 cards at £11 8s. and £12 6s. per quarter ream (180 sheets) respectively. Reply Post-cards are about double the rates for single cards, but are not sold in sheets.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POST-CARDS are supplied in packets of 10, price 10d.; singly, 1d.

Private cards, bearing an adhesive ¼d. stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of the official card, may be used.

Private Post Cards are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¾d. each or 7 for 4d.; 2s., 10d. per parcel of 480. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼d., or 4 for every 4¼d.; 2s., 3d. per parcel of 240.

Uncut sheets of *halfpenny* wrappers, 14 on each sheet, may be obtained in quarter reams of 120 sheets for 43 1/2s.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

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. and N.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. Letters properly directed, and properly posted, should be delivered within from two to four hours.

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, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE INLAND LETTERS.—Inland letters and post-cards bearing an extra 1/4d. stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town Branch offices and Receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.45. At certain District offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra 1/4d. stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.15 to 10.

NIGHT POSTING.—Country letters too late for the ordinary mails, but posted in the London districts before the 9 o'clock collection, are delivered by the first post next morning if for places (about 250) within the range of the supplementary night and midnight despatches. Later collections are made in London and the suburbs—mostly between 11 and 12—the letters, &c., for the provinces being despatched by the early morning trains, and those for London and suburban districts coming within the first morning delivery. For early trains and the same delivery a collection is made from 2 to 3 a.m. on certain main routes; also at many places in the N.W., S.W., W., and W.C. districts; and at 3.15 in the E.C. district. At all the Chief District Offices the boxes are cleared at 6 a.m. for the first delivery in London districts, and at 7 a.m. for local letters.

LATE FOREIGN LETTERS, with an extra 1d. stamp, may be posted till 7 o'clock at Lombard Street, Gracechurch Street, Mark Lane, Eastcheap, Leadhall Street, Throgmorton Avenue, Threadneedle Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus, Charing Cross, Bedford Street, Cannon Street, the District offices, 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.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST.

LETTER POSTAGE.

A charge of 3/4d. the half ounce is now made for letters addressed to any part of the world.

The Foreign Post-card Rates to all places to which Post-cards are available is 1d. single, 2d. return.

Inland cards are transmissible abroad if the

additional postage be supplied by an adhesive 1/4d. stamp.

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS generally, 1/4d. per 3 ozs.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, 1/4d. per 3 ozs.; but with a minimum charge of 1d.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, 1/4d. per 3 ozs.; but with a minimum charge of 3/4d.

The limits of size to British Possessions or non-Union countries* are—length 4 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lbs. in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid; no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be chargeable on delivery.

MAILS for Canada are made up every Wednesday and Thursday evening, and Saturday afternoon; to the United States every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon; and to Newfoundland alternate Friday evenings.

To the West Indies alternate Wednesday mornings.

To Australasia, every Friday evening, and various other days

To India, every Friday evening.

To China, Japan, Hong Kong and Ceylon, Friday evening, and various other days.

To Portugal, Morocco and Tangier, every morning; to Roumania every morning and evening; to Greece, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and every Friday evening.

To Egypt, Sunday; Monday and Wednesday morning, and Friday evening, and various other days; to Cyprus, Friday evening; to Malta, every afternoon and Sunday morning.

To the Cape and Rhodesia every Saturday afternoon; to West Coast of Africa and Abyssinia, every Friday evening.

To Buenos Aires, Monte Video, and Rio Janeiro, alternate Wednesday and Friday mornings and Wednesday evening.

To Mexico, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings; to Chile, alternate Wednesdays, morning and evening, and various other days, with U. S. mails.

To other parts of the world, the places and rates are too numerous for insertion; particulars may be obtained at every Receiving house.

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: the duties cannot be prepaid, but are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere; firearms to Colombia, Constantinople, and Gibraltar; opium to Hong Kong, Siam and India; and pork and bacon to some places. The charges for India and the Colonies and for Foreign Countries are as follow:—

* Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Africa (Native possessions on the West Coast), Arabia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa, China, Friendly Islands, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger Protectorate, Orange Free State, Samoa, Sarawak, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Society Islands.

	Per lb.		Per lb.		Foreign Countries—continued.		
	1 lb.	11 lbs.	1 lb.	11 lbs.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Ascension	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 4	Mexico	s. d.	s. d.
Australasia	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	Montenegro, <i>via</i> Hamburg	2 3	2 10
Bahamas	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 9	„ <i>via</i> Cologne	2 7	3 0
Barbados	0 8	0 8	1 1	0 8	§ Morocco, <i>via</i> France	1 10	2 3
*Bechuanaland Protectorate	2 9	2 9	1 1	0 8	„ <i>via</i> Hamburg	2 3	2 10
Bermuda	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	Norway	0 10½	1 6½
*Brit. Cent. Africa	1 6	1 6	1 1	0 8	Orange Free State, 1 lb. 1s. 6d., then 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.	2 8	4 0
B. Guiana	0 10	0 8	1 1	0 8	Persia, 1 lb. 4s. 4d., then 8d. per lb. to 7 lbs.	2 3	2 8
B. Honduras	0 8	0 8	1 1	0 8	Peru	4 5	5 0
Canada	0 8	0 8	1 1	0 8	Portugal	1 7	2 0
Cape Colony	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	„ <i>via</i> France, 6½ lbs. 2s. 6d.	2 5	2 10
Ceylon	0 9	0 6	1 1	0 8	Portuguese W. Africa	3 3	3 8
Cyprus	1 0	0 5	1 1	0 8	Reunion	3 1	3 6
Falklands	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	† Roumania, <i>via</i> Cologne	2 4	2 9
Fiji	1 0	0 8	1 1	0 8	„ <i>via</i> Hamburg	2 0	2 7
Gambia	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	Salvador	3 6	3 7
Gibraltar	0 8	0 4	1 1	0 8	Sanico, <i>via</i> Hamburg	4 10	4 5
Gold Coast	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	„ <i>via</i> N. Z., 1 lb. 1s. 2d., then 10d. per lb. to 11 lbs.	2 3	2 8
Grenada	0 8	0 8	1 1	0 8	Senegal	2 2	2 7
Hong Kong	1 0	0 6	1 1	0 8	Servia, <i>via</i> Cologne	1 10	2 5
India (& Aden)	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	„ <i>via</i> Hamburg	2 2	2 7
Jamaica	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	Siam, 1 lb. 1s. 6d., then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.	1 2	2 3
Labuan	0 11	0 8	1 1	0 8	Spain, Ry. Stns. only, 6½ lbs. 2s. 1d.	1 6	2 0
Lagos	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	Sweden	1 9	2 2
Leeward Is.	0 7	0 7	1 1	0 8	Switzerland, <i>via</i> France	1 6	2 0
					„ <i>via</i> Belgium	5 6	5 11

Foreign Countries.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Algeria	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 2 7
Annam	2 4	4 3	4 8
Argentine	3 4	3 7	4 10
„ <i>via</i> Hamburg	4 7	5 1	1
Austria H., <i>via</i> Hamburg	1 5½	2 1½	2 4
„ <i>via</i> Belgium	1 9	2 2	2 7
Azores	2 5	2 10	3 3
Belgium	1 3	1 8	2 2½
Bosnia (11b. 2s. 6d.)	2 3	2 8	3 1
Bulgaria, <i>via</i> Cologne	2 9	3 2	3 5
„ <i>via</i> Hamburg	2 5	3 0	3 3
Cameroun	2 3	2 10	3 3
Cape Verd Is.	2 5	2 10	3 3
Cayenne	3 1	3 6	3 11
Chili	3 9	4 2	4 7
„ <i>via</i> France	3 10	4 5	4 10
China (some places), 1 lb. 10d., then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.	3 10	4 3	4 8
Cochin China	2 6	4 5	6 0
Colombia	2 7	3 0	3 5
Congo	2 4	3 10	5 6
Costa Rica	1 5	2 0	2 5
Denmark, <i>via</i> Hamburg	1 9	2 2	2 7
„ <i>via</i> Belgium	3 11	4 4	4 9
Dutch East Indies	3 6	4 0	4 6
„ Guiana	3 6	4 0	4 6
„ West Indies	3 6	4 0	4 6
Egypt, <i>via</i> P. & O.	1 3	2 3	3
„ <i>via</i> France	2 6	3 2	3 10
Finland	1 9	2 4	2 9
France	1 4	1 9	2 4
French Congo	3 1	3 6	3 11
German E. Africa	4 2	4 7	5 0
„ S.W. „	4 1	4 7	5 0
„ „ <i>via</i> Cape Town	4 2	4 9	5 2
Germany, <i>via</i> Hamburg	1 0	1 7	2 0
„ <i>via</i> Belgium	1 4	1 9	2 2
Greece	2 6	3 0	3 5
„ <i>via</i> Cologne	2 10	3 3	3 8
Guadaloupe	3 1	3 6	3 11
Hawaii, 1 lb. 1s. 6d., then 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.	1 0	1 8	2 3
Holland	2 4	4 0	5 8
Honduras	1 8	2 1	2 6
Italy, <i>via</i> France	2 4	2 9	3 2
„ <i>via</i> Belgium	2 4	2 9	3 2
Japan, <i>via</i> Canada	1 10	3 6	5 2
Java	3 11	4 4	4 9
Liberia	1 10	3 6	5 2
Luxemburg	1 3	1 8	2 0
Madagascar	3 1	3 6	3 11
Madeira	2 0	2 5	2 10
Martinique	3 1	3 6	3 11

* The limit of weight to Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa and Rhodesia is 7 lbs.

To India and the Colonies generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length 2 feet, depth or width 1 foot; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

INSURANCE OF COLONIAL PARCELS.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to the following Colonies and possessions, up to the value of £50, at the following rates:—5d. for £12; 7½d. for £24; 10d. for £36; 1s. 0½d. for £48; 1s. 3d. for £50. The parcels insured must comply with the regulations of the Colonial Parcel Post.

Aden	Gambia	Niger Coast
Angica	Gibraltar	St. Helena
Ascension	Grenada	St. Kitts
Bahamas	Hong Kong	St. Lucia
Barbados	India	St. Vincent
Bermuda	Labuan	Straits Settlements
British Guiana	Lagos	Tobago
Ceylon	Mauritius	Tortola
Cyprus	Mombasa	Trinidad
Dominica	Montserrat	Zanzibar
Falkland Islands	Nevis	
	Newfoundland	

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

MONEY ORDERS, INLAND.—The highest amount of money ordered in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged is:—

† Parcels for Greece and Roumania must be packed in some stronger material than paper or cardboard.
‡ Must be packed for opening by Customs.
§ See also Tangier.

For sums not exceeding £1, 2s.; £8, 3s.; £10, 4s.

Money orders will under no circumstances be paid on the day of issue. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.—These are issued between all post offices authorised to transact telegraph and money order business. They are limited to £10, and the commission is for sums not exceeding £8, 4s.; above this, to £10, 6s., in addition to the charge for an advice to the postmaster and its repetition, the minimum being 9d. Any telegraphic communication to the payee is a further charge, the minimum being 6d.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Unlike Money Orders they are issued for fixed sums; those of 1s. and 1s. 6d., at a charge of 3/4d.; of 2s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1s.; those of 15s. and 20s., 1 1/4d. 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 to the face of an order, so that practically any odd sum can be transmitted by means of postal orders. The name of the payee should be inserted by the purchaser before parting with it. Payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding ten days, by writing across the order the words "Payable after — days," and by inserting the name of the office of payment. Postal Orders are payable at any office in the United Kingdom, and at Constantinople, Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland.

The Chief Money Order Office in London is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

MONEY ORDERS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—These are issued in the United Kingdom on the undermentioned places, the commission being for sums not exceeding £2, 6s.; £8, 1s.; £10, 1s. 6s.:

*Aden	Falkland Ids.	Ningpo
*Amoy	*Finland	North Borneo
Australasia	Foochow	*Norway
*Austria	France and	Orange Free St.
*Austrian	Algeria	Panama
Agencies	Gambia	*Pondicherry
Bagdad	*Germany	*Portugal (with
*Bassorah	Gibraltar	Madeira and
*Belgium	*Goa	the Azores)
Bermuda	Gold Coast	Rhodesia
Bechuanaland	Hankow	*Roumania
Prot.	Hawaii	St. Helena
British Columb.	Hoihow	*Salvador
British Guiana	*Holland	Sarawak
Brit. Honduras	Hong Kong	*Servia
*Bulgaria	*Hungary	Seychelles Ids.
*Burma	*Iceland	Shanghai
*Bushire	*India	*Siam
*Cameroons	Italy	Sierra Leone
Canada	*Japan	Smyrna
Canton	Labuan	Straits Settlements
Cape of Good Hope	Lagos	Swatow
" " " " "	Malta	*Sweden
Ceylon	Mauritius	*Switzerland
*Chili	Mombassa	Tangier
*Congo Free St.	*Muscat	Transvaal
Constantinople	Natal	*Tunis
Cyprus	New Brunswick	United States
*Danish West Indies	Newfoundland	*Uruguay
" " " " "	*New Guinea	West Indies
*Denmark and Faroe Islands	(German) New Zealand	*Zanzibar
*Dutch E. Indies	Niger Coast P.	Zululand
*Egypt		

TELEGRAMS.

INLAND.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every 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, so is a letter preceding or following a group of figures. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within three miles of a head office—beyond that limit the charge is 3d. per mile from the office door. Portage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a stamp, may be purchased singly, or interleaved with carbonic paper, in books of 20, price 10s. 2d.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of 25 rules, too lengthy to be transcribed. The charges vary from 2d. a word to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland, 2 1/2d. to Luxembourg, 3d. to Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Austria H., and Tunis, 3 1/2d. to Denmark, Gibraltar, Morocco, Norway, Portugal and Spain, 4d. to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia and Sweden, 4 1/2d. to Bulgaria, 5d. to Tangier, 5 1/2d. to Russia and Spain *via* France, 6d. to Malta and Turkey, 6 1/2d. to Cyprus and Greece, 8 1/2d. to Tripoli, 9d. to the Azores and Canaries, 11d. to Turkish Islands, 1s. to 1s. 6d. to Canada and United States, 3s. 8d. upwards to India, 4s. 7d. upwards to Australasia, and 3s. 6d. to 12s. 2d. to South America.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 to 10 a.m. in England; in Scotland and Ireland from 9 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are always open:—Central; G. N. R., King's Cross (except from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. on Sundays); G. E. R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S. E. R.), Faddington, St. Pancras, Victoria (L. C. & D.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office, the offices at Birmingham; Bradford and Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday); Bristol, Cardiff Docks, Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown, in Ireland.

LONDON-PARIS TELEPHONE.—Public Call Offices, G. P. O., West (Bath Street), and West Strand Branch, open always, and Threadneedle Street Branch (week days, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Fee—8s. per conversation of 3 minutes. Two consecutive conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes earlier than London time.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

At all offices in the PROVINCES which are open on Sunday, postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered, during the time such offices

* Orders issued for the places marked thus * are retained by the remitter.

† Austrian agencies are Adrianople, Beyrout, Candia, Canea, Chios, Dardanelles, Dede Agatch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kaifa, Kavala, Kerassonde, Lagos (Turkey), Mitylene, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Santi Quarante, Trebizond, Valona, Vathy-Samos.

French Agencies for *Parcels only*, are Alexandretta, Atakia, Mersina, San Giovanni de Medua, and Tenedos.

are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY, but in LONDON, letters can neither be registered, nor despatched by express service on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas day. 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 counters of the head office and branch offices

are closed at 12 noon (in some small places they are not even opened) *except* for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial town 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.

THE DISTRICT MESSENGER SERVICE.

Originated in 1880 for the purpose of supplying electrical call boxes by means of which "messengers," "cabs," "police," "fire brigade," and "doctor" can be electrically summoned. By this system, messages, letters, parcels, &c., are conveyed under license from the Postmaster-General from various stations to all parts of London, the Provinces and the Continent. Messengers are supplied for almost any purpose, and tickets for theatres can be obtained from any of the Company's offices, which are as follows:—

78 Park St., Mayfair, W.
Torrington Place Lodge, Torrington Sq., W.C.
Sloane Sq., S.W. (4 Holbein Place).
183 Piccadilly, W.
269 Regent St., Regent Circus, W.
27 Chancery Lane, E.C.
85A Brompton Rd., Albert Gate, S.W.
121 Finchley Rd., Swiss Cottage, N.W.
17 London St., Paddington, W.
Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.

Trafalgar Sq., S.W. (4 Charing Cross).
Artillery Mansions, 73A Victoria St., S.W.
82 Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington.
Charing Cross District Railway Station.
Westminster Bridge " "
Mansion House " "
Victoria St. " "
Broad St. House, Wormwood St., E.C.
66 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
120 Leadenhall St., E.C.

The charges are:—Half a mile and under, 4d.; over half a mile to one mile (including reply), 6d.; over one mile to one mile and a half (including reply), 9d.; beyond this distance, special rates. Messengers can also be engaged at 8d. per hour, exclusive of railway or omnibus fares. The district offices are open day and night, including Sundays and Bank Holidays. The company holds itself responsible up to £80 for articles entrusted to its messengers, provided the value has been previously declared.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

These are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on week days during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office.

Deposits can be made from 1s. to £50 in one year, the total never to exceed £300 including interest, which is at 2½ per cent.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be

purchased through the Post Office on the life of any one over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments.

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5.

If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

The Post Office Savings Bank is at 144A, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

TWELVE YEARS' WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

DURING the past twelve years the Post Office has delivered the following number of Letters, Post Cards, Book Packets, &c., through the various Post Offices in the United Kingdom:—

Year.	Letters.	•	†	Post Cards.	†	Books, &c.	†	Newspapers.	†
1885-86	1,403,500,000	39	3·2	171,300,000	6·9	342,200,000	6·8	147,700,000	2·8
1886-87	1,459,900,000	40	4·0	180,100,000	5·1	358,900,000	7·8	151,200,000	2·4
1887-88	1,512,200,000	41	3·6	188,800,000	4·8	399,500,000	—	152,400,000	0·3†
1888-89	1,538,600,000	42	3·0	201,400,000	6·7	412,000,000	5·8	151,900,000	0·8
1889-90	1,650,100,000	43	5·9	217,100,000	7·8	441,700,000	7·3	159,300,000	4·8
1890-91	1,705,800,000	45	3·4	229,700,000	6·1	481,200,000	12·8	161,000,000	1·1
1891-92	1,767,500,000	46	3·6	241,600,000	6·3	495,300,000	2·9	162,800,000	1·1
1892-93	1,790,500,000	46·6	1·3	244,400,000	1·2	535,200,000	8·0	162,800,000	—
1893-94	1,811,800,000	47	1·2	245,500,000	1·6	574,300,000	7·3	164,900,000	1·3
1894-95	1,770,900,000	45·6	2·3†	312,800,000	25·9	614,600,000	7·0	151,800,000	7·9†
1895-96	1,834,200,000	46·8	3·6	314,500,000	0·6	672,300,000	9·4	149,000,000	1·8†
1896-97	1,893,000,000	47·9	3·2	336,500,000	7·0	697,900,000	3·8	150,600,000	1·1

• Number per head of the population.

† Annual increase per cent. per annum.

‡ Decrease.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan are within the sphere of its influence. Baluchistan (130,000 square miles) and Kashmir with its dependencies of Chitral, Hunza, Nagar, are within its frontier. Within the boundary recently demarcated on the north-west and where the line is still undefined on the north-east there are also tracts of tribal territory under the political influence though not yet under the administrative rule of the "Indian" government. The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the sea to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab, thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of the Victoria lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Chinese territory on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Himalayas, till the limits of French control are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier leaving the Mekong marches with Siam till it reaches the sea half way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, the Somali Coast protectorate, and protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various Chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from the 8th to the 37th degree of north latitude, and from the 61st to the 100th degree of longitude east of Greenwich; Calcutta itself lying in 88° E. long. Its total area may be taken to be 1,700,000 square miles, of which 750,000 square miles are under Native and the remainder under British administration. The population of India, shown by the census in February, 1891, if we include the population (computed or estimated) of Manipur, Sikkim, and the Shan States, but not the protected territory of Baluchistan and the Somali Coast Protectorate (60,000 sq. miles), was 288,350,000, of which 66,750,000 belonged to the Native States. The increase of the population of our Indian Empire in the decade 1881 to 1891 was 33½ millions, of which 5¼ millions were added by the inclusion of tracts, particularly Upper Burma, not enumerated in 1881, while the remainder of the increase being at the rate of over 10 per cent. in the decade, represents the ordinary growth of population. By 1898 the population of India may be taken to have increased to about 308 millions, of which 72 millions would belong to the Native States. The languages spoken in India, excluding European tongues and those which are spoken by less than 1,000 persons, are 78 in number, grouped in a dozen different families; of which 20 languages belonging to five families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. Other particulars regarding the population will be found on pages 465-467. Excluding the Province of Burma, which lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal and forms no part of the Indian Peninsula, 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, lying mainly beyond the limit of British administration, must be considered as the natural northern boundary of India, and 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 loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; Kunchin-Junga, 28,176 feet; and Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet, near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen (K. 2), 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. 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

The principal Government publications relating to India, presented to Parliament in 1897, were:—Statistical Abstracts, 1886-87 to 1895-96, C. 8,659; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1895-96, No. 328; Trade of British India, 1891-92 to 1895-96, C. 8,338; Sanitary Measures in India, 1895-96, Vol. xxvii.; Financial Statement for 1897-98, No. 193; Home Accounts, 1895-96, with Estimates 1896-97, No. 211; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1897-98, C. 8,539; Return of Net Income and Expenditure for eleven years 1885-86 to 1895-96, No. 110; Administration Report of Railways in India for 1896-97; Famine papers, 4 volumes, C. 8,302, 8,388, 8,504, 8,660; Plague, 2 volumes, C. 8,386, 8,511.

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 Brahmaputra, 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 Sang-po or Brahmaputra, 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 Brahmaputra, which runs close along by the mountains on the 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 Brahmaputra 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 fertiliser; without it traffic, where not impossible, would be enormously dear, and the province almost a desert. So rich is the Ganges valley that a wholly agricultural population of nearly 60 millions finds support on the soil at a density of over 700 persons to the square mile (the average density of the population of England and Wales being 500 to the square mile). There are several agricultural districts with a population exceeding 900 to the square mile. 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 (cocoanut, 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 Northern India. 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 Ghats all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. As the Western Ghats lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, we find no streams on the Malabar Coast south of the Tapti River: all the rivers—and they are both numerous and of great size—flow eastwards, and passing through gaps or defiles in the Eastern Ghats, 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 Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards. The division line of the basins of these last two rivers is sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway 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 civilising influences. The mountain slopes of this region, those of the Western Ghauts in particular, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests of the tropics: teak, ebony, ironwood, 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; some gold mines are also being successfully worked in Mysore. To the west of the peninsula the Indian Empire includes the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan, which has some mineral wealth in its coal and petroleum. East of the peninsula is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irawaddi and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland the country is one of hills and rolling downs; and in the north the province loses itself in the mountains. Rice is the chief staple; cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also extensively grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a very large contribution to the exports. Among the industries still to be developed in the province is that of tea-cultivation, the tea-plant being indigenous. Burma is rich in minerals. Rubies, sapphires, and jade are mined. Gold and silver undoubtedly exist; wells for the production of petroleum have long been in operation; coal, copper, tin, lead, are also found. Three-fifths of the Indian Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight principal Provinces—viz., Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam, and five minor administrations. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs are, as it is termed, in subordinate alliance with 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. By an Act of 1889, the Secretary of State is permitted to leave five of the seats on his Council unfilled. For the present members of Council see page 158.

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 Hindus, 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, who, coming from north of the Hindu Kush, over-spread Persia in one direction and Northern India in the other. The *Vedas*, which are the most ancient and venerated of the sacred writings of the Indian Aryans, 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 Hindu 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. Themselves a branch of the Indo-European race, by whom Europe had already been colonised, the Aryans are believed to have entered India some 2000 years B.C. They were then 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 at first to the country south of the Himalayas on the west of the Jumna, where they long remained, before they began their advance southwards and eastwards down the Gangetic valley. The enemies they met, who had preceded them in the occupation of the country, were a yellow-skinned, serpent-worshipping race in the Himalayan districts, and in the south a dark-skinned population, short in stature, treacherous, and degraded. 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 Râma 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 Brahmans; and by the fifth century, when, it is supposed, the *Laws of Manu*, a digest of the current customary laws, were compiled, this caste had succeeded in estab-

lishing 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 what the priestly caste wished Indian society to be at the period when they were composed. In them we find mention made of the existence of caste and village communities. In the sixth 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 Nipal, Burma, 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. Megasthenes describes the democratic village-communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the peoples as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (B.C. 260-220), the grandson of Chandragupta, 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 influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 126 B.C. and 544 A.D., over Northern India. Their 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 Mohammed to the Indus, and in the N.W. of India they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years. However, two centuries more were to pass 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 Ghazni 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. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power 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 Toghliak 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 Akbar's many opponents were subdued and his Empire firmly established, embracing Cabul, Candahar, all Hindustan, and a portion of the Deccan. The Mogul Empire thus absorbed not only the Afghan kingdom in Hindustan, but also the independent Mohammedan kingdoms of Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar, Berar, and Bidar, in 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 Todar Mall, 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. The revenue of Akbar's empire is estimated to have been 19 millions sterling; and this gradually increased till under Aurangzeb, at the close of the 17th century, the imperial revenue amounted to £43,500,000. *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. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated his brothers and put them to death; his father he kept a prisoner for the rest of his life. *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage,

and was a master of dissimulation; but bigotry and distrust were the bane 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 *Farokshir*, 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 his 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 *Alivardi Khan* respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the *Moguls* rose the power of the *Mahrattas*. They were *Hindus*, 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*. Their system, however, was one of organised plunder rather than of settled government. Like the *Pindaris*, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they were a scourge to the country. It was not until both *Pindaris* and *Mahrattas* were finally overthrown in 1818, that *India* enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The *Mahratta* empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of *European* adventurers, who, either from love of adventure or thoughts of gain, had been attracted in increasing numbers to the shores of *India*.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the trade of *Europe* with *India* and the farther *East* has been the most lucrative branch of the world's commerce, and has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has carried it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the *Venetians* at its *European* end, and by the *Arabs*, the successors of the old *Phoenicians*, in its *Eastern*

portion; the chief centres of the trade of the *Arabs* were *Calicut*, *Ormuz*, *Aden* and *Malacca*. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of *Europe* in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to *India*. The sea route round the *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered by *Vasco da Gama*, who anchored before *Calicut* on 20th *May*, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy the *Portuguese* may be considered to have enjoyed the monopoly of *Indian* trade. The first *Portuguese* viceroy, *Francis of Almeida* (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and took possession of *Ceylon* and the *Maldivé Islands*; while his successor, *Alfonso de Albuquerque*, captured *Goa* (1510), and extended the *Portuguese* dominion in various places, 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.*, and the *Asiatic* interests of *Portugal* were subordinated to the *European* interests of *Spain*. The *Portuguese* were content to bring the exports of *India* to *Lisbon*; they left it to the *Dutch* to carry them thence to the other parts of *Europe*. But when *Philip II.*, on account of the revolt of the *United Provinces*, shut the harbour of *Lisbon* against them, the *Dutch* (1580) were driven either to forego the trade or seek it in the *East* themselves. The enterprise of the nation decided the question, especially as the *Spanish* naval supremacy had been shattered by the defeat of the "Invincible *Armada*" in 1588. In 1602 "The *Dutch East India Company*" was formed by the amalgamation of the previously existing trading societies, and between 1602 and 1620 the principal *Portuguese* settlements in the *East* were captured. In 1661 the *Portuguese* possessed only those remnants of their *Indian* possessions which they still hold. The *Dutch Eastern Empire*, situated mainly in the *Malayan Peninsula* and contiguous islands, passed with the *Mother Country* under the dominion of the *French* in 1810. Attacked in consequence and conquered by the *English* in 1812, it was surrendered again to the *Dutch* in 1816, since which date it has remained in *Dutch* hands.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the *English* also began to feel the necessity of freeing themselves from dependence on others for the supply of *Indian* produce, and to desire a share in the profits of *Indian* commerce. After the success of some smaller ventures, the *English East India Company* was incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth* by royal charter on the 31st *December*, 1600; 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*, where a settlement was established, and a

satisfactory treaty concluded 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, who had acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and one mile inland, on the coast just below Masulipatam, built a factory there and having surrounded it with a wall, mounted it with guns, and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. When, in 1661, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay: five years afterwards it was formally made over to the English monarch, who in his turn, in 1668, transferred all his rights over it, together with the responsibilities connected with it, 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 Hooghly, near the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of the country they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the exactions of the Mohammedan authorities forced them to abandon their settlement. They were, however, invited to return, and in 1689 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, afterwards destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company" to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. 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. In 1702 the two rival companies were united, and in 1708, thanks to the prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin, 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." England having entered upon the war of the Austrian succession in 1744, the rival companies of England and France first came into collision in 1746, the immediate result being the capture of Madras in that year. Had Duplex received continuous 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 utter defeat of the French army at Wandewash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold

any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey in the following year made British influence predominant in Bengal. Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1763, in his absence, the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). As a result of this battle, they received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the jurisdiction over the Northern Circars. Clive returned a second time to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767, he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed President of Calcutta, and then Governor-General in 1774, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He not only 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, but was also the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions in India. He 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, by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal, and by the Second Mysore War. After the uneventful rule of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth (1793-98), came the administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805), of which the events were numerous and important. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. His son and successor, Tippon, equally courageous and equally hostile to the English, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who had then the predominant influence in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. 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 Tippon, and the restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. 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, occupied the Mauritius, and extended British influence in the Eastern Seas. Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) the Bombay Presidency, hitherto the smallest of the three, attained its present dimensions on the annexa-

tion, in 1818, of the territory of the Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over 100 years. By his wars in Central India, Lord Hastings also delivered the country from the ravages of the *Pindaris*, freebooters who organised bands, sometimes many thousands strong, and devastated the country in all directions; and he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. A war with Nepal also occurred during Lord Hastings' régime. In 1823 Lord Amherst succeeded the Marquess 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 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, educated natives were admitted more largely into the service of the Company, 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 Soobraon (1846). Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-55) 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 (1852) deprived the King of Burma of his sea-board provinces. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of Railways and the Telegraph. He established cheap postage; promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea; and opened the Ganges Canal, still the largest irrigation work in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home: it proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule in the interest of the subject populations, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified the transfer of a Native State to the British Government. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, thus 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 (Lord Strathnairn), and all the heroism displayed during that momentous time, will never be forgotten. The Great Mutiny proved the deathblow to the East India Company, whose glorious annals were brought to a close by the transfer of its entire authority and administration to the Crown.

THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.—The Act for the better government of India established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st of November, 1858, announced 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) was directed to the necessity for financial retrenchment, which arose chiefly from increased military expenditure. His rule was also marked by the Bhutan War and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. Lord Mayo (1869-72) succeeded in carrying out a number of measures for the reform of the administration and for the development of the resources of the country, of which perhaps the chief was the introduction of the system of provincial finance, a large measure of decentralisation since extended. He 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. In the same period occurred a famine in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda for misrule and disloyalty. Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty (1876-80) was made eventful by the terrible Famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA. He was succeeded by the Marquess of Ripon (1880-84), whose peaceful rule was marked by the extension of local self-government. He, in his turn, gave place to the Marquess of Dufferin (1884-88), whose régime was remarkable for the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma and its dependent Shan States were added to the Empire. In this Administration, too, the north-western frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased; and the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign (1887) was enthusiastically celebrated by all classes and races throughout India. The Marquess of Lansdowne (1888-93) succeeded Lord Dufferin. In 1891 trouble occurred in the small State of Manipur, which led to a temporary military repulse and to the murder of British officers. Minor military operations were undertaken on the frontier, and a British control was extended over the petty principalities of Hunza and Nagar, feudatories of Kashmir. In view of the advance of Russia and France, various measures were taken to increase the strength and efficiency of the army in India. In domestic policy Lord Lansdowne's administration was responsible for a change in the currency law by which the Mints were closed to

free coinage of silver, and the rupee currency cut away from its silver basis to be eventually, it was hoped, attached to a gold standard. The reconstitution of the Legislative Councils introduced a more popular element into the government of India, while the opening of the public service more widely to the natives of India gave them a larger share in the work of administration. With the year 1894 began the present vicereignty of the *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, which has been full of events, particularly in 1897: frontier wars, famine, earthquakes, plague, seditious agitations, boundary settlements, financial embarrassments, and peaceful reforms. In 1895 a rising in Chitral and the danger to a beleaguered British garrison made necessary a formidable military expedition which was conducted with rapidity, precision, gallantry and success. At its conclusion it was at first decided by the Liberal Government to abandon Chitral, but on the change of Ministry, the decision was reversed. The British hold over Chitral was strengthened, the direct road from Peshawar by the Lowari pass was opened, garrisons were posted on the Malakand pass and at Chakdara, and arrangements were made with the intervening tribes for keeping the road open, protecting the postal runners, and assisting the yearly relief of the Chitral garrison. The influence of the British officers was also used to keep the peace of the valley. For two years the arrangements worked peaceably. In 1897, however, almost simultaneously along the whole border the tribes rose against the British garrisons. Religious fanaticism, excited by the preaching of the Mullahs or priests, was the immediate cause of the rising, which may also have been a kind of protest against recent British movements in tribal territory. The first outbreak was a treacherous attack of the Waziris in the Tochi Valley, then the onslaught of the Buner and Swat tribes on the Malakand position; the Mohmands north of Peshawar followed suit by a raid on Shabkadr; then the Afridis assaulted and captured the posts held by Afridi levies in the Khaiber pass, and their neighbours, the Urakzais, attacked the garrisons on the Samana range. Troubles perhaps having no connection with the others also threatened at Quetta, but these did not come to a head. A series of military expeditions had to be rapidly organised. More than 60,000 troops were moved against the tribes; their territories were invaded; their opposition was broken after some severe fighting, and fines in money and arms inflicted upon them. The final settlement of these frontier difficulties had not been reached on going to press, nor was it then known how much the expeditions will have cost Government. Lord Elgin's Government has been responsible for the following measures of frontier extension and frontier demarcation. The F Amir boundary was delimited with Russia. The demarcation of the frontier between Baluchistan and Persia was completed. Almost the whole of the border of Afghanistan on the side of Baluchistan and of India was delimited. The Mekong was accepted as the line of division of British and French territory north of Siam. The Burma-China boundary was defined in a Convention of 1894 and further modified by an agreement in 1897. A determination of the limits of the British protectorate on the Somali coast may also be expected to result from the recent agreement with King Menelek. In 1897 Lord Elgin had to face, in addition to troubles on the frontier, the internal calamities of famine, earthquake, and plague. The rains of 1896 failed

after the middle of August over a large area in India. Grain riots occurred at the end of September; and before the end of the year it was anticipated that over an area of 164,000 square miles with a population of 37 millions there would be famine, and that 4½ millions more in an area of 122,000 square miles would be severely straitened by scarcity. The anticipation was more than realised. Before the end of October, 1896, 50,000 persons were receiving state relief: the numbers rapidly increased till they reached nearly 3¼ millions in the beginning of March. The winter harvest brought a temporary reduction of numbers, but by the middle of April the totals began again to grow larger week by week till the middle of June, when about 4½ millions were being relieved. The relief works at this stage were in operation over an area of over 570,000 square miles containing a population of nearly 130 millions. Fortunately in almost all the distressed area the rains of 1897 were favourable, and by the middle of October the numbers on relief had fallen below one million. The distress may be expected to continue into 1898 in parts of the Bombay Deccan, Madras, the Central Provinces, and Burma. The expenditure of the Government of India in the relief of the sufferers in this, the most widespread famine on record, amounted probably to Rs. 10,000,000; in addition, the funds raised by charity have amounted to about Rs. 2,000,000. The Mansion House Fund was the largest ever subscribed, viz., £550,000. In addition Lancashire sent £180,000; and Glasgow and other towns as well as British colonies and foreign countries sent large and independent contributions. Considerable sums were also raised in India itself. The enfeeblement of the population by scarcity has no doubt led to abnormal mortality, but there has been no such terrible loss of life as occurred in the famine times in Southern India in 1876-78. On June 12, 1897, Assam and part of Bengal were visited by the most severe and disastrous earthquake of which there has been any record in India. In Assam alone the recorded deaths exceeded 1,500. Government buildings and roads were injured to the value of 35 lakhs; and private property received enormous damage; among the buildings seriously damaged in Calcutta was the English Cathedral. In September, 1896, came the first reports of bubonic plague in Bombay; in December it was also epidemic in Karachi. Poona, Cutch, Satara, Thana, as well as many other places of the Bombay Presidency, suffered very severely; nor had the epidemic disappeared by the autumn of 1897. The total number of deaths reported up to 8th October, 1897, was 11,000 in Bombay, and about 36,000 in the rest of the Presidency. About 70 per cent. of the cases reported resulted fatally. Stringent measures had to be taken to stamp out the epidemic. The diseased were taken to hospital; the infected were segregated; homes had to be searched for cases which the people were unwilling to report, and in many instances infected property had to be destroyed. Much irritation was caused by these measures, particularly in Poona. The writing of the native press became very virulent, and popular feeling was excited. This came to a head when two British officers, one the chief agents in combating the plague in Poona, were killed on the night of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Prosecutions were thereupon undertaken by the Government against seditious newspapers. Various editors were tried

and sentenced under a section of the Indian Penal Code, the most important conviction was that of the Hon. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in which he sat as representative of the Poona Brahmin nobility. Other noticeable events of the present Viceroyalty have been the abolition of the Presidential army system, the imposition of the cotton duties, the elevation of Burma to a Lieutenant-Governorship, the creation of Legislative Councils for Punjab and Burma, an extended programme for the construction of railways, and the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee.

In August, 1897, the Government of India were asked their opinion on a proposal made by France and the United States that the Indian mints should be reopened to the free coinage of silver as part of an international arrangement for the establishment of bimetalism. In September the Government of India strongly recommended the rejection of the proposal. It was rejected accordingly. (See Papers presented to Parliament, C. 8,667.)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of the year 1600. *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 Commons; and in 1788 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. The Act of 1784 also established the supremacy of the Presidency of Bengal, authorizing the historic phrase "The Governor-General in Council." 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; a legal member was at the same time added to the Governor-General's Council, 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 competition. *Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 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, who in 1877 (*Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 10*) formally assumed the title of Empress of India; and all the powers hitherto exercised by the East India Company, or by the Board of Control, were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. The number of members of this Council who are appointed by the Secretary of State may not fall short of 10 or exceed 15.

The Government of India.

THE expenditure of the revenues of India is subject to the control of the Secretary of State for India in Council, who also conducts Indian business transacted in England. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. In all matters the Secretary of State, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, can impose his orders on the Government of India. The Crown or the Secretary of State appoints the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges of the Presidency High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually for five years. The four Lieutenant-Generals commanding the forces are appointed, two from the British and two from the Indian service, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief at home. Subject to the Secretary of State's control, the Supreme Executive Authority in India is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-Generals' Executive Council consists of seven members, including the Commander-in-Chief, who is an Extraordinary Member, and the Public Works Member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. Governors and Lieut.-Governors also become Extraordinary Members when the Council meets within their Province. All acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; but the Governor-General himself has the power

of overruling the opinions of the majority of his Council. The Viceroy's Council, when it meets for purposes of Legislation, consists of the above members and of "Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations." There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces (with Oudh), the Punjab and Burma. The business of the Government of India is divided into the Departments of Finance and Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Military Administration, Legislation, Public Works, and Foreign Affairs. 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, Forests, and the agricultural development of the country. The *Home Department* deals with the Educational, Medical, Sanitary, Ecclesiastical, and Judicial affairs, Municipalities, Local Government Boards, Police, and other matters, and has charge of the penal settlement of Port Blair. The *Foreign Department* conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other contiguous countries, and through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Native States supervises their administration and directs their relations with the paramount

power. The *Public Works Department* deals with matters connected with railways, telegraphs, roads, canals, buildings, &c. 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*.

Separate *High Courts* have been established for the *Presidencies of Madras and Bombay* and for the *Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal* (with jurisdiction also over *Assam*), and of the *North-West Provinces*. The *Punjab* has a *Chief Court*; the *Central Provinces*, *Oudh*, and *Mysore* have each a *Judicial Commissioner*, and *Burma* has two *Judicial Commissioners* (for *Upper and Lower Burma* respectively) and a *Recorder of Rangoon*.

The division of *India* into *Presidencies* is now misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of *Fort William*, *Fort St. George*, and *Bombay*, each under the management of a *President and Council*, comprised, or were supposed to comprise, the whole of *British India*. *British India* is now really divided into *thirteen Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under *Governors*, *Madras* and *Bombay*, also termed *Presidencies*; under *Lieu-*

tenant-Governors, *Bengal*, *North-West Provinces* with *Oudh* (of which the *Lieutenant-Governor* is *Chief Commissioner*), the *Punjab*, and *Burma*; under *Chief Commissioners*, *Assam*, *Central Provinces*, *Benar* (of which the *Resident* at *Hyderabad* is *Chief Commissioner*), *Ajmere Merwara* (the *Governor-General's Agent* in *Rajputana* being *Chief Commissioner*), *Coorg* (of which the *Resident* at *Mysore* is *Chief Commissioner*), *British Baluchistan* (of which the *Governor-General's Agent* in *Baluchistan* is *Chief Commissioner*), and the *Andaman Islands*. These several *Local Governments and Administrations* enjoy a large measure of *financial and administrative independence*. The *Governors of Madras and Bombay* have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate on certain minor matters direct with the *Secretary of State*.

The unit of administration throughout *British India* is the *District*, at the head of which is an executive officer, called *Collector-Magistrate* or *Deputy-Commissioner*, as the case may be. He has entire control, and is responsible to the *Governor of the Province*. There are 245 *Districts* in *British India*.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[*Indian revenue figures are stated in tens of rupees under the denomination Rx.*]

[*Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General (Rs. 20,833 per mensem), His Excellency the Right Honourable the *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., b. 16 May, 1849, suc. 1863, m. *Lady Constance Mary Carnegie*, C.I. (Appointed January, 1894.)

Private Secretary, *Henry Babington Smith*, C.S.I.

Assistant Private Secretary, *F. W. Latimer*.

Military Secretary, *Colonel Algernon G. A. Durand*, C.E.

Aides-de-Camp, *Capt. R. E. Grimston*, 6th *Beng. Cav.*; *Lieut. S. H. Pollen*, *Wilts Regt.*; *Lieut. F. L. Adam*, *Scots Guards*; *Lieut. Viscount Fincastle*, *1st 16th Lancers*.

Extra Aides-de-Camp, *Lieut. Hon. H. Baring*, 4th *Huss.*; *Lt. R. N. Greathed*, R.A.; *Bt.-Maj. C. P. Campbell*, 2 *Central India Horse*.

Native Aides-de-Camp, *Risaldar-Maj. Bahauddin Khan*, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1 *C. I. H.*, and *Risaldar Wali Muhammad*, *Sardar Bahadur*, *Gov.-Genl.'s Bodyguard*.

Surgeon, *Brig.-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. B. Franklin*, C.I.E., *Indian Medical Staff*.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, *H.E. General Sir. Wm. S. A. Lockhart*, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Commander-in-Chief in India* (1897).

Ordinary Members (5), *Sir Jas. Westland*, K.C.S.I.; *Sir J. Woodburn*, K.C.S.I.; *Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers*; *Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen*, K.C.I.E.; *Arthur Charles Trevor*, 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:—*Official*, *J. D. Rees*, C.I.E.; *C. C. Stevens*, C.S.I.; *Sir H. T. Prinsep*, *Kt.*; *H. E. M. James*. *Non-Official*, *Sir G. H. P. Evans*, K.C.I.E.; *Nawab Sir Amir-uddin Ahmad Khan*, K.C.I.E., *Rahadur*, *Fakhar-ud-doulah*; *Sir Lakshishwar Singh*, G.C.I.E., *Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga*; *Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhushkte*; *Sir P. Playfair*, *Kt.*, C.I.E.; *Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani*; *Pandit Bishambhar Nath*; *Joy Gobind Law*; *M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu*, *Rai Bahadur*, C.I.E.

Sec. to Council, and Sec. to Government Legislative Department, *J. M. Macpherson*, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME.—*John P. Hewett*, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—*D. Ibbotson*; C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—*James Fairbairn Finlay*, C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

FOREIGN.—*Sir W. J. Cunningham*, K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

MILITARY.—*Maj.-Gen. P. J. Maitland*, C.B.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Advocate General, *Sir Gregory C. Paul*, K.C.I.E.
Agents to Gov.-Gen. (Rs. 4,000), *Central India*, *Lt.-Col. D. W. K. Barr*, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,250); *Rajputana*; *Sir Robert Jos. Crosthwaite*, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 4,250); *Baluchistan*, *H. S. Barnes*, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,750).

Residents: Hyderabad (Rs. 5,000), *T. J. C. Plowden*, C.S.I.; *Mysore* (Rs. 4,500), *Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson*; *Cashmere* (Rs. 2,750), *Lt.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot*, K.C.I.E.; *Baroda* (Rs. 2,500), *Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli*; *Nepal*, *Col. H. Wylie*, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,250); *Gwalior*, *Major T. C. Fears* (*Officiating*) (Rs. 2,150).

Political Residents: Persian Gulf, *Major M. J. Meade* (Rs. 2,750); *Aden*, *Brigadier-Gen. C. A. Cunningham* Rs. 3,500

Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, *Lt.-Col. W. Loch* Rs. 2,500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Director-General of Ordnance in India, Maj.-Gen. R. Wace, R.A.
Director-General of Military Works, Maj.-Gen. N. Arnott, R.E.
Commissary General-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. T. F. Hobday, I.S.C.
Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J. Cleghorn, M.D., C.S.I.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF ARMY OF INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, H.E. Gen. Sir Wm. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B.; appointed 1897
 Rs. 8,333

Milit. Sec., Bt. Lt.-Col. B. Duff, C.I.E.
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Principal Medical Officer, H.M.'s Forces in India, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. A. A. Gore, M.D.
Judge Advocate-General in India, Lt.-Col. W. H. F. Macmullen.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India, Vety.-Lt.-Col. H. Thompson.
Director of Military Education in India, Lt.-Col. H. D. Hutchinson.

Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces (4).

Lt.-Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, K.C.B., Madras Commd.
Lt.-Gen. C. E. Nairne, C.B., Bombay Commd.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., Bengal Commd.

Punjab Commd.

First Class District Commanders (10).

Maj.-Gen. G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., Meerut.
Maj.-Gen. Sir G. B. Walseley, K.C.B., Lahore.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Punjab Frontier Force.
Maj.-Gen. M. H. Nicolson, C.B., Mhow.
Maj.-Gen. W. Galbraith, C.B., Quetta.
Maj.-Gen. C. J. Moorsom, Rawal Pindi.
Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E., Burma.
Maj.-Gen. G. C. Bird, C.B., Oudh.
Maj.-Gen. C. Tucker, C.B., Secunderabad.
Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, Poona.

Second Class District Commanders (19).

Maj.-Gen. W. L. Dalrymple, C.B., Narbudda.
Brigdr.-Gen. T. A. Cooke, Sind.
Maj.-Gen. H. M. Evans, C.B., Rohilkhand.
Brigdr.-Gen. W. P. Symons, C.B., Sirhind.
Brigdr.-Gen. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Presidency.
Brigdr.-Gen. C. A. Cuninghame, Aden.
Brigdr.-Gen. G. C. Hogg, C.B., Deesa.
Brigdr.-Gen. D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., Bangalore.

Maj.-Gen. R. M. Jennings, C.B., Assam.
Brigdr.-Gen. E. J. Lugard, Southern.
Brigdr.-Gen. E. R. Elles, C.B., Peshawar.
Brigdr.-Gen. J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., Madras.
Brigdr.-Gen. Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Bundelkhand.
Brigdr.-Gen. R. C. Hart, D'É, C.B., Belgaum.
Brigdr.-Gen. J. H. Barnard, C.B., A.D.C., Mandalay.
Brigdr.-Gen. R. Westmacott, C.B., Nagpore.
Brigdr.-Gen. H. G. Waterfield, C.B., Allahabad.
Brigdr.-Gen. S. E. Rolland, Rangoon.
Brigdr.-Gen. F. Ventris.

Colonels on the Staff Commanding Stations (10).

Col. W. B. Warner, Bellary.
Col. V. W. Tregear, C.B., Mooltan.
Col. R. M. Clifford, Sialkot.
Col. A. H. Turner, Fyzabad.
Col. A. G. Hammond, D'É, A.D.C., C.B., Rawal Pindi.
Col. A. McC. Bruce, Ferozepore.
Col. Henry S. Tandy, Nussardah.
Col. Robert H. F. Rennick, Delhi.
Col. A. Gaselee, A.D.C., C.B., Cawnpore.
Lt.-Col. E. B. Anderson, Southern Shan States.

ECCLIESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bp. of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, Most Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., LL.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. MacCarthy.
Bp.'s Commissary in England, Rev. B. T. Atlay, Willerden.
Bp. of Madras, Rt. Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. W. Elwes.
Bp.'s Commissaries, Rev. Chancellor Leeke, Rev. J. Barton, Cambridge; Ven. Archdeacon J. F. Browne, B.D., Bath.
Bp. of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Louis G. Mylne, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. E. Scott.
Bp.'s Commissary in England, Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttleton, Eccles.
Bp. of Lahore, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Matthew, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. A. N. W. Spens.
Bp. of Rangoon, Rt. Rev. John M. Strachan, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. C. H. Chard.
Bp. of Travancore and Cochin, Right Rev. E. N. Hodges.
Bp. of Chota Nagpur, Rt. Rev. Jabez Cornelius Whitley.
Bp. of Lucknow, Rt. Rev. Alfred Clifford.
Archdeacon, Ven. B. Deedes.
Abp. of Calcutta (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, S.J.
Abp. of Madras (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. J. Colgan, D.D.
Abp. of Bombay (Rom. Cath.), Most Rev. T. Dalhoff.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

(1) **MADRAS** (area,* 141,189 sq. miles; pop.* 35,690,440), 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,

and has a population equal to that of Italy. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has not one good natural harbour; a large artificial harbour has been completed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, and possesses little mineral wealth. Its trade is served by the Madras railway; and the East Coast railway is being built to connect it with Calcutta. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council ordinarily of two members, to whom are added, for legislative business, other members not to exceed 21 (including the Advocate-General *ex officio*), of whom the first seven have been appointed on the recommendations of the

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only, and do not include the Native States subordinate to the provinces in question; the populations are taken from the census returns of 1891.

Madras Corporation (1), of other Municipal Councils (2), of District Boards (2), of the Chamber of Commerce (1), and of the University (1); the rest are selected by the Government.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 452,518.

Governor, Sir Arthur Klibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. (18 March, 1896).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., H. A. Stuart.....Rs. 1,500
Military Secretary, Maj. Fred. Wm. Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards.....Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Bertram Percy Portal, 17th Lancers; Capt. Lord Herbert A. Montagu Douglas Scott, R. Scots (*extra*).
Native Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Muhammad Hanif, Sirdar Bahadur.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. W. B. Browning, Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Hons. Sir Henry William Bliss, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 5,120), and James Grose, C.I.E. (Rs. 5,120).
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations—*Official*, Ch. Stewart Crole; Col. Duncan McNeil Campbell, B.E.; David Duncan, D.S.C.; P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Dewan Bahadar; Gabriel Stokes; John F. Price, C.S.I.; John Sturrock; V. Bashiyyam Aiyangar, C.I.E. (*Ag. Adv.-Gen.*). *Non-Official*, P. Rangayya Nayudu; C. Sankaran Nayar; N. Subba Rao Pantulu; K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar; C. Jambalingam Madaliyar, Rao Bahadur; Vijaraghava Chariyar; Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur; H. P. Hodgson; Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.; Geo. Gough Arbuthnot.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Hon. John F. Price, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept., Arundel Tagg Arundel...Rs. 3,125
Public Works Department, Col. Duncan McNeil Campbell, B.E.....Rs. 2,743

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Kt., Q.C.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Horatio Hale Shephard; S. Subramanya Aiyar, C.I.E.; J. A. Davies; R. S. Benson; Hungerford T. Boddam...Rs. 3,750
Advocate-Gen., V. Bashiyyam Aiyangar, C.I.E. (*acting*).....Rs. 1,800

(2) **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 (exclusive of Native States, but including Sind, Aden, and Perim) contains 125,144 sq. miles (about equal in size to Germany), with a population of 18,901,123: it is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbours, Bombay and Kurrachee being by far the most important. Native States occupy about one-third of the Presidency; Sind, conquered in 1843, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper the remaining 82,000 square miles. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindus, and 17 per cent. are Mohammedans. The greater part of the territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahratta powers, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered by Sir Charles Napier in 1843. Its administration is in some respects separate from that of the rest of the Presidency. Aden and its dependency, the Somali Coast Protectorate in Africa, belong to the Government of Bombay. Aden was occupied in 1839; the Somali Coast Protectorate in 1885. Area of Aden and Perim 85 square miles; popu-

lation 41,912. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly growing cotton mills of Bombay itself. The chief railway systems of Bombay are the Bombay Baroda to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula eastwards; Karachi is the outlet for the North Western railway, the old Scinde Punjab and Delhi line. The Governor is assisted by a Council similar to that in Madras, already described, except that the first eight of the additional members are appointed on the recommendation of Bombay Corporation (1), of other Municipal Corporations (1), of District Boards (1), of Sardars of the Deccan (1), of Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind (1), of Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (1 each), and of Bombay University (1).

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 821,764.

Governor, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (2nd Feb., 1895).....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., Joseph John Heaton.....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. Richard Owen, 21st Hussars.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Hon. H. G. Heneage, 12th Lancers; Lieut. B. J. T. Levett, Scots Gds.; Lt. J. H. Crawford, 2 Bo. Ldrs. (*extra*), and Lt. J. G. Greig, 28 Bo. Inf. (*extra*).
(Native A.-de-C.), Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Karim, Govr's. Body Guard.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. H. Martin, M.B. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

John Nugent, C.S.I.; Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.....Rs. 5,120
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. Basil Lang (*Advocate-General*); A. T. Shuttleworth; J. K. Spence; T. R. McLellan; Mir Allahbakhsh Khan walad Mir Alibakhsh Khan Shahyani Talpur; T. B. Kirkham; Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad; Naoraji Nasarwanji Wadia, C.I.E.; Abdalla Meheralli Dharamsi; Lingapa Jayapa; W. H. Crowe; Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; J. Monteath, C.S.I.; H. M. Thompson; A. Abercrombie; Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, C.I.E.; Daji Aboji Khare.

Secretary to Council, S. L. Batchelor.....Rs. 1,250

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments, Jas. Monteath, C.S.I.....Rs. 3,750
Educational, General, &c., De C. Atkins...Rs. 2,500
Public Works, H. M. Thompson.....Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Chas. Fredk. Farran, Knt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Henry James Parsons; Edward Townshend Candy; R. B. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E.; Arthur Strachey; Badrudin Tyabji; Edmund McG. H. Fulton each Rs. 3,750
Commissioner in Sind, Henry E. M. James Rs. 3,750
Political Resident at Aden, Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Cuninghame.....Rs. 3,500

(3) **BENGAL** (area 151,543 sq. miles; pop. 71,346,987) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, having previously been part of the charge of the Governor-General. With a population nine millions in excess of that of the United States of America, it is spread over an area 1-23rd of that country. 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. In the hills bordering the great alluvial plain, coal measures are also being largely worked. The East Indian line is the great railway artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal railway also terminates in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Council for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations, of not more than 20 members. Of the following list seven members have been appointed on the recommendations of the following bodies:—Calcutta Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (2), District Bodies (2), Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1), and Calcutta University (1).

Chief City, CALCUTTA (pop., including suburbs, 978,370).

Lieutenant-Governor (Rs. 8,333). Hon. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. (18 Dec. '95).

Private Secretary, Arthur Hy. Gayer Rs. 950
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. F. G. C. Ross Rs. 452

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), The Honourable Sir Gregory Ch. Paul, K.C.I.E. (*Adv.-Gen.*); M. Finucane; C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.; W. H. Grimley; J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.; H. H. Risley, C.I.E.; Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E.; J. Pratt; Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E.; Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.; Ananda Mohan Bose; Rai Eshan Chandra Mitra Bahadur; Guru Proshad Sen; Maharaja of Ghidaur, K.C.I.E.; Madhu Sudan Das; Arthur H. Wallis; Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah; M. C. Turner; Norendra Nath Sen.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I. Rs. 3,333
General, Revenue, and Statistical, M. Finucane

Rs. 2,916
Financial and Municipal, Herbert Hope Risley, C.I.E. Rs. 2,916
Public Works, J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Francis W. Maclean, Kt. Rs. 6,000

Puisne Judges, The Hons. Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep (Rs. 4,166); James O'Kinealy; William Macpherson; Ernest John Trevelyan; Chunder Madhub Ghose; Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee; Amir Ali, C.I.E.; Charles H. Hill; Robert F. Rampini; Stephen George Sale; L. H. Jenkins each Rs. 3,750

Adv.-Gen., Sir Gregory Charles Paul, K.C.I.E., B.A.

(4) The NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDH (area, 107,503 sq. miles; pop. 46,905,085), with a population as large as that of the German Empire on less than one-half its area, 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. Originally the North-West Provinces formed part of the Bengal Presidency. In 1833 it was intended (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 85) to establish a separate Presidency of Agra. The idea was dropped in 1835 (Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 52), when, however, a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed for the separate administration of these provinces. OUDH, 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 Oudh have been combined in the same person. In 1887 a Council was established for making Laws and Regulations for the combined Provinces. Of the following list six members have been appointed on the recommendations of the following bodies:—Municipal Corporations (2), District Bodies (2), Chamber of Commerce of Upper India (1), and Allahabad University (1). The maximum number on the Council is 15. The character of the province resembles that of Bengal. The chief staple is wheat, and indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and oilseeds are sown largely for commerce. Tea is also cultivated in the sub-Himalayan districts. The province is well served with railways, belonging to the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand-Kumaon systems. The *Chief City* of the North-West Provinces is ALLAHABAD (pop. 175,246); that of Oudh is LUCKNOW (pop. 273,028).

Lieut.-Gov., Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. (6 Nov. '95) Rs. 8,333

Priv. Sec., H. E. C. Dobbs Rs. 1,050
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. H. L. Pennall Rs. 890
Chief Sec. to Govt., H. F. Evans Rs. 3,000
Sec. to Govt., T. Stoker Rs. 2,250

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieutenant-Governor (*President*). The Hons. Raja Rampal Singh; Babu Sri Ram Rai Bahadur; W. M. Colvin; Lt.-Col. W. E. Cooper, C.I.E.; J. O. Miller; C. W. Odling; J. Hooper; Pandit Bishambar Nath; Seth Raghubar Dayal; Saiyid Mahmud; Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh; H. F. Evans; J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I.; J. E. Gill.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (WITH JURISDICTION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ONLY).

Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, Kt., q.c. Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, The Hons. George Edward Knox, Harrison F. Blair, Babu Pramoda Charan Banarji, William Robert Burkitt, Robert Smith Aikman each Rs. 3,750
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Joseph Deas Rs. 3,500
Add. Judl. Commr., George T. Spankie Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 110,667 sq. miles; pop. 20,866,847), with a larger population than Spain and Portugal together, occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from "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. In April 1877 the Indian Councils Act was extended by proclamation to the Punjab and a Legislative Council for the Province constituted, to consist of 9 nominated members, 5 being officials and 4 non-officials. 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 more than 4½ millions. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans with divergent interests, whose fighting strength is estimated at 130,000 men. The province is mainly

agricultural, and depends largely on artificial irrigation for its harvests. It possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form its principal exports. The various branches of the North Western system of railways serve the Punjab.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 176,854.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. & A.-de-C., B.-Maj. R. G. Egerton.
Chief Sec. to Govt., Herbert Ch. Fanshawe Rs. 2,500
Sec. P. W. Dept., Maj.-Gen. G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E.
Financial Commissioner, C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.Rs. 3,500

Settlement Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Jas. A. L. MontgomeryRs. 3,000
Judges of Chief Court, Sir C. A. Roe, Kt.; J. Frizelle; A. W. Stogdon; A. H. S. Reid; *Protul Chunder Chatterji*, Rai Bahadur.
Council for making Laws, &c. (Not yet appointed).

(6) The CENTRAL PROVINCES (area, 86,501 sq. miles; pop. 10,784,294), containing a population equal to that of Holland and Belgium combined on an area 3½ times that of those countries, were formed in 1861, out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. These provinces contain a large population of aboriginal tribes. Much has been done, by constructing railways (belonging to the Indian Midland, Bengal Nagpur, and Great Indian Peninsula systems) and roads, to open up the country, which possesses large coal-fields, as well as excellent iron ores, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, and cotton for export.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 117,910.

Chief Comm., Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I.Rs. 4,666
Chief Sec. to Chief Com., M. W. Fox StrangwaysRs. 2,000
Judicial Commissioner, J. F. Stevens.Rs. 3,166

(7) The Province of BURMA is bounded by China and by Chinese subordinate tribes, by Siam, by our provinces of Bengal and Assam, and by the sea. The area of Lower Burma is 87,957 square miles; that of Upper Burma, 83,473 square miles. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war of 1885. The province is thinly peopled. The population of Lower Burma was 4,658,627 in 1891; that of Upper Burma 2,946,933. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome it is an upland, hilly country. Rice is the main product of the delta region, and is very largely exported. The principal export besides rice is teak, which comes from the forests of both Upper and Lower Burma, and from the Shan States and Siam. The Upper Province is also rich in minerals, including gold, silver, rubies, jade, iron, lead, tin, coal, and petroleum. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, supply important navigable waterways. The main river is itself navigable beyond the town of Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth. Manufactured goods are exported by land to the Shan States and to China. There is a large traffic by river and by the Burma railway, which is being extended to Myitkina on the Irrawaddy and to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween. 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. By a proclamation dated 6th April, 1897, Burma was constituted a province within the scope of the Indian Councils Act. The Chief Commissioner was created a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Local Legislative Council of 9 members (5 official and 4 non-official), to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, was constituted.

CHIEF TOWN OF LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 188,324.

CHIEF TOWN OF UPPER BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 188,815.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I.Rs. 6,666
Private Sec., G. B. H. Fell.
A.-de-C., Lt. E. G. Bromhead.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*); J. E. Bridges; E. S. Symes, C.I.E.; C. G. Bayne; J. Lewis; F. C. Gates; A. Pennycook; J. Macgregor; Maung Gaung, C.S.I.; the Kinwun Mirgyi; Hkun Saing, C.I.E.; the Sawbwa of Hsipaw.
Chief Sec., Edward Spence Symes, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., C. G. BayneRs. 2,000
Financial Commissioner, Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I.Rs. 3,000
Judicial Commissioners (Upper Burma), George Douglas Burgess, C.S.I.Rs. 3,000
(Lower Burma) Edwd. HoskingRs. 2,880
Recorder of Rangoon, Wm. Fischer Agnew, Rs. 2,880
 Rangoon by the mail route is 7,663 miles from London; transit 22 to 25 days.

Mandalay is 386 miles from Rangoon by railway; transit 24 hours.

Telegrams to Burma, per word by Eastern or Indo-European Cos., 4s. 2d.; *vid* Turkey, 3s. 10d. Post and parcel rates same as India.

(8) ASSAM (area, 49,004 sq. miles; pop. 5,476,833), ceded by Burma in 1825, was not annexed to Bengal until 1874, when it was made into a separate administration. A range of mountains divides the province into the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. The chief City of the Brahmaputra Valley is GAUHATI (pop., in 1891, 10,817), and of the Surma Valley SYLHET (pop., in 1891, 14,027). The revenue is comparatively small. The staple crop is rice. But Cachar, Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur are the most important tea-growing districts in India, producing in 1893-4, 97 million lbs. of tea. The mineral resources, consisting mainly of coal, petroleum, iron, and limestone, have only begun to be utilized. The construction of an important system of railways (the Assam-Bengal line) for the development of Assam is in progress. During 1897 the Lower Lushai Hills were transferred from Bengal to the Assam administration.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Shillong. Pop., 2,185.

Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), Hy. J. Stedman Cotton, C.S.I.
Sec. to Ch. Comm. (Rs. 2,000), Paul G. Melitus, C.I.E.

(9) BERAR, also termed the *Hyderabad Assigned Districts* (area, 17,718 sq. miles; pop. 2,897,491), 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 and to meet for the future the cost of the Hyderabad contingent. The laws of British India do not run as such in Berar; they may, however, be in force as regulations which the Governor-General directs shall be followed in those districts. 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 revenue and expenditure of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, amounting respectively to Rx. 1,044,825 and Rx. 932,439 in 1895-96, are excluded from the Accounts of the Government of India. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration and the charges for the Hyderabad contingent, go to the Nizam's Government. The surplus in 1895-96, payable to the Nizam, was Rx. 112,386. The amounts paid over to the Nizam on account of the Berar surplus since the transfer of the province to British administration make up a total of Rx. 3,300,000. *Chief City*, ELLICHPUR (pop., in 1891, 36,240). The administration is under the *Resident at Hyderabad*, T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

(10) AJMERE-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles, pop. 542,358), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, Sir Robert J. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

(11) COORG (area, 1,583 sq. miles, pop. 173,055), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson (Rs. 4,000).

(12) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan as *ex officio* Chief Commissioner. The districts comprised in this administration were partly acquired from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuck, partly by arrangement with the Khan of Kalat. The Governor-General's Agent also supervises and controls, by advice, by arbitration, and if necessary by direct interference, the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan to the Persian frontier. The area and population of the Agency are not known. The population of British Baluchistan is 145,417. *Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan*, H. S. Barnes, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,750).

(13) THE ANDAMANS (area, 2,508 square miles), a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, divided into two groups known as the Great and Little Andamans, are of tertiary formation, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Nigritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the British Government of India; Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, constituting the civilised portion. Much valuable timber is obtained from the jungles. Tea, rice, Indian corn, manioc, Otaheite potatoes, and artichokes are successfully cultivated, and experiments in Liberian coffee, cacao, and indigo are being persevered in. Of the entire population (about 15,000) four-fifths comprise the convict element. Convict labour is at present mainly devoted to the construction of cellular jails for future newly-arrived convicts and bad characters.

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. The inhabitants, numbering about 7,000, are strong, thickly-built men of the Malay type. Their chief characteristic is laziness. Their race in the central and southern islands is dying out. Attempts at colonisation made by the Danes in 1754 and 1831 failed. *Chief Com. & Superintendent*, Lt.-Col. R. C. Temple, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,600).

Portuguese India.—The city of Nova 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 exports are hemp, cowries, betelnut, toys, &c. The whole territory of Goa, 60 miles long by 30 miles broad, contains an area of 1,080 square miles, and a population of 561,384 (1891). The other Portuguese possessions in Western India are Damaun (pop. of town, 26,964; pop. of territory, 63,284, area 384 square miles), to the north of Bombay; and Diu, a town and fort on an island off the Guzerat coast (pop. 12,758, area 52 square miles). The revenue of the Portuguese possessions was 849,741 milreis (£188,831) in 1894-95, and the expenditure 959,436 milreis (£213,208). The trade is valued at 127,696 milreis. A military revolt broke out in Sept., 1895, and throughout 1896 the country was disturbed.

Governor-General, Duke of Oporto.

French India.—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 being rebuilt or the place being garrisoned by a French force beyond what is required for police purposes. Rice, indigo, tobacco, betelnut, and cotton are cultivated. The chief exports are oilseeds; the imports consist of lace, fancy goods, furniture, and jewellery. There is no harbour to the place, though the roadstead is as good as any along this coast. The area of the French possessions in India is 205 square miles; the population is increasing. In 1891 it numbered 282,923. The chief settlement is Pondicherry, with an area of 115 square miles, and a population of 172,941. The other settlements are Chandernagore, on the banks of the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 square miles, population 24,281); Karikal, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 square miles, population 70,526); Yanaon, in the Godavery delta (area 5 square miles, pop. 5,327); and Mahee, a small town on the opposite coast of India (area 26 square miles, pop. 9,978). Their trade is waning. In 1893 it had fallen to 16,937,000 francs, of which 9,431,000 francs represented their transactions with France. Of the total only 4,616,000 francs were imports into India.

The Budget for the French possessions in India in 1896 was 1,699,416 francs, besides the expenditure by France itself of 321,477 francs. *Governor*, M. Girod.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The administration of the Native or Feudatory States of India, with few temporary or unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials. But it is subject to the control of the Supreme Government, which is exercised in varying degrees. The chiefs have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to each other or to external states; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and in case of misgovernment the Supreme Government can dethrone the Chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Some pay tribute, some do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. A common characteristic of all Native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts and Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction. The Assigned Districts of Hyderabad (Berar), Mysore (Bangalore), of Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), are still technically foreign, or Native States territory. The Shan States are on the other hand technically part of British India, though they are administered by their local Sawbwas or petty chiefs.

Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan are considered as independent States, though within the British sphere of influence. For these States, however, see pages 470, 471.

Excluding these countries and that of the trans-Salween Shan States, of which the area is not defined, the Native States of India may be said to cover an area of 750,000 square miles, and to contain a population of over 70 millions. The gross revenues of the chiefs come to about Rs. 21,000,000, out of which an annual tribute of nearly Rs. 800,000 is paid to the British Government, and they maintain troops to the aggregate number of 80,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops. 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 Rs. 3,820,000. On the other hand, in Kattywar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of a single village. In the case of such petty estates, it is not correct to speak of native rule; the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, though this is not always the case, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the British Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control exercised by the British Government over a Native State in its internal affairs depends upon a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. Although the number of Native States, large and small, amounts to as many as 650, only about 200 are of any real importance. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. They may be classed under fifteen 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, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of

Nepal (including Cashmere). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch 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. Kalat, with the other Baluch Chiefships which are more or less subordinate to Khelat. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three Northern Mohammedan States of Khaaripur in Sind, Bahawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying to the south of the Punjab, and between Sind and the North-West Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Guzerat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kattywar. 11. The Southern Mahratta States. 12. Baroda. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

Hyderabad is the premier State in India. The present Nizam was installed in 1834. Cashmere was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War. As a frontier State facing the Russian power, Kashmir has a special importance. British influence in it has in late years been strengthened by placing Indian garrisons in its northern province of Gilgit and its feudatory State of Chitral. The present Maharaja came to the throne in 1885, since which date the administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. Of the Sikh States the most important is Patiala. Rajputana measures some 400 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of twelve millions. Of its nineteen principalities, the most important are Jodhpur (Marwar), Oudipur (Meywar), and Jaipur. During 1897 the State of Jhallowar, in consequence of the deposition of its chief and the absence of other heirs to the succession, was broken up, and the larger portion reabsorbed into the parent state of Kotah. The Rajput dynasties are very ancient, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jeyulmere is desert. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmir; he has under him a staff of twenty officers, distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is needed or asked for. 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. The opium grown in Malwa is a valuable, though diminishing, source of revenue to the Maharaja of Indore and to the Indian Government. Bhopal, one of the principal Mohammedan States 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 native rule. The present Maharaja is a minor and the State is under a regency.

The salutes enjoyed by the Native Princes may be taken to indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed with the title of His Highness. Some of the chiefs who by their enlightened administration or for other causes have earned the special appro-

bation of Government have had their salutes increased; but such increase is personal and lapses on the death of the particular chief. The following is a list of the Chiefs having salutes of thirteen guns or more, with some particulars as to their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. In addition to the list given

below there are 35 Chiefs having salutes of eleven guns, of whom six have two additional guns in their salutes personal to the present ruler, and there are 26 Chiefs with salutes of nine guns; in one of these cases the present ruler has a personal addition of two guns to his salute.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

SALUTE AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1891.	Revenue actual for last year recorded or approximate.	Date of Succession.
Salutes of 21 Guns.				
Baroda, The Maharaja of (Gaekwar)	8,226	2,415,396	Rx. 1,713,000	27 May, 1875.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	82,698	11,537,040	3,819,000	26 Feb., 1869.
Mysore, The Maharaja of	27,936	4,843,523	1,832,000	1 Feb., 1895.
Salutes of 19 Guns.				
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	6,784	954,901	400,000	31 Oct., 1868.
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	29,047	3,378,774	1,447,000	3 July, 1886.
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	8,400	1,091,689	730,000	12 July, 1886.
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	80,900	2,543,952	552,000	12 Sept., 1885.
Kalat, The Khan of	106,000	220,500	80,000	15 Aug., 1893.
Kolhapur, The Raja of	2,855	913,131	330,000	17 Mar., 1884.
Meywar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	12,753	1,863,126	375,000	21 Dec., 1884.
Travancore, The Maharaja of	6,730	2,557,736	881,000	19 Aug., 1885.
Salutes of 17 Guns.				
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	17,285	650,042	160,000	25 Mar., 1866.
Bhartpur, The Maharaja of	1,982	640,303	273,000	15 Feb., 1894.
Bikanir, The Maharaja of	23,173	831,955	289,000	19 Aug., 1887.
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of	2,220	295,675	72,000	28 Mar., 1889.
Cochin, the Raja of	1,362	722,906	210,000	Sept., 1895.
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	15,579	2,823,966	666,000	18 Sept., 1880.
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1,242	156,587	48,000	14 Aug., 1886.
Kotah, The Maharaja of	3,784	526,267	248,000	11 June, 1889.
Kutch, The Rao of	6,500	558,415	235,000	1 Jan., 1876.
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	34,963	2,582,178	568,000	11 Oct., 1895.
Patiala, The Maharaja of	5,951	1,583,521	620,000	14 April, 1876.
Rewah, The Maharaja of	13,000	1,503,176	165,000	4 Feb., 1880.
Tonk, The Nawab of	2,552	380,069	162,000	30 Dec., 1867.
Salutes of 15 Guns.				
Alwar, The Maharaja of	3,144	767,786	268,000	5 June, 1892.
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1,946	211,641	24,000	1842.
Datia, The Maharaja of	836	185,728	90,000	10 Dec., 1880.
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	155	77,922	35,000	1861.
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	134	65,723	37,000	23 May, 1892.
†Dhar, The Raja of	1,739	167,504	85,000	May, 1860.
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1,154	279,890	125,000	9 Feb., 1873.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1,447	165,400	21,000	28 Sept., 1846.
Idar, The Maharaja of	1,900	302,134	63,000	26 Dec., 1868.
Jaisalmir, The Maharawal of	16,062	115,701	14,000	12 April, 1891.
Khairpur, The Mir of	6,109	131,937	73,000	April, 1894.
Kishengarh, The Maharaja of	858	125,516	43,000	25 Dec., 1879.
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1,933	333,389	90,000	15 Mar., 1874.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	886	87,975	43,000	18 Feb., 1890.
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	2,702	30,500	9,000	April, 1874.
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1,964	190,836	38,000	16 Sept., 1875.
Salutes of 13 Guns.				
†Benares, The Raja of (not a Ruling Chief)				
Jaora, The Nawab of	872	112,280	175,000	30 April, 1865.
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of	1,307	578,054	213,000	Aug., 1863.
Rampur, The Nawab of	945	551,249	317,000	27 Feb., 1889.
†Tipperah, The Raja of	4,086	137,442	50,000	31 July, 1862.

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
 † The present chief has a salute with two additional guns as a personal salute, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.
 ‡ The present chief enjoys the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.
 § The Maharani Regent of Mysore enjoys also a personal salute of 19 guns.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT,

AND INDIAN LEGISLATION IN 1896-97.

There was no legislation in Parliament in 1896-97 dealing directly with Indian affairs. The famine and plague were the principal Indian topics of discussion in addition to the usual budget debate. Some discussion also occurred on the subject of the spread of venereal disease among British troops in India, and the new cantonment regulations adopted by the Government of India with a view to checking the disease. The Royal Commission on Indian expenditure concluded its examination of evidence, but had not decided on its report at the time of going to press.

In 1896-97 the outbreak of plague made necessary the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III. of 1897), designed to prevent the spread of dangerous epidemic disease. The embarrassments of famine gave the occasion for passing Act XI. of 1897, to enable Local Authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies. More permanent conditions were dealt with in the other Acts, of which the chief were—XX. of 1896, Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, for the relief of Jaghirdars and Zamindars in Sind; II. of 1897, to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871; the Indian Fisheries Act, No. IV. of 1897, for the protection of fisheries; and VIII. of 1897, the Indian Reformatory Schools Act. The Punjab Land Revenue and Municipal Laws were amended by Acts XVII. and XVIII. of 1896. The Negotiable Instruments Act and the Indian Stamp Act were also amended. The General Clauses Acts of 1863 and 1877 were consolidated and extended by Act X. of 1897. Obsolete enactments were repealed by Act V. Act I. of 1897 amended the law regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants, and Act IX. amended the law relating to Government and other provident funds. Act XI. facilitated the introduction of Indian currency into the Bhopal State.

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 next examination of candidates for appointments in the *Covenanted Civil Service* of India will commence in London on 2nd August, 1898, the number of appointments varying with the requirements of the local Governments. Inquiry on the subject at the India Office or the Civil Service Commission. The appointments are distributed between (1) Upper Provinces, &c.; (2) Lower Provinces and Assam; (3) Madras; (4) Bombay; (5) Burma, according to their requirements. The number of appointments to be offered in 1898 will probably be about 65. Successful candidates may express their preference for the provinces in which they wish to serve. But their allotment will depend upon a consideration of all the circumstances, especially the requirements of the public service. The candidates for this examination must be over 21 and under 23 on 1st January preceding. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year only, and will receive an allowance of £100 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before the 31st May, on forms

that can be obtained at any time after 1st December preceding, from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W." Examination fee is £6. Seniority in the service depends on the order of the list resulting from the combined marks of the competitive and final examinations. 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 at present in the Indian Service is about 1,000. The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the *Indian Staff Corps*; but out of a total of about 2,500 officers some 380 are attached to the Police or the Public Works Department, or are in Civil or Political departments. Thirty-five appointments in the *Indian Staff Corps* are offered to successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at each competitive examination, viz. in June and November. Upon receiving his commission a successful candidate is provided with a passage to India, and is attached for a year to a British regiment, and then transferred to a native regiment. Till he has passed certain language and professional tests, which must be passed before the end of the third year from appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, he is practically on probation. Nominations to Indian cadetships and Honorary Indian cadetships, giving special facilities for entrance into the army, with choice of appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, are also given by the Secretary of State for India. Applications should be made to the Military Department of the India Office. Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst will be drawn from R. A. or Line regiments serving in India, subject to certain conditions. A Lieutenant's Staff Corps pay commences at Rs. 2,700 a year. The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, or Educational Departments. *Chaplains*, on appointment, will, for the first three years, be on probation only. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom, are made to the *Indian Educational Service* by the Secretary of State. No limits of age are fixed. Appointments are in the first instance usually for five years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month. The number of appointments varies year by year and is not large. 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 Coopers Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect of natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. The President of the Coopers Hill College near Staines is Col. J. Pennycook, c.s.i., B.E. About 50 candidates, between the ages of 17 and 21 on the

1st July of the year of admission, are admitted in September each year to the college at Coopers Hill. Applications for admission should be made not later than 15 June. After a three years' course of study, during which the annual charge is £183, the students undergo a competitive examination, and the highest obtain appointments in India (commencing at Rs. 4,200 a year), the number of these being twelve for those who entered the college in 1897, and probably the same number for those entering in 1898. 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 number of appointments offered in 1898 and subsequent years will probably be three annually. The commencing salary is Rs. 3,500 a year. The *Forest Department* of India is recruited from this country; the examination which is held conjointly with that for the Indian Police Department usually takes place towards the end of June. In 1898, six appointments will be offered for competition, the limits of age being 17 and 20 on the 1st of June, 1898. Applications should be made to the Revenue Department of the India Office before 1st May, 1898. In the entrance examination good sight, good hearing, and good powers of physical endurance are insisted on. The course of study extends over about three years, divided into seven terms, to be passed mainly at Coopers Hill, and a period of study under supervision in continental forests. The charge for each of the seven terms spent at the college is £61, and for the period of foreign study is £150. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their college course will begin on arrival in India as Assistant Conservators of Forests, on a salary of Rs. 4,200 a year. In June, 1898, an examination, which is the same as that for Forest appointments, is to be held in England for ten appointments to the Indian Police, for Madras four, Bengal three, N.-W. P. and Punjab one, and Bombay two. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1898, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1898, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, to whom also any inquiries should be addressed. Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to provinces "upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their wishes." Initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,000 a year. On passing the necessary examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, the probationer will be appointed an Assistant-Superintendent on Rs. 300 a month. Examinations for the *Medical Service* take place generally in February and August. The number of appointments to be offered in February, 1898, has not been yet (Nov. 1897) advertised. In previous years the number of appointments made after each examination has been about 12. The examination will be conducted together with that for admission to the Army Medical Staff. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, and must possess a diploma or diplomas entitling them under the Medical Acts to practise both medicine and surgery. No candidate may compete more than three times. Successful candidates are required to attend a course for not less than four months at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance of 8s. a day, to cover cost of maintenance. The commencing salary in India is Rs. 3,810 a year; the highest medical appoint-

ment in India carries a salary of Rs. 32,400. The greater part of the medical service is in civil employ, but liable to be recalled to medical duty. Appointments are also made by the India Office to the Royal Indian Marine (limits of age 17 and 22), the Bengal Pilot Service (age 18 to 22), and the Indian Nursing Service.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment* in India, which forms a Civil, not a Military department, consists of eight Bishops (whose names will be found at page 451), 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. Applications for appointment to the Ecclesiastical Establishment should be made to the Secretary of State. Chaplains are on probation for the first three years after appointment.

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the India List, published by Messrs. Harrison, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1895 AND 1896.

The notation *Rx.* signifies ten Rupees. (A Rupee was approximately equivalent to 1s. 1'000d. in 1894-95; to 1s. 1'638d. in 1895-96; and to 1s. 2'454d. in 1896-97.)

The Currency legislation of June, 1893, was intended eventually to establish a stable rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £1. Exchange on 3 Nov., 1895, however, stood at about 1s. 3½d.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i>		
Land Revenue.....	Rx.25,408,272	Rx.26,200,955
Opium	7,323,757	7,123,922
Salt	8,665,749	8,861,845
Stamps	4,625,680	4,727,055
Excise	5,527,676	5,724,417
Provincial Rates.....	3,541,154	3,707,005
Customs	3,854,955	5,017,278
Assessed Taxes	1,808,060	1,835,189
Forest.....	1,631,548	1,660,504
Registration.....	418,200	424,870
Tributes (Nat. States).	780,070	792,301
Total.....	Rx.63,585,121	Rx.66,073,341
Interest	Rx.18,516,062	Rx.825,052
<i>Post Office, Telegraph, Mint:</i>		
Post Office	Rx.1,631,815	Rx.1,713,495
Telegraph	978,697	1,085,940
Mint	35,106	40,918
Total.....	Rx.2,645,618	Rx.2,840,353
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments:</i>		
Law and Justice.....	Rx.679,360	Rx.690,172
Police	406,222	417,892
Marine	154,883	169,374
Education	214,034	219,728
Medical	81,502	84,055
Minor Departments ...	92,959	103,306
Total.....	Rx.1,628,960	Rx.1,684,522
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
In aid of pensions, &c.	Rx.382,359	Rx.374,836
Stationery & Printing.	85,212	84,287
Exchange	227,675	178,306
Miscellaneous	531,773	458,485
Total.....	Rx.1,227,019	Rx.1,095,914

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS— <i>contd.</i>		
	1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>Railways:</i>		
State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).....	18,152,155	18,558,699
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,050,311	3,275,238
Subsidised Cos. (Interest)	41,694	25,252
Total.....	Rx. 21,244,160	Rx. 21,859,189
<i>Irrigation:</i>		
Major Wks.: Direct Repts.	Rx. 1,370,587	Rx. 1,279,408
" Port. of Land Rev. due to Irrigation }	776,139	821,664
Minor Works & Navigtn.	192,089	198,881
Total.....	Rx. 2,338,815	Rx. 2,299,953
<i>Buildings and Roads:</i>		
Military Works	Rx. 59,654	Rx. 49,699
Civil Works	632,823	664,133
Total.....	Rx. 692,477	Rx. 713,832
<i>Receipts by Military Depts.:</i>		
Army: Effective	Rx. 906,384	Rx. 867,156
" Non-effective..	103,813	110,855
Total.....	Rx. 1,010,197	Rx. 978,011
Total Revenue.....	Rx. 95,187,429	Rx. 98,370,167

EXPENDITURE.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues:</i>		
Refunds & Drawbacks	Rx. 280,555	Rx. 300,049
Assignments & Cmpns.	1,506,350	1,554,719
<i>Collection Charges, viz.:</i>		
Land Revenue.....	4,048,132	4,097,117
Opium	1,616,105	2,068,941
Salt	498,415	521,044
Stamps	175,839	171,694
Excise.....	192,809	207,957
Provincial Rates.....	56,438	52,675
Customs.....	174,547	202,948
Assessed Taxes	29,771	29,868
Forest.....	913,449	911,161
Registration.....	229,631	233,084
Total.....	Rx. 9,722,041	Rx. 10,351,257

<i>Interest:</i>		
On Debt (excl. Rlws.) & Irrigation Wks. }	Rx. 4,647,557	Rx. 3,438,076
On other Obligations..	476,460	606,723
Total.....	Rx. 5,124,017	Rx. 4,044,799

<i>Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint:</i>		
Post Office.....	Rx. 1,606,281	Rx. 1,643,798
Telegraph.....	807,948	897,853
Mint	51,946	53,229
Total.....	Rx. 2,466,175	Rx. 2,594,880

<i>Salaries & Expenses of Civil Depts:</i>		
Gen. Administration....	Rx. 2,086,903	Rx. 2,023,394
Law and Justice.....	3,975,715	4,047,569
Police	3,989,003	4,040,817
Marine (inc. River Nvgn.)	672,642	743,112
Education	1,511,223	1,536,489
Ecclesiastical	185,521	192,410
Medical	1,015,230	1,030,915
Political	897,584	1,062,183
Minor Departments ...	501,388	495,971
Total.....	Rx. 14,835,209	Rx. 15,172,860

<i>Miscellaneous Civil Charges:</i>		
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	Rx. 471,077	Rx. 454,082
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	405,500	394,167
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions...	4,222,116	4,167,869
Stationery & Printing.	695,189	685,187
Miscellaneous	271,823	232,027
Total.....	Rx. 6,065,705	Rx. 5,933,332

EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>		
	1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>Famine Relief & Insurance:</i>		
Famine Relief	Rx. 10,258	Rx. 18,301
Cons. of Protective Rys.	556,867	529,867
" " Irrig. Wks.	43,110	38,317
Total.....	Rx. 610,235	Rx. 586,485
<i>Construction of Railways (in addition to that under Famine Insurance)</i>		
	Rx. 19,609	Rx. 7,661
<i>Railway Revenue Account:</i>		
State Rys. (Wkg. Exp.)	Rx. 8,791,031	Rx. 9,040,836
" " (Int. on Debt)	5,299,011	5,390,984
" " (Annuities in pur. of Rys.)	3,119,261	3,001,104
" " Int. chargeble agst. Cos. on advances ...	400,992	385,682
" " (Int. on Cap. dep. by Cos.)	1,279,310	1,233,961
Guar. Cos. (Srpls. Profits)	632,236	530,315
" (Interest) ...	3,953,754	3,866,675
Subsidised Companies (Land, &c.)	16,694	18,251
Miscellaneous Ry. Exp.	100,360	71,649
Total.....	Rx. 23,592,649	Rx. 23,479,457

<i>Irrigation:</i>		
Major Wks.: Wkg. Exp.	Rx. 799,759	Rx. 787,301
" Int. on Debt	1,194,115	1,222,409
Minor Wks. & Navigtn.	958,906	966,601
Total.....	Rx. 2,952,780	Rx. 2,976,311

<i>Buildings and Roads:</i>		
Military Works	Rx. 1,007,951	Rx. 1,205,938
Civil Works	4,344,850	4,604,574
Total.....	Rx. 5,352,801	Rx. 5,810,512

<i>Army Services:</i>		
Army: Effective.....	Rx. 18,974,693	Rx. 20,424,468
" Non-effective..	5,121,398	4,973,689
Total.....	Rx. 24,096,091	Rx. 25,398,157

<i>Special Defence Works:</i>		
	Rx. 217,867	Rx. 101,349
Total Expenditure...	Rx. 95,055,179	Rx. 96,457,060

Add (+) or deduct (-) net amount added to or withdrawn from Provincial Balances, as total Prov. Exp. fell short of or exceeded total Prov. allotments	- Rx. 560,860	+ Rx. 379,109
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Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	Rx. 94,494,319	Rx. 96,836,169
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In addition to the above expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1895-96, not charged to revenue, of Rx. 3,387,227 on State Railways, and of Rx. 699,967 on Irrigation Works, making a total of Rx. 4,087,194.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year 1895-96 may be classified in the following manner:

<i>Receipts:</i>		<i>Expenditure:</i>	
In India—		Imperial ...	
Imperial ...	Rx. 73,106,807	Imperial ...	Rx. 44,506,631
Provincial ...	20,806,430	Provincial ...	20,445,876
Local	4,064,762	Local	4,426,920
In England ..	393,162	In England ..	27,458,338
Total ...	Rx. 98,370,167	Total ...	Rx. 96,836,169

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1896.

PROVINCES.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	Rx.17,943,223	Rx.22,421,300
Bengal	21,270,234	9,128,833
N.-W. Provinces } & Oudh	11,190,241	5,250,246
Punjab	8,340,228	4,936,169
Burma	5,922,279	4,217,712
Central Provinces...	2,393,171	1,287,075
Assam	1,296,941	883,085
Madras	14,043,151	10,203,233
Bomb. (with Sind)	15,577,437	9,850,176
England	Rx.393,162	Rx.27,458,338
Total	Rx.98,370,167	Rx.96,836,169

The cost of the Bombay and Madras armies is charged to those Presidencies; the remaining military expenditure is debited to India.

The following is a Table of Revenue and Expenditure for 1842-43, and for each tenth year since, and for 1895-6, together with the totals of 54 years between 1842-3 and 1895-6, the values being stated in the notation of Rx. (Rx.=Rs. 10). It should be borne in mind that the area of British territory in India has risen since 1842 from 626,000 to 965,000 square miles:—

REVENUE.

	Land.	Opium.	Taxes.	Public Works.	Tribute & other.	Total.
	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.
1842-43	13'56	2'09	5'75	—	1'20	22'60
1852-53	16'19	8'09	5'85	—	1'51	28'61
1862-63	19'57	82'06	13'55	44	3'52	45'14
1872-73	21'37	8'69	16'25	3'90	6'34	56'55
1882-83	21'87	9'30	17'66	13'05	8'19	70'27
1892-93	24'90	7'99	25'36	22'15	9'77	90'17
1895-96	26'20	7'12	29'87	24'87	10'37	98'37
Total	1071'30	379'40	764'06	352'10	299'31	2856'17

EXPENDITURE.

	Collec-tion.	Civil Admin.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Famine, Relief, & Miscel-laneous.	Total.
	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.	Mil. Rx.
1842-43	05'28	5'32	3'47	10'61	19	—	23'87
1852-53	08'28	8'48	3'30	11'00	35	—	27'98
1862-63	7'43	7'39	5'47	14'99	5'97	—	43'34
1872-73	7'34	9'57	5'86	25'36	20'33	—	54'66
1882-83	8'49	11'04	4'77	28'36	20'31	1'50	59'60
1892-93	9'46	14'36	4'37	33'48	32'06	1'50	91'00
1895-96	20'35	15'17	4'04	26'59	32'84	1'00	96'83
Total	497'44	513'54	335'01	909'31	612'23	32'26	2805'54

During these 54 years there have been 24 years of surplus and 30 of deficit, the net deficit amounting to 44'76 millions of tens of rupees. During the 15 years previous to the Mutiny there had been 11 years of deficit and 4 years of surplus, the net deficit amounting to 11'42 millions. The Mutiny years 1857 to 1862 added 36'28 millions to the total of deficits. Since 1862, there have been 20 years of surplus and 14 of deficit, yielding a net surplus

of 2'94 millions, to which may be added 5'33 millions charged but not spent (therefore really surplus) under the head of Famine Insurance. Under this head has also been charged expenditure on construction of railways and irrigation works designed to protect the country against famine to the amount of 11'70 millions. The year 1895-97 was originally estimated to give a surplus of Rx. 463'000; but famine intervened, and more than swallowed up a considerable increase that accrued under exchange; the revised estimates gave a deficit of Rx. 1,997,000, which, however, still later figures quoted by Lord George Hamilton on 6 Sept., reduced to Rx. 1,594,000. Famine throws its shadow also over the budget of 1897-98, which works to a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000 with exchange taken at 1s. 2'54d. Exchange may be expected to show a better rate, but will not counterbalance the fresh adverse influence of heavy military expenditure on the frontier. The annual burden of taxation in India is calculated to amount to about Re. 1, 4 annas per head of population, if the land revenue demand which is of the nature of rent be excluded. Including land revenue it would be about Rs. 2, 5 annas.

The INDIAN DEBT stood on the 31st March, 1897, at Rx.109,121,000, plus £114,883,000; adding Rx.18,804,000 for other obligations, the liabilities of the Indian Government are shown at Rx.127,925,000 + £114,883,000. On the side of assets there are Rx.92,981,000 for railways constructed by the State, £59,236,000 for purchased railways, £4,935,000 for advances to Railway Companies, Rx.31,898,000 for Irrigation Works, Rx.12,205,000 lent to Corporations, &c., and cash balances amounting to Rx.13,466,000 and £2,815,000, making altogether totals of Rx.150,551,000 and £66,986,000. The liabilities uncovered by assets stand at £47,897,000 in sterling, diminished by Rx.22,626,000, the amount of net assets in rupees. In 1896-97 a 3 p. c. rupee loan was raised for the first time to the amount of 4 crores. Tenders were accepted at an average premium of over 3 p. c.

The statement of expenditure on the preceding page distributes the charges for interest on debt, partly under Interest, partly under Railway Revenue Account, and partly under Irrigation; viz., charged on ordinary Debt Rx.3,438,076, under Railways Rx.5,796,081, under Irrigation Rx.1,222,409, making a total of Rx.10,456,566, to which may be added Rx.606,723 for interest on obligations other than Debt.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.—The net sterling expenditure of the Indian Government was, in 1896-97, about 1½ millions, or half a million more than the average of the 10 previous years. The less the value of the Indian silver coinage relatively to gold, the greater the number of rupees required to meet this sterling expenditure. With low exchange also a larger number of rupees is required to meet the pay of the European soldier in India, and to compensate officers for the loss they suffer on remittances to England. Ten rupees used approximately to be equivalent to each £1 sterling. Excess expenditure caused by the fall of the rupee below this rate is the "loss by exchange." Previous to 1872-73 the average value of the rupee was about 1s. 11d., its highest value having been slightly above 2s. 2d. in 1860-61, and its lowest almost as low as 1s. 9d. in 1848-49. In 1871-72 the value of the rupee relatively to gold began to fall rapidly; in five years it had sunk from over 1s. 11d. to 1s. 8½d. The next five years it

remained fairly steady at something under 1s. 8d. During the last fifteen years the following are the figures, together with the actual loss thrown on the Indian Exchequer by the depreciation of the rupee below its nominal value of £1 = Rs. 10.

Year.	Average Rate.	Loss by Exchange.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>
1882-83	1 7 525	3,205,000
1883-84	1 7 336	3,359,000
1884-85	1 7 308	3,536,000
1885-86	1 6 254	4,290,000
1886-87	1 5 441	5,632,000
1887-88	1 4 898	6,049,000
1888-89	1 4 379	6,383,000
1889-90	1 4 566	6,735,000
1890-91	1 6 090	5,468,000
1891-92	1 4 733	7,201,000
1892-93	1 2 985	10,287,000
1893-94	1 2 547	11,523,000
1894-95	1 1 101	15,045,000
1895-96	1 1 638	13,991,000
1896-97*	1 2 458	12,138,000

The currency of India is the silver rupee, which contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains alloy. With silver at 60 pence the oz. the value of the rupee would be 18s. Until June, 1893, possessors of silver had the right of getting it coined into rupees at the Indian Mints. At that date the Indian Mints were closed for public coinage of silver. By a provision in the law, allowing the public to purchase rupees at the rate of 15 for £1, i.e. at 1s. 4d. the rupee, Government indicated that this was the rate at which it was expected exchange would permanently settle itself. The expectation has not yet been realised. For some time prices of both silver and Bills showed a tendency to fall. In July, 1894, silver was procurable at 28½ per oz., and Bills at less than 1s. 1d. the rupee. In 1897 the value of silver fluctuated considerably, having fallen at the beginning of September as low as 23¼d. per oz. The rupee exchange stood then at 13¼. Latest prices (Nov. 3, 1897) are silver at 26¼d. per oz., the rupee at 1s. 3¼d. At these rates rupees are valued at 60 per cent. more than the value of the silver of which they consist.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The growth of the poppy in *British India* is strictly confined to the districts of Behar and Benares in Bengal, in which 520,000 acres were under poppy cultivation in 1895-6. The opium 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, recently raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for a seer, or 2 lbs., and when the crop is ripe the juice is collected and sent to the Government Agencies at Ghazipur and Patna. Here it is dried to a certain consistency, and packed in chests containing about 140 lbs. each. It is then sent down to Calcutta, disposed of by auction at monthly sales, and exported to China and the Straits Settlements. In the year ending 31st March, 1896, 37,695 chests were thus sold for export, at a rate of Rs. 1,390 per chest. The sales realised Rs. 5,240,000. The cost of production of Government opium in 1895-96 was Rs. 2,065,000, and the net revenue Rs. 3,175,000, to which, however, may be added Rs. 222,000 as

the value of opium issued for the use of the Excise Department in India.

A large quantity of opium is also grown in the Native States of Central India, and pays duty on its entry into the Bombay Presidency. This opium is called Malwa opium, and is also exported for the most part to China. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from this duty, at Rs. 650 per chest, amounted in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,656,000, 25,475 chests having paid duty. The cost of collection is insignificant. In July 1896 the rate of duty was reduced to Rs. 600 per chest. It was further reduced in Oct., 1897, to Rs. 500 a chest.

The opium exported to China pays the Chinese Government a duty of Rs. 350 a chest, which exempts it from any future payment of "likin" or transit duty to which the native-grown drug is liable. In face of the competition of the native-grown drug the imports of Indian opium into China are declining.

SALT.—The duty on salt is Rs. 2.8 annas a maund (82½ lbs.) in the whole of India, excepting Burma, where it is 1 rupee a maund. The total consumption of salt in British India in 1896-97 is stated at 35,300,000 maunds. The net revenue from salt in 1895-96 was Rs. 8,341,000.

RAILWAYS, &c.—Excluding the 59 miles of lines in French and Portuguese territory, the number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1897, was 20,390; 11,736 miles on the standard (5 ft. 6 in.) gauge, 8,366 on the metre gauge, and 288 miles on other gauges. In addition to the open lines there were 4,138 miles of line then under construction, or already sanctioned for construction. Sanction was given during the year 1896-7 for the construction of 1,055 additional miles of line. The total amount of capital expended on the open Railways (including steamboat service and ferries) up to 31st December, 1896, was Rs. 253,162,000, of which Rs. 191,187,000 represented the cost of standard gauge lines and Rs. 61,052,000 lines on the metre gauge; the gross earnings per mile averaged Rs. 313 on the standard gauge and Rs. 153 on the metre gauge, the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings being 47 and 51 respectively, and the percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay on open lines 5.17 and 5.27 respectively. The year's net receipts on the Indian railways in 1896 were Rs. 13,168,000, or a return of 5.20 per cent. on the capital sunk (as measured in rupees), against Rs. 14,112,000, or a return of 5.78 per cent. in 1895; the number of passengers increased by 7¼ millions to 161 millions, but the goods traffic declined from 33¼ to 32¼ million tons. Owing mainly to fall in exchange there is yearly a net loss to Government on working the railway system in India calculated for 1895-96 at Rs. 1,620,000, and for 1896-97 at Rs. 2,810,000. With these figures the loss for the whole period since 1858-59 to end of 1896-97 would amount to Rs. 55,574,000. But it should be remembered that the railway account is charged with interest on outlay at the rate of 4 per cent., whereas the Government can now raise money at less than 3 per cent.; and the interest charges include large amounts (in 1896-97 43 lakhs) for sinking funds for the redemption of the capital of certain railways purchased by the State. On Irrigation works the Government have laid out a capital of Rs. 37,475,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, gave a return to the State in 1895-96 of about 4.1 per cent. In the famine years of 1896-97 the return to the State was much greater, and the value to

* Revised estimate (the actual rate was 1 = 45s.).

the cultivators inestimable. About 11 million acres are in ordinary years irrigated by Government works. The net expenditure of the Government of India in 1895-96 on public works, old and new, including special Defence and Famine Relief Works, was Rs. 11,168,000, of which only Rs. 4,087,000 was reckoned as capital not chargeable to revenue. There are 75,000 square miles of Forests reserved and scientifically worked by the State in British India, besides about 56,000 square miles of forests belonging to the State which may hereafter be reserved. The forests yielded in 1895-96 a net revenue of Rs. 749,000. The length of *Telegraph* lines in India on 31st March, 1896, was 46,375 miles. They yielded in 1895-96 a revenue of 5.24 per cent. on their capital cost of Rs. 5,877,000. The number of messages approached 4½ millions. The *Post Office*, which conveyed 413 millions of letters, post-cards, and newspapers, &c., was worked at a net profit to Government of Rs. 70,000.

ARMY.—The actual strength of the *Army of India* on the 1st April, 1896, is shewn in the statement below.

For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by about 170,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans. In addition, the Native Army Reserves numbered 15,000 men (infantry), and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by Native States contributed 18,000, of whom 8,000 were cavalry, besides transport corps and sappers. Further, there were European and Eurasian volunteers to the number of 29,000, of whom 27,000 were declared efficient. British troops have been re-armed with the magazine rifle, the Native infantry with the Martini-Henry, and the Field artillery with new breech-loading guns. The army is now under a single Commander-in-Chief, and is divided, as is shown in the following statement, into five Lieutenant-Generals' commands :—

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

PUNJAB COMMAND.				
<i>British.</i>				
Cavalry (3 regiments)		1,974		
Artillery (22 batteries and companies)		3,207		
Infantry (14 battalions)		14,228		
<i>Native.</i>			19,409	
Cavalry (15 regiments)		9,322		
Artillery (5 batteries)		1,078		
Infantry (40 battalions)		36,523		
BENGAL COMMAND.			46,923	
<i>British.</i>				66,332
Cavalry (3 regiments)		1,953		
Artillery (27 batteries and companies)		4,098		
Engineers		48		
Infantry (17 battalions)		17,607		
<i>Native.</i>			23,706	
Cavalry (9 regiments)		5,690		
Artillery (2 batteries)		498		
Sappers and Miners (8 companies)		1,409		
Infantry (24 battalions)		22,558		
MADRAS COMMAND.			30,155	
<i>British.</i>				53,861
Cavalry (2 regiments)		1,295		
Artillery (15 batteries and companies)		2,322		
Engineers		55		
Infantry (10 battalions)		10,329		
<i>Native.</i>			14,001	
Cavalry (3 regiments)		1,890		
Sappers and Miners (9 companies)		1,502		
Infantry (32 regiments)		26,261		
BOMBAY COMMAND.			29,653	
<i>British.</i>				43,654
Cavalry (1 regiment)		645		
Artillery (24 batteries and companies)		3,724		
Engineers		54		
Infantry (10 battalions)		11,011		
<i>Native.</i>			15,434	
Cavalry (7¼ regiments)		4,419		
Artillery (2 batteries)		458		
Sappers and Miners (5 companies)		831		
Infantry (26 regiments)		21,128		
TROOPS NOT UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, INCLUDING HYDERABAD CONTINGENT			26,836	42,270
				13,968
TOTAL				
		{ British Troops	72,550	} 220,085
		{ Native Troops	147,535	

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 TEN UNDERMENTIONED OFFICIAL YEARS.

(Throughout this statement *Rs.* represents ten 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. Col. 7-a.	NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND. Col. 8-a.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIENCY.
	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL. Cols. 1+2.	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL. Cols. 4+5.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887.	77,030,111	327,023	77,357,134	57,330,672	19,829,035	77,159,707	19,660,439	19,598,012	178,427	—
1888.	76,360,003	370,741	76,730,744	58,932,876	21,855,698	80,788,576	19,456,125	21,424,957	—	2,026,832
1889.	81,212,210	484,468	81,696,678	59,708,003	21,954,657	81,662,660	21,507,207	21,470,189	37,018	—
1890.	85,228,760	486,443	85,715,203	60,966,805	21,512,365	82,473,170	22,637,955	21,005,922	2,612,033	—
1891.	85,221,551	520,098	85,741,649	61,397,459	20,650,019	82,047,478	22,834,022	20,735,921	3,688,171	—
1892.	88,773,360	369,993	89,143,353	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748	23,009,524	22,541,989	467,535	—
1893.	89,819,707	352,731	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,201,815	91,045,850	24,975,672	25,809,084	—	833,412
1894.	90,246,041	319,173	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212	24,245,940	25,792,936	—	1,546,998
1895.	94,814,831	372,598	95,187,429	65,718,672	28,775,648	94,494,319	29,095,160	28,403,950	693,110	—
1896.	97,977,005	393,162	98,370,167	69,377,831	27,456,338	96,834,169	28,599,174	27,065,176	1,533,998	—
Total for 10 years.	868,062,579	3,996,360	872,058,939	630,030,291	237,227,598	867,257,889	226,022,268	233,231,238	9,210,202	4,409,242
									Net	
									4,801,050	

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of four troopships of 1500 to 4000 tons each, three other steamers of about 1000 tons each, and a number of smaller craft for harbour and river navigation. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers. In 1896, the largest of the Indian troopships, the *Warren Hastings* (3901 tons) was wrecked on the coast of the Island of Réunion. The principal officers and ships of the R.I.M. are as follows:—

Director of the Royal Indian Marine and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, Rear-Admiral Sir J. Hext, B.N. (retired), A.D.C., K.C.I.E.

Assist. ditto, Capt. P. J. Falle.

Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. A. Gwyn.

The business of the Indian Troop Service is under the superintendence of the Director of Troopships at the Admiralty.

[The R.I.M. Troopships carry no armament: the figures below denote tonnage and indicated horse-power].

Canning, 2246 (1077), troopship, Bombay. *Comm.*

Clive, 2722 (2304), troopship. *Comm.* G. A. Rose.

Dalhousie, 1524 (2202), troopship, Rangoon.

Comm. E. J. Beaumont.

Lawrence, 4 guns (6 pdr.) 902 (1277), despatch vessel, Persian Gulf. *Comm.* G. S. Hewett.

Mayo, 1125 (2157), Port Blair. *Comm.* T. A. L. de Berry.

Minto, 960 (2028), Aden. *Comm.*

BOMBAY DOCKYARD (7 docks).—*Staff-Officer*, *Comm.* W. Chandler; *Constructor*, R. Watson;

Inspector of Machinery, F. O. Gadsden.

CALCUTTA DOCKYARD (9 docks).—*Staff-Officer*, *Comm.* H. B. Hooper; *Constructor*, T. Avery;

Inspector of Machinery, C. Fuller.

EDUCATION makes steady progress. The number of educational institutions in 1895-96 was 152,841, and the number of male scholars was 3,995,921, and of female scholars 397,188. The proportion of scholars to the population of school-

going age is only 12'05 per cent. Of the institutions, about three-quarters are maintained by the State, or aided by grants; the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities in India, founded on the model of the University of London, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and the Punjab University. The total expenditure on education in India is constantly increasing, and amounted to Rx. 3,506,000 in 1895-96, of which 26'28 per cent. was provided by provincial revenues and 29'94 per cent. from fees.

The INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES began for the most part in 1834-35 to enjoy the more popular system of representation granted to them by Lord Ripon's measures of Local Self Government. The number existing in India in 1895-96 was 755, with a total population of 15,828,000, and an income, exclusive of loans, of over 3½ millions (Rx.). In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative, for the management of local interests. The total income, inclusive of loans, administered in India by local bodies, including municipalities, port trusts, and district boards, was in 1895-96 Rx. 9,356,000.

MAILS for India are made up and despatched from London *via* Brindisi, every Friday evening. Letters reach Bombay in 17, Madras in 19, Calcutta in 20, and Rangoon in 22 to 25 days. The postage rate for letters to any part of India or Burma is 2½d. and for cards 1d.; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.; books, magazines, &c., every 2 oz. ½d.

The PARCEL POST (to Aden and Burma also) is made up every Wednesday morning, the limit is 11 lbs., and the charge—first lb. 1s., and every subsequent lb. 8d.

TELEGRAPHS.—Two lines of telegraphic communication are open. The charges by the Indo-European Company or by the Eastern Company per word are—to India, 4s.; Burma, 4s. 2d. *Via* Turkey the rates are—for India, 3s. 8d., and for Burma, 3s. 10d.

The P. and O. Company convey parcels to India

at the rate of 1s. per lb. (limit 50 lbs.) for any post-town or district in British India; books at the rate of 6d. per lb. There are various regulations and restrictions, which may be learnt from the notice issued from the P. and O. Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, and 25 Cockspur Street.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY.

Weights.

1 Tola	=	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ dr. avoird.
5 Tolas	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
16 Chittacks = 1 Seer	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. "
40 Seers..... = 1 Mun (Maund) =	=	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. "
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maunds (nearly 27 $\frac{1}{4}$) Maunds ..	=	1 ton.

Lineal measures vary throughout India; in Bengal 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Beegahs go to an acre.

A lac (lakh) is 100,000; a crore is 100 lacs.

Exchange of 1s. 4d. = R. 1.

1 Pie	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
3 Pie ... = 1 Pice	=	1 d.
12 Pie ... = 1 Anna	=	1 d.
16 Annas = 1 Rupee	=	1s. 4d.
16 Rupees = 1 Gold Mohur =	=	£1 1s. 4d.

A rupee contains 165 grains of pure silver and 15 of alloy.

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 following is a table showing the land trade of India with the neighbouring regions, some of which, such as Kashmir and the Shan States, are not, politically, foreign countries; Zimmé (Chieng-mai) is a province of Siam:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela	66,848	23,370	71,259	28,604
Khelat	75,803	44,684	67,084	40,789
Kandahar	410,541	257,004	418,405	227,377
Zhob & Loralai	19,776	21,207	23,099	46,415
Sewestan	74,444	22,860	73,402	28,090
Kabul	105,003	390,221	124,536	303,322
Tival	10,383	7,519	14,674	11,379
Bajaur	124,910	221,201	382,877	41,458
Kashmir	702,904	671,722	759,740	702,824
Ladakh	43,123	43,584	57,508	64,572
Tihibet	127,945	80,066	140,456	69,406
Nepal	1,833,660	1,362,389	1,893,055	1,536,752
Sikkim	46,655	43,388	75,591	41,790
Bhutan	17,406	17,560	14,390	16,789
Western China	123,329	121,730	125,009	240,784
Siam	88,116	81,125	63,016	60,205
N. Shan States	224,779	116,504	222,223	251,227
S. Shan States	276,111	217,811	477,869	450,826
Karenni	208,860	137,394	197,202	112,831
Zimmé	204,681	33,521	239,955	149,830
Total (including other countries)	4,959,428	4,220,460	5,637,113	4,934,853

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.*

The course of trade with India is shown by the fact that in the last 47 years Indian exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by 1.038 million Rx., while in the same period the net imports of treasure have amounted to 491 millions.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports of Private Merchandise	70,167,438	69,316,395	71,954,439
" Government Stores	3,361,555	3,620,358	4,261,396
Total Merchandise	73,528,993	72,936,753	76,215,835
" Treasure	9,581,207	13,367,985	13,084,564
Total Imports	83,110,200	86,304,739	89,300,399
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	103,757,438	109,545,624	99,880,917
" Foreign goods (re-exports)	5,057,561	4,717,516	4,033,637
" Government Stores	98,779	71,598	69,799
Total Merchandise	108,913,778	114,263,140	103,914,555
" Treasure	8,226,072	4,259,811	4,937,496
Total Exports	117,139,850	118,522,951	108,852,051
Total Trade	200,250,050	204,827,690	198,162,448
Excess of Exports	34,029,650	32,223,212	19,551,652
Rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in England	-649,000	1,826,000	-713,000
Payments in India of Council Bills, &c.	28,884,000	33,081,000	25,228,000
Bills drawn on India for interest on enfaced rupee paper	762,000	831,000	839,000
Excess of surplus Exports over remittances by Government	3,735,000	204,000	-7,159,000

* Aden is not a part of India for purposes of trade statistics. The trade of Aden in 1896-97 was valued at 936 lakhs, of which 736 lakhs were by sea, and 51 lakhs inland. The trade of the Somali coast amounts to about 100 lakhs. Aden is a great emporium for the commerce of the Arabian and African coasts.

By the Tariff Act of 1896 cotton yarn and cotton sewing thread were exempted from duty, and the tax on other cotton goods was reduced to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most other articles pay a 5 per cent. duty. There are special import duties on arms and ammunition which are taxed mainly for police

purposes. Liquors pay duty, generally at Rs. 6 a gallon L.P.; and salt pays Rs. 1 a maund (82 lbs.) in Burma, and Rs. 2'8 annas in the rest of India. Iron and steel goods, however, pay 1 per cent., and machinery, coal, raw cotton, jute and wool, grain and pulse, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other unimportant items are free from duty. Opium grown in the native States pays duty on crossing the land frontier into British Indian territory; and opium not covered by a government pass pays Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas.

Failure of the rains, with consequent famine, and plague at the great commercial centres of Bombay and Karachi fully accounted for the great decline in the export trade of India in 1896-97. In the previous year the conditions had been favourable to a revival of trade.

The Indian sea-borne trade was shared by the various maritime provinces as follows, the figures being lacs of rupees for imports and exports of merchandise respectively:—Bengal 30'29 and 45'56; Bombay 26'90 and 33'16; Madras 5'82 and 11'83; Burma 4'55 and 9'38; Sind 4'39 and 3'99.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries declined in 1896-97 from 10,297 ships, with a tonnage of 8,226,600 tons to 9,940 ships aggregating 7,698,585 tons. Of this tonnage 80 per cent. sailed under the British flag. In the coasting trade of India there were in 1896-97 293,794 vessels registered as having entered and cleared, representing a tonnage of 25,464,000 tons. Steamers are gradually replacing the sailing vessels and native craft engaged in the coasting trade.

The value of the coasting trade, imports and exports being added together, amounted to Rx. 74,604,638 in 1895-96, and Rx. 68,200,970 in 1896-97.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles of the foreign trade of India in 1896-97, Government transactions being excluded.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Lacs Rs.	(excluding re-exports, amounting to 4,03'4 lacs.)	Lacs Rs.	(excluding re-exports, amounting to 4,03'4 lacs.)
Cotton goods and yarn ...	29,75'0		Cotton	12,97'0
Metals (excluding hardware and cutlery) ...	5,46'2		Rice	11,94'8
Machinery, &c. ...	3,51'0		Jute	10,55'1
Oils	3,46'9		Cotton yarns and cloth	8,49'6
Sugar	3,11'2		Tea	8,12'5
Railway plant ...	2,66'2		Opium	8,02'3
Woolen goods ...	1,69'3		Seeds	8,01'2
Liquors	1,64'5		Hides and skins	6,20'3
Hardware and cutlery ...	1,55'8		Jute manufacts.	5,21'4
Provisions	1,55'0		Indigo	4,37'1
Apparel	1,51'6		Coffee	1,58'5
Silk (man.)	1,36'7		Wool (raw & man.)	1,44'4
Coal, &c.	97'9		Lac	1,19'4
Silk (raw)	87'5		Provisions (including flour)	95'0
Drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	77'2		Wheat	83'6
Dyes, &c.	73'1		Sugar (refined & unrefined)	68'8
Glass	70'4		Teak	68'6
Salt	63'9		Silk (raw & man.)	67'2
Spices	60'5		Pulse, &c. ...	62'6
Grain & pulse &c.	54'3		Oils	60'9
Precious stones, ...	52'9		Saltpetre ...	57'2
Tea	51'8		Spices	49'7
Government Stores	4,26'1		Manures	42'3

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade among other Countries in 1896-97.

COUNTRIES.	MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports and Exports.	Lacs Rs.
United Kingdom		83,03'4
China { Hong Kong.....		9,79'9
{ Treaty Ports.....		6,16'8
Germany		9,85'5
France		7,28'8
Straits Settlements.....		7,17'2
United States		6,28'5
Belgium		5,46'3
Egypt		5,07'7
Japan		4,64'2
Austria-Hungary		3,99'1
Ceylon		3,92'7
Italy		3,53'5
Mauritius		3,03'6
Russia		2,44'6
Persia		2,02'2
Australia (including New Zealand, &c.)		1,64'2
Arabia		1,58'6
South America		1,43'7
Zanzibar & E. Africa.....		1,37'5
Turkey in Asia		1,10'0
Aden		1,07'7
Holland		83'9

For the first five months of 1897-98 the foreign trade of India shows the following variations as compared with 1896-97:—

Imports of merchandise, decrease 444 lacs, or 14 per cent.; treasure, increase 229 lacs, or 45 per cent. Exports of merchandise, decrease 471 lacs, or 11 per cent.; treasure, increase 45 lacs, or 16 per cent.

The output of the 154 collieries in India in 1896 was 3,848,000 tons. The 147 cotton mills at work contained 3,844,300 spindles, and the 29 jute mills 216,139 spindles. There were also 6 woollen and 10 paper mills, and 24 breweries. With regard to other industries particulars are not so precise.

The Home Charges amounted in 1895-96 to £15,379,953 (Rx. 27,065,176), thus:—Railway Revenue Account, including Railway Debt, £5,748,000; Interest and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways, £2,656,000; Stores, £783,000, of which £58,000 were Marine, £447,000 Military, and £145,000 for Special Defence Works; Army Effective charges at home amounted to £1,001,000, and non-effective charges to £2,908,000; Civil and Marine non-effective charges aggregated £1,119,000; Furlough payments amounted to £589,000, of which £306,000 were under the head of Military. The cost of the India Office was £187,000. The Home charges for 1896-97 are estimated at £15,561,000, and for 1897-98 at £15,916,000. The Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into Indian expenditure and into the question of the division of certain charges between the Indian and English treasuries, produced no reports in 1897 up to the time of going to press.

Famine Relief and Insurance.—In 1895-96, the grant for famine relief and insurance was fixed at Rx. 1,000,000 a year. Since 1881 to the end

of 1895-6, the total amount appropriated under this head amounted to Rx.17,644,000; of this total actual famine relief had cost only Rx.320,000, Rx. 1,814,000 had been spent in constructing protective irrigation works, and Rx. 6,551,000 in constructing protective railways, while Rx.3,623,000 had been set against charges in the railway revenue account to cover the loss on the working of certain protective railways, and Rx.5,327,000 used for the reduction or avoidance of debt. During this period there had been no serious

wide-spread famine in India. In the year 1896 began the most serious and widespread famine in Indian experience, see page 448. The loss to the Government treasury from famine and plague in the two years 1896-8 was estimated by Lord George Hamilton at 12 crores, besides advances, which may be recovered, of 2 crores. By the beginning of 1898 famine may be expected to have passed away except in certain dry parts of Bombay and Madras and Burma.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 150,000
(INCLUDING CANTONMENTS).

RELIGIONS OF THE INHABITANTS ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

	Total population	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.	Others.
Calcutta, including Howrah and all Suburbs	978,370	657,347	283,837	32,367	4,819
Bombay City and Island ...	821,764	543,276	155,247	45,310	77,931
Madras City	452,518	358,998	53,184	39,742	594
Hyderabad and Suburbs ...	415,039	226,840	172,861	13,829	1,509
Lucknow	273,028	161,896	104,198	5,715	1,219
Benares	219,407	168,691	49,405	1,206	165
Delhi	192,579	108,058	79,238	1,700	3,583
Mandalay	188,815	7,892	15,514	2,996	162,213
Cawnpore	188,712	141,031	44,199	2,994	488
Bangalore Town	180,366	125,258	34,364	20,327	417
Rangoon	180,324	57,845	28,836	12,678	80,965
Lahore	176,854	62,077	102,280	4,697	7,800
Allahabad	175,240	118,819	50,174	5,858	395
Agra	168,662	111,295	49,369	4,015	3,983
Patna	165,192	124,506	40,077	541	68
Poona	161,390	128,333	19,990	8,185	4,882
Jeypore	158,905	109,861	38,953	244	9,847

PARTICULARS REGARDING POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

	Total Population.	By SEX.		URBAN AND RURAL.	
		Males.	Females.	In towns of 2000 or more Inhabitants.	In Villages.
British India	221,172,952	112,542,739	108,630,213	20,391,129	200,781,823
Native States	66,050,479	34,184,557	31,865,922	6,860,047	59,190,432
Total India	287,223,431	146,727,296	140,496,135	27,251,176	259,972,255

	By RELIGION (MINOR RELIGIONS OMITTED).				By EDUCATION.		
	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Under Instruction.	Literate.	Illiterate.
British India.....	155,171,943	49,550,491	7,095,398	1,491,662	2,756,235	10,351,588	207,592,387
Native States ...	52,559,784	7,770,673	35,963	792,718	439,085	1,745,942	38,953,789
Total India...	207,731,727	57,321,164	7,131,361	2,284,380	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881 & 1891.

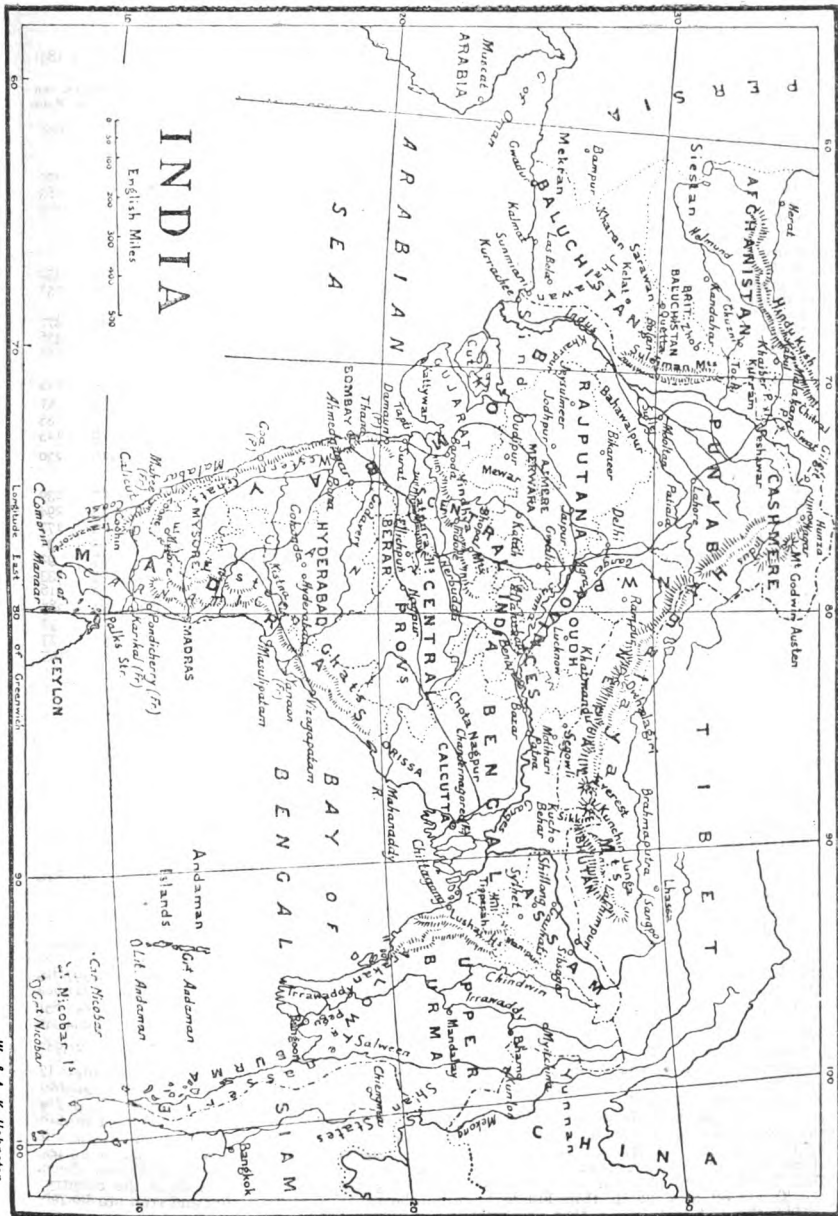
PROVINCES, ETC., UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF :	Area in Square Miles.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.		POPULATION.		Increase per ct. since 1881.	NUMBER PER SQUARE MILE.	
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
The Gov.—Gen. of India—								
Ajmere and Mhairwara...	2,711	64,118	101,654	460,722	542,358	17.72	170	200
Berar	17,718	466,027	591,008	2,672,673	2,897,770	8.41	151	163
Coorg	1,583	22,357	26,806	178,302	173,955	-2.94	113	109
Andaman Is. (P. Blair only)	(1)	2,938	2,997	14,628	15,609	6.70	—	—
Baluchistan Cantonments	(1)	—	4,543	—	27,270	—	—	—
Governors—								
Madras	141,189	5,641,914	6,709,990	30,827,113	35,630,440	15.58	215	252
Bombay (inc. Sind & Aden)	125,144	2,820,723	3,380,640	16,505,967	18,901,123	14.51	132	151
Lieutenant-Governors—								
Bengal	151,543	10,531,228	13,592,154	66,750,520	71,346,987	6.89	445	471
North-West Prov. & Oudh	107,503	6,866,503	8,225,191	44,150,507	46,905,085	6.23	416	436
Punjab	110,667	2,707,091	3,127,823	18,843,186	20,866,847	10.74	170	188
Chief Commissioners—								
Assam	49,004	859,388	1,118,885	4,881,426	5,476,833	11.3	105	112
Burma { Lower	87,957	677,362	869,132	3,736,771	4,658,627	24.67	43	53
{ Upper	83,473	—	554,472	—	2,946,933	—	—	35
Central Provinces	86,501	2,336,976	2,158,668	9,828,791	10,784,294	9.61	116	125
Total British India...	964,993	33,009,068	40,463,963	198,875,079	221,172,952	9.70	229	230
NATIVE STATES—								
Hyderabad	82,698	1,859,600	2,283,787	9,845,594	11,537,040	17.18	120	139
Baroda	8,226	479,463	538,967	2,185,005	2,415,396	10.54	255	294
Mysore	27,936	733,200	894,446	4,186,188	4,943,604	18.09	169	177
Kashmir	80,930	—	447,993	1,534,972	2,543,952	63.34	19	31
Rajputana Agency	130,268	2,101,451	2,177,425	9,959,012	12,016,102	20.22	79	92
Central India Agency	77,808	1,680,394	1,961,771	9,387,119	10,318,812	9.92	123	133
Bombay	69,045	1,348,599	1,596,132	6,926,464	8,059,292	16.35	100	116
Madras	9,609	685,447	726,966	3,344,849	3,700,628	10.63	353	385
Bengal	35,834	505,546	584,912	2,796,446	3,296,379	18.30	78	92
Central Provinces	29,435	375,283	409,096	1,709,720	2,160,511	26.36	59	73
North-West Provinces ...	5,109	125,907	132,815	741,750	792,491	6.84	144	155
Punjab	38,299	655,215	713,735	3,800,761	4,262,320	10.42	101	111
Total Native States † ...	595,167	10,550,285	12,468,045	56,467,880	66,047,487	15.52	96	111
Grand Total India	1,560,160	43,559,353	52,932,006	255,372,959	287,223,431	10.96	174	184

† To these may be added the following population figures: for Sikkim (area 2,702 sq. m.) 30,428; Manipur (area 8,000 sq. m.) 200,000 (estimated); British Baluchistan 245,417; Cis-Salween Shan States (area 44,000 sq. m.) 375,964; Burma Frontier Tracts 216,493; and Rajputana Hill Tracts 204,242; making a total of 1,228,572. To this again may be added for French possessions 228,923, and for Portuguese possessions 561,384; making a grand total for all India of 289,227,316.

DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of INDIA according to SEX, RELIGION, and EDUCATION, in 1891.

RELIGION.	TOTAL POPULATION.		MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Males.	Females.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hindu	95,970,162	92,978,518	2,124,787	7,976,605	85,868,770	103,208	277,491	92,597,819
Sikh	1,070,124	824,599	14,784	88,350	966,990	410	2,585	821,604
Jain	1,481,008	428,707	44,562	212,261	224,185	2,010	3,846	422,851
Buddhist	3,479,300	3,543,591	219,086	1,428,323	1,831,891	15,035	76,210	3,452,346
Zoroastrian (Parsees) ...	45,639	43,932	8,857	26,619	10,163	4,498	17,492	21,942
Mussulman ...	27,772,718	26,181,585	492,784	1,473,909	25,806,025	28,760	58,608	26,094,217
Christian ...	1,193,318	1,089,675	83,211	325,465	784,642	42,408	105,200	942,067
Jews	8,646	8,545	1,149	3,337	4,160	493	1,338	6,714
Animistic ...	3,346,452	3,365,425	8,305	18,942	3,319,205	825	672	3,363,928
Minor	149	36	6	103	40	5	13	18
Religion not returned ...	3,485	3,312	27	121	3,337	10	40	3,262
Total	133,371,001	128,467,925	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	197,662	543,495	127,726,768

Note.—The populations of Aden and Andaman Islands are not included in these columns.



470 COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO OR IN RELATION WITH BRITISH INDIA.

FRENCH and Portuguese possessions in India are described on page 455. The Native States in India which enjoy almost complete independence are Nepal and Bhutan, both of which have slight political relations with China, but with no other foreign Power. In Nepal there is a British Resident, but he does not interfere in matters of internal government.

Outside India there remain to be described; (1) within the sphere of influence of India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and parts of Arabia; (2) the independent States of Persia and Siam; (3) the dependencies of Russia, of China, of France, of Italy, and of Turkey, so far as these come within the purview of the British Government in India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj, Pirthivi Bir Bikram Shamsher Jang Bahadur, Sah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, b. 8 August, 1875; suc. 17 May, 1881; m. a daughter of the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister, His Excellency Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., appointed 22 November, 1885.

The Kingdom of Nepal lies between British India on the south and Tibet 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 about 54,000 square miles, a population of about 2,000,000, and for administrative purposes it is divided into four provinces, and these into fifteen districts. Nepal may generally be described as a wild, mountainous country, containing, amongst others, Mount Everest. Between the sterile ranges, however, lie many beautiful valleys, the soil of which is extremely fertile; their elevations are from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The lower hills are covered with jungles of sal, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, &c., in which wild animals abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble, and rock crystal. Nepal has commercial relations with Tibet and British India, and the value of its exports to the latter in 1896-7 was Rs.14,895,000; the imports amounting to Rs.14,047,000. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, and from export and import duties levied at the frontier, amounts to about Rs.15,000,000. The trade routes are numerous, the most important being that connecting Katmandu with Motihari and Segowli, in Bengal. Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, ponies and cattle, 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, salt, &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 Hinduism among the upper, and a form of Buddhism among the lower classes. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war with the British, in 1814, which was concluded by the Treaty of Segowli in 1815, but it is only within the last forty years that our relations with the country have become friendly. The

policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. A Resident of the Indian Government resides at the capital, but does not interfere in internal affairs. Representatives of Nepal greet each new Viceroy with messages and presents. Complimentary missions are also sent periodically to China. On occasions when friction arises between Nepal and Tibet, Chinese authorities intervene in the interests of peace. Under arrangements with the State, recruits in large numbers are obtained from the hill tribes of Nepal for the Gurka regiments. The army of Nepal numbers 42,000 men (including 25,000 irregulars), with 1,000 guns. The sovereign is the nominal chief; but the real power rests with the Prime Minister. The chief receives a salute of 21 guns in British India.

Katmandu—British Resident, Col. Henry

*Wylie, G.C.S.I.Rs. 2,250
Transit, 22 to 24 days.*

BHUTAN.

This is another outlying State on the southern slopes of the Himalayas with physical features and productions somewhat similar to those of Nepal. In 1863 the Government of India engaged in war with it in consequence of certain outrages to British subjects and representatives. There is no British agent now residing in the State. The Government of Bhutan is dual in form, with a spiritual chief, the Dherma Raja—who is an incarnation of the founder of the State—and a temporal chief, the Deb Raja, who governs. Bhutan has closer relations with Tibet than with India; its commerce with the latter is insignificant. Such relations as there are between Tibet and India are friendly. There is no knowledge of the area (about 20,000 square miles), population, or revenue of the State.

BALUCHISTAN.

Khan of Kalat, His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., 1893. Salute in British territory 19 guns.

Baluchistan is a term of political geography. Its northern and western boundaries were finally laid down by agreements with Afghanistan and Persia in 1896. It comprises, (1) "British Baluchistan," which includes the Khan of Kalat's assigned districts of Quetta and the Bolan and is a province of British India; (2) the country inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; (3) the Bori and Zhob valleys, which are directly under the British Political Agent; (4) the Native State, including Kalat proper which is under the immediate rule of the Khan, Sarawan and Jhalawan, or the tracts belonging to the two leading Brahui clans and their chiefs, the Chiefship of Las Bela, Kharan, and Makran. The area of division (4) is given at 106,000 square miles, with a population of 220,500. It has a sea-coast 600 miles in length, with harbours at Sunmiani, Kalmat, and Gwadur; its other boundaries march with India, Afghanistan, and Persia. The country is mountainous, the rivers deficient, and cultivation confined to narrow valleys. The summer heat is intense, and in the higher altitudes the winter cold is no less severe. Camels, horses, kine, buffaloes, sheep, and goats form the live-stock of the country; wheat, barley, millet, dates, and fruit are largely grown. Lead, copper, and petroleum are the principal mineral products. The most numerous

tribe is that of the Brahuis, who, as well as the Baluchis, are Sunni Mohammedans. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a rather loose confederacy; and till his treaty with the British Government in 1876, he received a rather spasmodic obedience from his feudal inferiors. The principal feudatories are the Jam of Las Bela and the Khan of Kharan. Mir Khudadad Khan, c.o.s.i., who was Khan of Khelat from 1857 to 1893, was deposed in the latter year in favour of his son, the present Khan, having been guilty of a number of barbarous and cruel acts, culminating in the murder of his prime minister. The influence of the British Political Agent is extensive though undefined, and the State cannot be considered as independent, even in regard to internal administration. It has no relations with other foreign Powers, and British troops occupy the strong fortress of Quetta commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty-right to occupy any other position in the State. *Capital, Kalat.*

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Hugh S. Barnes.....Rs. 4,000 per mensem.
Telegrams 3s. 7d. or 3s. 3d. a word.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir, His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, Ziaul-Millat-wad-Din, c.o.b., c.o.s.i., s. 1880, b. 1845; has four sons, of whom Sardar Habibulla Khan, c.o.m.g., is the eldest, and Sardar Nasrullah Khan, c.o.m.g., the second, and Umar Jan the youngest, but born of a mother of higher rank than his half brothers. Salute in British territory 21 guns.

By agreement with the Amir, Afghanistan has no foreign relations with other Powers except the Government of India. In all other respects Afghanistan is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic.

The country lies on the north-west frontier of India, between the parallels of 60° 40' and 74° 30' E. longitude, and 30° and 38° 20' N. latitude, bounded on the west and south by Persia and Baluchistan, and north by the Russian provinces and dependencies in Central Asia. The northern boundary from Persia to the Oxus at Khamiab was laid down by an Anglo-Russian Commission in 1886. East of Khamiab to the Lake Victoria (Wood's Lake) the river is the northern frontier. From Lake Victoria the boundary eastward to the Chinese frontier has been determined and demarcated in 1895 by a joint Anglo-Russian commission. Within these limits the area has a breadth from north to south of about 500 miles, and a length from east to west of about 600 miles. The area may be estimated at 270,000 sq. miles. Geographically its three divisions are the Oxus basin, the Kabul (or Indus) basin, and the Helmand basin. Politically the country is divided into five provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan with Wakhan. The country is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevation being, with few exceptions, more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the climate is severe, cold in winter, hot in summer. The population is estimated to number 4 or 5 millions, who are divided into a number of tribes,—Ghilzais, Tajiks, Duranis, Hazarachs, Aimaks, Uzbegs, &c. All are Sunni Mohammedans except the Hazarachs and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect, and the Kafirs, who are idolaters. The Amir has by degrees reduced all the tribes to subordination.

In 1896 he also brought into submission the hitherto independent Kafirs, Kafiristan having been assigned to the Afghan sphere of influence under the Durand agreement. 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. Afghanistan is also rich in fruits of many kinds. The mineral wealth of the country is reputed great, but few mines are worked. The roads are unsuitable for wheeled traffic, there being only one good road in the country—that made by the English from Peshawar to Kabul through the Khaibar pass, the route by which India has so often been invaded. Goods are conveyed by beasts of burden, mostly by camels. 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 Kabul, which resulted in the destruction of an English army, and the abandonment of the country to its native rulers. A second invasion by the English in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Kabul and Kandahar, and to the annexation to the Indian Empire of the chief passes between Afghanistan and India. The trade of Afghanistan with India is valued at about Rs. 1,150,000. The Amir's revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may perhaps be estimated at 10 million rupees. He receives a subsidy of Rs. 1,800,000 a year from the Government of India, and has received from the same source considerable quantities of arms. The Amir has organised a regular army of perhaps 60,000 men; with the help of English engineers he has started factories for the manufacture of guns, rifles, and cartridges. He is also turning his attention to manufactures of articles of commerce, wine, soap, paper, &c.; but his system of monopolies and restrictions on trade is detrimental to commerce. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and a business agent.

CAPITAL, Kabul. Other cities, Khulm, Kandahar, Herat, all famous commercial cities.

Letters require stamps of P. O. Kabul for transmission beyond the Indian frontier. Postage from Peshawar to Kabul, letters and newspapers weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tola, 6d.

British Agent at Kabul, Maulvi Ghafur Khan.

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, b. 25 March, 1853; succeeded 1 May, 1896.

Heir-Apparent, (or Veli Ahd) Ali Mirza Itezzad-es-Sultaneh, Governor of Azerbaijan, b. 1872; proclaimed 12 June, 1896.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Wazir-i-Azam, H. E. Mushir ed Dowleh.

Interior, H. E. Mukhber-ud-Dowleh, k.o.i.e.

War, Mussret ed Dowleh.

Justice and Commerce, Abbas Mirza Mul Kara.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary in London, Gen. Mirza Mohamed-Ali-Khan Ala-es-Sultaneh, Amir Tooman, 30 Ennismore Gdns., S.W.

Secretaries, Mirza Hussein Kuli Khan, Mirza Mehdi Khan, and Mirza Abdul Ghuffar Khan.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster, M.P.

Persia, called by the natives Iran, is situated between 25° 10'—39° 50' N. lat. and 44° 15'—53° E. long., extending about 700 miles from north to south, and about 900 miles from east to west, and comprising an area of 630,000 square miles. The Caspian Sea, which bounds it

on the north, is wholly under Russian influence; the Persian Gulf on the south is dominated and policed by the British Government. The northern frontiers of Persia are in contact with Russian provinces; its eastern with Afghanistan and Baluchistan, which are within the British sphere of influence; and its western with Turkey. The population was estimated in 1881 at 7,653,600, possibly increased by 1891 to 9,000,000. The greater part of the country is an elevated tableland, encircled, except on the east, by mountains. The northern mountain ranges rise to 12,000 feet above the sea, and the peak of Demavend to 18,469 feet. The central and eastern portion of the plateau is a vast salt desert. With the exception of the Karun it has scarcely a river that can be termed navigable, though some of the rivers are several hundred miles in length, and possess great volume of water. The Karun from Mohamerah to Ahwas has been thrown open to foreign navigation, and ships of all nations may make use of it. Messrs. Lynch Bros. run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwas. The Upper Karun from Ahwas to Schuster is also navigable, but its navigation is reserved to the Persian flag. Railways are practically non-existent, and the Shah has bound himself not to allow the construction of railways in Persia before the end of the century. Cart-roads are being made between Tehran and Tabriz, Tehran and the Caspian, and between Tehran and Ahwas on the Karun. A carriage-road also exists between Meshed and Ashkhabad in Russian territory. Travelling is mostly done by post-horses and caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The whole country is divided into provinces, of which the chief are Azarbijan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, Ardelan, Kermanshah, Irak-Ajemi, Khorassan, Fars, Luristan, Kerman, and Laristan, which are under Governors-General. The chief products are wheat, barley, and other cereals, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium. 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 royal treasury is reputed to contain immense wealth in gold and other valuables, but the administration of the state is corrupt, and suffers frequently from a want of means. The commerce of Persia with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian Sea, or by the Trans-Caspian railway, and with British India by way of the Persian Gulf. European goods also reach Persia from the Black Sea, *via* Trebizond and Tabriz. The trade through Afghanistan between Persia and India has been almost ruined by the Amir's fiscal policy, but a new route has been recently opened up from Quetta to Persian Seistan, which avoids Afghan territory and the exactions of the Amir's officials. Of the foreign trade of Persia half passes north through Russia and Turkey, half south by the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf trade is mainly with India and the United Kingdom. In 1895 it amounted to between 6 and 6½ millions sterling in value. Some British goods also reach Persia through Turkey. The exports consist of silk, tobacco, wool, carpets, opium, gums, hides, dates, &c. Protection to British trade is secured by the Treaty of 1841. The Imperial Bank of Persia is an English Com-

pany, which has its head office at Tehran and branches in the chief cities. These are, with their populations, Tehran (210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (60,000), Meshed (60,000), &c. 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 4,150 miles of telegraph, the greater part managed by the Indo-European telegraph department of the Government of India. The Persians are mostly Mohammedans of the Shiah sect. There are also a considerable number of Armenian Christians. The Government is an absolute despotism; the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran; the dispensation of justice is summary. The present Shah succeeded on the assassination of his father Naser-ud-Din. The total revenue has been calculated at 55,369,516 kranas (= £1,652,820), and the expenditure at 42,233,472 kranas (= £1,260,700) for the year 1888. The kran is a silver coin weighing 71 grains, and has depreciated relatively to gold with the fall in silver. In 1895 the exchange was about 5½ kranas to the £1. 10 kranas = 1 tuman. The weights and measures in use in the country are not uniform.

Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1896... £288,933
Direct exports to ditto, 1896 147,129

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 210,000.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. £5,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. C. Hardinge, C.B. ... 850
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. P. Picot, I.S.O. 700
2nd Sec., R. W. Graham 350
3rd Secretary, E. A. Rennie 400
Oriental 2nd Secretary, Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Physician, T. F. Odling, C.M.G. 300
Vice-Consul, (vacant) 350
Fars, &c.—Cons.-Gen., Major M. J. Meade

Rs. 2,750 per mensem
Bushire—Vice-Consul, John C. Gaskin

Rs. 350 per mensem
Mohammerah—Vice-Con., Wm. McDouall... £490
Isfahan—Consul, John R. Preece 750
Yezd—Vice-Consul, M. M. Ferguson

Kerman—Consul, Capt. Percy M. Sykes 250
Meshed—Political Agent and Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,000 per mensem

Assistant to Political Agent, Khorassan, Capt. J. F. Whyte Rs. 700 per mensem

Resht & Asterabad—Consul, H. L. Churchill £750
Tabreez—Cons.-Gen., Cecil G. Wood 920
Parcels, not exceeding 1 lb. 4s. 4d.; for each additional lb. up to a limit of 7 lbs., 8d.; telegrams, per word, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 5d.

SIAM.

King, Khoualoukorn, b. 21 Sept., 1853; succeeded 1 Oct., 1868.

Crown Prince, Prince Somdet Chawfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.

Chief Minister, H. R. H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Legal Adviser, Robert J. Kirkpatrick.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Marquis de Maha Yotha, 23 Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.

1st Secretary, Marquis Visuddha.

English Secretary, Frederick W. Verney.

Attaché, Baron Yote Yothee.

Interpreter, Edward H. Loftus.

Honorary Consul-General, D. K. Mason.

Consul, James Riches.

The Kingdom of Siam lies between the British

Indian province of Burma and its dependencies on one side, and the territory of French Indo-China on the other. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the Rivers Menam, Petcha Bouri, and Petriou, was neutralised, the two governments agreeing not to send troops into it or to obtain any exclusive advantages in it. Freedom of action was retained by the two powers in regard to the portions of Siam west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion includes the Malay States dependent on Siam which are adjacent to the British protected Malay States under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The eastern portion, including the provinces of Battambang and Angkor, are in close connection with the French protected State of Cambodia and the territories acquired by France by the treaty with Siam of 1893. By this treaty France also acquired a certain right of interference with the Siamese administration west of the Mekong to a distance of 25 kilometres from that river. The King paid a visit to Europe in 1897, and was well received in London, Paris, and other capitals. More amicable relations with the French authorities in Indo-China are expected to result. The area of Siam may be taken at 220,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 millions, but probably numbering about 12 millions, of whom about 4 millions are Siamese, the rest being Chinese, Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and hill tribesmen. The revenue is estimated at £2,000,000. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port; Chantaboon, which was occupied by the French as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the treaty to which Siam assented in 1893, is still in their possession. Siamese trade, which centres at Bangkok, is very largely in the hands of British firms, or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hongkong. The chief products are rice, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, and fruits and garden products. The chief exports are tin, rice, teak, pepper, salt fish, dried fish, teel-seed, bullocks, skins, sapanwood, carda-

moms, horns, birds' nests, &c. The chief imports are shirtings, linen, glass, cutlery, cotton manufactures, gold leaf, china goods, opium, kerosene, jewellery, liqueurs, silk goods, and hardware. The Government is monarchical; the King appoints the successor. There is a new Legislative Council of State consisting of the ministers, six Royal Princes, and from 10 to 20 members appointed by the King. A number of Europeans, principally English, Belgians, Danes, and Germans are employed in the service of the Siamese State. There is an army of 8,000 men, and a few small gunboats. A telegraph connects Bangkok with Saigon (Cochin-China), and with Burma. An important railway from Bangkok to Korat is under construction. It is open to traffic as far as Ayuthia.

Exchange in 1896 was slightly above 2s. the dollar.

Revenue and expenditure .. each about	£2,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	141,536
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	110,264
Total Imports at Bangkok, 1896	2,104,434
Total Exports at Bangkok, 1896	3,036,291

Over 80 per cent. of this trade is with Singapore, Hong Kong and Bombay; $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire steam tonnage at Bangkok is under the British flag.

Indian land trade with Siam was valued in 1896-97 at Rs 31,00,000.

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 600,000.

<i>Minister Resident & Consul-Gen., George</i>	
Greville, C.M.G.	£1,600
Consul, W. J. Archer	700
<i>Vice-Consuls, C. E. W. Stringer, John Stewart</i>	
Black	£450 & 400
<i>and Assistant, T. H. Lyle</i>	350
<i>Student Interpreters, T. F. Carlisle, £300; G.H.</i>	
Moor, W. A. R. Wood, W. N. Dunn each, £200	
<i>Medical Attendant, P. A. Nightingale, m.d. 300</i>	
<i>Chienghmai—V.—Consul, W. R. D. Beckett. 600</i>	
<i>Kedah, &c.—Consul, vacant.</i>	

Parcels (Bangkok only), per lb. 10d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.

R U S S I A I N C E N T R A L A S I A.

THE Russian provinces of Central Asia are the Trans-Caspian, with an area of 214,237 square miles, and a population of 301,476; and Turkestan, with an area of 409,414, and a population of 3,341,913. The population of 1897 gave a total for both provinces of 4,175,100. The Trans-Caspian Railway, starting from Uzunada on the Caspian, goes through Merv, crosses the Oxus at Charjui, and passes through Bokhara to Samarcand. The line is under military control, and is about 900 miles in length. An extension to Tashkent and branches to other points are under construction. Englishmen may not travel upon it except by special authority. It has been the means of greatly increasing the Central Asian trade of Russia, and has led to an immense increase of cotton cultivation in Central Asia for export to Russia. Trans-Caspia is in contact with Persia and Afghanistan, while Turkestan stretches into the Pamir region. Its southern boundary was fixed by the Pamir agreement between Russia and England. The Russian forces in Turkestan and Trans-Caspia number about 42,000 men; there are no native corps. The provinces do not pay the charges of occupation and administration.

Governor-General of Turkestan, Baron Vrevsky.

Besides these provinces directly administered by Russian officials, the Russian Empire in Central Asia includes the two vassal States of Bokhara and Khiva.

BOKHARA.

Amir, Syed Abdul Ahad, succeeded Nov. 12, 1885.

Once the most famous State in all Central Asia, but since the capture of Samarkand by the Russians, in May, 1868, a vassal State of Russia. By the treaty of 1873 no foreigner may be admitted into Bokhara without a Russian passport. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Bokhara customs administration with that of the Russian provinces. Bokhara, with Karategin, has an area of 92,300 square miles, and a population of 2,130,000. The Amir retains an ill-trained native army of about 10,000 men. The Uzbeqs, of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but the Aryan Tajiks or Sarts are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The people are fanatical Mohammedans of the Sunni sect. 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 foreign trade is valued at 32,000,000 roubles, imports slightly exceeding its exports. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which forms the southern frontier of the country, is now navigated by Russian steamers. The Russian paper rouble is current. The capital, Bokhara, has 70,000 inhabitants.

Telegrams, per word, 1s. 11d.

Russian Political Resident, Major Ignatieff.

KHIVA.

Khan, Syed Mohamed Rahim Khan, suc. 1865.

A Russian vassal State in Western Turkestan, on the western side of the Lower Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which here flows into Lake Aral. The Russians captured Khiva on May 20th, 1873, abolished slavery, and compelled the Khan to

acknowledge himself a vassal of the Czar. The area is 22,320 square miles, with about 700,000 inhabitants, dominant among whom are the Uzbeqs. The people are Mohammedan of the Sunni sect. 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 State has no external relations except with Russia. The Khan's military force is limited by treaty with Russia to 2,000 men, and he pays tribute to Russia to the amount of 150,000 roubles a year, out of a yearly revenue of 500,000 roubles.

CAPITAL, Khiva. Population, 6,000.

CHINA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

YUNNAN, TIBET, CHINESE TURKESTAN.

India is in contact with three provinces of China. On the north-east of Burma is the province of Yunnan (area 107,969 square miles, population 11,721,576). In 1897 an agreement was made between Great Britain and China, supplementing the frontier Convention of March, 1894, which laid down a boundary between Burma with its dependencies and Yunnan, and made arrangements for trade, extradition, &c. The question of access to Yunnan and Szechuen is one of great importance to the commercial nations of Europe. The shortest route is through French territory by the Red River. There are competing routes, viz., through Burma, for which an extension of the Burmese railway system to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween is now under construction; through Siam and up the Mekong Valley; and through China, either up the Canton or West River, or up the long waterway of the Yang-tze-kiang. French consulates are already being established in advance of French trade in Yunnan. By the agreement of 15 January, 1896, Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in the provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen. The province is reputed to be rich in minerals, and in parts has a large and busy population. Next to Yunnan is *Chinese Tibet*, or Bodyul, as it is named by its inhabitants, which may perhaps be called a province of China, though it is in internal matters practically independent. Tibet forms the northern frontier of India, from Burma to Kashmir; but, separated by the gigantic range of the Himalayas, the intercourse between the two countries

is of the slenderest description. It contains the sources of almost all the great rivers of India and China. It is itself a plateau of extraordinary altitude, seldom lower than 10,000 feet, and protected by the vast mountain ranges of the Kuen-lun in the north and the Himalayas on the south. The capital, Lhasa, is the religious centre of a special form of Buddhism, contains a large population with a great number of Buddhist monasteries, and continues to be out of the reach of European travellers. The country is, no-doubt, very rich in minerals, but these are little worked; cultivation is carried on under extreme climatic difficulties; and the whole country is still shrouded in mystery. Steps are being taken to improve the Indian trade with Tibet, which is valued at about 21 lakhs of rupees. There are as yet no British representatives in Yunnan or Tibet. *Chinese Turkestan*, including Yarkand and Kashgar, was re-occupied by China in 1878, on the suppression of the revolt of Yakub Beg. Little is known of its area and population. Russia has special treaty rights in the north, and a Russian consul is at Kashgar. A representative of the Indian Government (Mr. G. Macartney) also resides at that place, but without the title of consul. Trade between India and Chinese Turkestan has to pass by the lofty pass of the Karakoram (18,500 feet), or by the very difficult routes through Kashmir and Hunza, and by almost as lofty passes across the Hindu Kush. Leh is the centre in Kashmir through which this trade passes. In 1895-96 the value of the Leh trade exceeded 62 lakhs. It is increasing rapidly.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

French India. See page 455.

French Indo-China.—These possessions consist of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia. Since the union created in 1867, they have been under a single governor-general, with a lieutenant-governor for Cochin-China, and residents-general for the other three divisions. The first cession of Cochin-China was in 1862; its western provinces were occupied in 1867. Cambodia recognised the French protectorate in 1863; its present status is, however, regulated by a convention of 17 June, 1884; the effective protectorate over Annam dates from 1874, but present relations are determined by a convention of 6 June, 1884. Tonquin may be said to have been

finally conquered when peace had been concluded with China in 1885. The Lao country up to the Mekong was added to the French protectorate as a result of the dispute with Siam in 1893, and the Mekong was finally fixed as a boundary between French and British dominions in 1896. Cochin-China is wholly annexed and directly administered by French officials. Annam is governed by a king, with his court at Hué. Subject to the control of the French Resident, the Annamese kingdom is an absolute despotism, after the Chinese type, and the administration is in the hands of the king's officials. In Cambodia the French Resident presides over the State Council, and French interference in internal administration is greater than

It is in Annam: but government is carried on in the name of the King of Cambodia. In Tonquin there is a native Regent, who is head of the native administration. But he does not rule. The direction of affairs is in the hands of the French Resident and his subordinate officials. The French possessions extend northwards to 23° 20', and march with China as far west as the Mekong, which river forms the western boundary along almost the whole length of the French Colony. The area and population, of which estimates vary greatly as well as revenues, are given below:—

	Area. Square miles. (In 1891.)	Pop. (In 1891.)	Receipts from Local Revenues, 1893.
Cochin-China	23,082	2,034,453	35,000,000francs.
Cambodia ...	38,500	1,500,000*	6,000,000 "
Annam and Laos.....	100,000	5,000,000*	2,000,000 "
Tonquin	34,740	10,000,000*	27,000,000 "
Total	196,422	19,534,453	70,000,000 "

The deltas of Cochin-China and Tonquin are fertile; Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral on one side, and a wild sparsely populated hill tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Rice, cotton, sugar, seeds, tobacco, spices, and fish, are the principal productions of the alluvial districts. The principal mineral production is coal, which is largely mined at Tourane, on the coast of Annam, and at Hongay and Kebao on the Tonquin coast. Other minerals, including gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, &c., are said to exist in the protectorate. The principal harbours are Haiphong in Tonkin, Tourane and Thuanan (for Hué) in Annam, and Saigon. The Saigon river is navigable to the capital, and small craft can reach Hué by the Hué river. But the chief routes of inland navigation are the Mekong, which, notwithstanding obstructions and rapids, has been navigated up to where it divides British and French territory; but it is not likely to develop into an important commercial route; the Red River, which can be ascended by steamers as far as Laokai on the Chinese frontier; and the Black River. Much has been done towards improving the canal and road communications in the deltas, and two small lines of railway have been built, of which the most important connects Hanoi with Langson. Concessions for the construction of other lines have been given. The export trade of Indo-China was valued in 1896 at 35 million dollars (about £3,600,000) about four-sevenths consisting of rice and two-sevenths of fish. The imports are half the exports. In addition the trade of Annam and Tonkin in 1896 is stated at 32¼ million francs,

* Estimated.

of which 7½ millions were exports. Trade tends to decline, but the share of it obtained by France is somewhat larger than it was owing to heavy protective duties. The colony does not pay its way. Up to the present it has cost the French Budget nearly 60 millions sterling, the charges on the budget for 1897 being 27½ million francs. The total receipts are approximately as shown above. The principal currency is the new French colonial dollar; its exchange value in 1896 was about 2.65 francs the dollar. The French army of occupation numbers about 8,000, in addition to 12,000 native troops.

CAPITAL of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop., 17,235.
Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China—M. Paul Doumer.
Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China—M. Ducos.
H. B. M.'s Consul—C. F. Tremlett, £750.
Telegrams, 5s. 1d. a word (*vid* Turkey, 4s. 11d.).
Parcels, 3 lbs., 3s. 10d.; over 3 and under 7 lbs., 4s. 3d.; over 7 and under 11 lbs., 4s. 8d.

CAPITAL of Cambodia, Pnom Penh. Population, 50,000.
King—Norodom (1889).
Résident-Supérieur—

CAPITAL of Annam, Hué. Population, 30,000.
King—Trunthai.
Résident-Supérieur—M. Brière.
Telegrams, 5s. 10d. a word (*vid* Turkey, 5s. 8d.).

CAPITAL of Tonquin, Hanoi. Population, 70,000.
Regent—Hoang-lao-Khai.
Résident-Supérieur—M. Fourès.
Telegrams, 6s. 3d. a word (*vid* Turkey, 6s. 1d.).
Parcels, 3 lbs., 4s. 3d.; over 3 and under 7 lbs., 4s. 8d.; over 7 and under 11 lbs., 5s. 1d.

Other French possessions with which India is in contact are: (1) Jibuti on the Somali coast, and the adjoining protectorate which includes the old headquarters, now almost deserted, of Obok. The coast line of the protectorate extends for 200 miles; the limits inland at a distance of about 25 miles have been recently fixed by an agreement with King Menelek of Ethiopia. This agreement also includes a concession for a railway from Jibuti to Harrar and on to Adis Abeba. The population of the protectorate is perhaps 50,000. The revenue is nil. There is an Anglo-French agreement which determines the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex. (2) Réunion, in which there is a large number of Indian coolie immigrants; area, 700 square miles, population, 167,847; and (3) Madagascar, for which see page 563. •

Jibuti: Gouverneur (also Envoy to the Court of the Emperor Menelek of Ethiopia), M. Lagarde.
Réunion: Gouverneur—M. Danel.
British Consul—C. W. Bennett....£1,150

ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

ITALY possesses the colony of Eritrea on the west coast of the Red Sea, with its capital at Massowah, having an area computed at 4,000 square miles, and a population of 250,000. By the treaty with Ethiopia of 26 Oct., 1896, the

Italian colony was restricted to a coast strip, and the claim to a protectorate over Ethiopia was abandoned. The chief exports of Massowah are skins, ivory, butter, gums, and mules.

ARABIA AND TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.

ADEN is a portion of British India; it is the emporium of the whole trade of Southern Arabia, its imports and exports amounting to 94 million rupees in value. It is also the centre of

a British protectorate over the neighbouring Arab tribes from Perim to Ras Sair, which are independent of Turkish rule and are in subordinate treaty relations with the Government of India. Also

politically dependent on Aden are the Somali Coast Protectorate on the opposite continent of Africa, the Kooria Moorla islands, valuable for their guano, and the protected island of Sokotra, which has an area of 1,000 square miles and a population of 5,000, mostly Bedouins. At Ras Sair begins the territory subject to the Sultan of Muscat (Oman), who is in treaty relations with the Government of India, and has a political agent of that Government at his court. Muscat, with its commercial suburb of Muttra, a town of 60,000 inhabitants, is the centre of trade for this portion of Arabia. In the interior Muscat territory marches with El Hasa and Nejd, which form part of the Turkish Pashalik of Basra. The trade of Muscat, mainly British and British Indian, is valued at 4½ million dollars. Off the south shore of the Persian Gulf is the island of Bahrein, which is under British protection. It is the chief centre of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf. The independent tribes on the coast itself are bound together under treaties with the Indian Government to maintain a maritime trade for the prevention of piracy and the slave trade and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Their chiefs are in consequence sometimes referred to as the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, who resides ordinarily at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter in the quarrels of these tribes, and the peace of the Gulf is maintained by the British flag. In 1896 the peace of the Gulf was not disturbed as in 1895. At El Bidaa begins the Turkish Pashalik of Basra, which extends for 600 miles to Ali Garbi on the Tigris and Kalat-al-Daraj on the Euphrates. The higher basins of these rivers form the Pashalik of Baghdad, which extends to Syria and Kurdistan. Not far from Baghdad itself is the town of Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Sbat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The Basra trade alone in 1895 was valued at £2,499,000, of which £1,400,000 were imports. The Pashaliks of Bussorah and Baghdad were incorporated together previously to 1871; then they were separated for four years, again incorporated, and again in 1884 separated. In the Pashalik of Bussorah are now included the dis-

tricts of Amara, Muntaffik, and Hasa, each under a subordinate Mutasarrif. The province extends over Central Arabia, as far as the Nefud and Syrian deserts. Beyond these deserts are the Turkish provinces of Hejaz, in which are included the sacred cities of Mecca and Medinah, with the port of Jeddah, and Yemen with its chief port at Hodeida, and towns at Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. The Sinai peninsula and the old land of Midian belong to Egypt.

The whole peninsula of Arabia may be considered to have an area of 1,220,000 square miles, and a population of five or six millions, of which perhaps three are in the Turkish province of Yemen. A large portion is desert, but in the interior, which is elevated, are many extensive tracts affording good pasturage. The inhabitants are Bedouins (Bedawi) and Muhammadans, with the exception of a small Jewish population; their wealth consists largely of horses, camels, asses and mules, for which Arabia is famous. Millet is cultivated for home consumption. Dates and coffee are largely exported. The climate is healthy; but the insanitary condition of the holy cities is a source of contamination, and in some years, the spread of cholera or plague among Mohammedan pilgrims. The European Governments are accordingly interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the pilgrimage.

Aden: Political Resident—Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Cunningham, per mensem Rs. 3,000
Muscat: Political Agent & Consul—Major Christopher G. F. Fagan
Rs. 1,150 a month + £80 per annum
Persian Gulf, Bushire: Political Resident & Consul-General for Fars, &c.—Major M. J. Meade, per mensem Rs. 2,750
Baghdad: Polit. Res. & Cons.-Gen. in Turkish Arabia—Lt.-Col. W. Loch, per mensem Rs. 2,500
Bussorah (Basra): Assistant Political Agent and Consul—Capt. Lindsay A. Forbes
Rs. 800 a month + £150 per annum
Jeddah: Consul—G. P. Devey £1,000
V.-Con. — Shaikh Muhammad
Husein, per mensem Rs. 400
Hodeida: Vice-Consul—Ahmed Tamiz-ud-din.
Telegrams, per word, Aden and Hejaz, 3s. 9d.; Yemen, 4s. 4d.; Bushire, 2s. 5d. (or 2s. 1d. w/d Turkey). Parcels, to Aden, 1st lb. 1s.; then per lb. 8d. to 11 lbs.

Greater Britain in the East.

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. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the British Colonial Empire.

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 76° 42'—81° 55' E. long. Its area is about 25,365 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, although tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great 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 April and May.

The population of Ceylon numbers (est. 1896) 3,298,342, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. According to the 1891 census, the population then consisted of Singhalese, 2,041,158; the Tamils, a race of Southern India, 723,853; the Moormen and other races, 216,156; the Burghers or Eurasians, 21,231; and the Europeans, 6,068. There is also a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of

the island; and of Afghans and of Malays. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 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. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. Of the exports, coffee still stood first in value in 1887, although the production has decreased enormously of late years; while next to it came tea, the production of which has proportionately increased. Among other products are cinchona, cocoa, cardamoms, vanilla, and cinnamon. The last was in Dutch times a Government monopoly and the most important product of the island. In 1896 the export of coffee was 23,122 cwts., of tea 110,095,193 lbs., of cinchona 1,377,180 lbs., and of cinnamon 3,182,823 lbs.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1895, in acres, were:—

Rice.....	589,077	Cocoanuts.....	862,582
Other grain.....	138,633	Cinchona.....	4,336
Tea.....	322,810	Cinnamon.....	40,475
Coffee.....	22,475		

Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. As regards mineral wealth, Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manab, off the N.W. of the island, is in some years a valuable source of revenue. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1895 a revenue of Rs. 1,033,704.

There are about 300 miles of railway open, and in 1895 the post and telegraph offices numbered 364, there being 1,727 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into nine provinces, at the head of each of which is a government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

Public revenue, 1895.....	Rs. 21,974,573
Public expenditure, 1896.....	21,237,859
Public debt, 1896.....	£3,519,503 and Rs. 3,290,595
Total imports, including specie, 1895.....	Rs. 84,556,309
Total exports, including specie, 1895.....	77,495,557
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.....	£1,052,898
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.....	4,723,547

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population, 120,000.	
Governor, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B.....	Rs. 80,000
Priv. Sec., R. Ward-Jackson.....	3,000
Com. Forces, M.-Gen. F. T. Hobson.....	23,480
Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.....	24,000
1st Assistant do., H. L. Crawford.....	12,000
and do., H. White.....	7,200

Auditor-Gen., W. T. Taylor, C.M.G.....	Rs. 18,000
Treasurer, Sir Fredk. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G.....	18,000
Govt. Agent, W. Prou., A. R. Dawson.....	18,000
" " Central " A. Bailey.....	18,000
" " Northern " R. W. Levers.....	18,000
" " N. West " Æ. A. King.....	14,400
" " Southern " E. Elliott.....	14,400
" " Eastern " F. C. Fisher.....	14,400
" " N. Cent. " E. M. D. Byrde.....	10,800
Govt. Agt., Uva Prov., C. A. Murray.....	10,800
" " Sabaragamuwa, H. Wace.....	10,800
Surveyor-General, F. H. Grinlinton.....	12,000
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper.....	15,000
Postmaster-General, C. E. D. Pennycook.....	18,000
Collector of Customs, L. Lee.....	14,400
Chief Justice, Sir John Winfield Bonser.....	25,000
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie.....	18,000
Junior do., George Henry Withers.....	18,000
District Judge, Colombo, D. F. Browne.....	14,400
" " Kandy, J. H. de Saram.....	14,400
" " Galle, J. F. de Livera.....	14,400
" " Jaffna, H. H. Cameron.....	12,000
Attorney-General, Chas. Peter Layard.....	18,000
Solicitor-General, P. Rama Nathan, C.M.G.....	10,000
Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner.....	9,600
Director Public Instruction, J. B. Cull.....	10,000
Principal Medical Officer, (vacant).....	12,000
Prisons, F. R. Ellis.....	10,000
Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.....	10,000
Manager Railways, W. T. Pearce.....	12,000

THE MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohammedans. The islands are poor and unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, cocoanut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 5,300 miles; transit, 20 days. Parcels, first lb. 9d., then per lb. 6d. to 11 lbs.; telegrams per word, by Eastern Co., 4s. 1d.; vid Turkey, 3s. 9d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

This is the name given to the British possessions on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, of which the whole southern portion, comprising about 25,000 square miles, is now under the protection, and a large portion under the direct control, of the British Government in Singapore. The importance of this portion of H.M.'s dominions has rapidly increased of late years, and it is now, in point of trade, revenue, and general prosperity, in the front rank among the Crown Colonies.

The name is derived from the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated. The settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements are Singapore; Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, with Province Wellesley and the Dindings; and Malacca. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, on the route from Ceylon to Australia, have since 1886 been a dependency of the Straits Settlements. The colony has an entire area of about 1,472½ square miles. The population in 1891 was 512,342 (Singapore, 184,554; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 235,618; Malacca, 92,170). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

The rainfall in 1896 amounted in Singapore to 74.07 inches, and in Penang to 136.27 inches.	
Public revenue in 1896.....	\$4,266,064
Public expenditure in 1896.....	3,957,090
Public Debt.....	nil
Total imports, 1896.....	201,343,700
Total exports, 1896.....	173,720,814
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.....	21,680,591
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.....	26,012,414

The trade returns are only approximate, as there are no custom-houses in the colony.

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 Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have 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 ordinances. 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 Courts of Requests.

Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas.

B. H. Mitchell, a.c.m.g. (with entertainment allowance).....\$33,800

A.-de-C., Capt. H. S. Ainslie.....3,000

Comm. Troops, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Jones-Vaughan, c.b.

Colonial Sec., Hon. J. A. Swettenham, c.m.g. 10,800

Resident Councillor of Penang, C. W. S. Kynnersley.....9,600

Resident Councillor of Malacca, E. M. Merewether (acting).....7,800

Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer.....7,800

Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood.....5,400

Treasurer, J. K. Birch.....7,800

Auditor-General, E. C. H. Hill (acting).....7,800

Col. Eng., Col. A. C. Alexander, r.e. 7,200

Chief Justice, Sir William Henry Lionel Cox 12,000

Puisne Judge, A. J. Leach (Singapore).....8,400

Do. A. Fitzgerald Law (Penang) ... 8,400

Do. W. H. Hyndman Jones.....8,400

Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. M. Merewether.....6,000

Insp.-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. E. G. Pennefather.....5,400

1st Magistrate, F. G. Penney (Singapore).... 6,000

Do. E. C. H. Hill (Penang) ... 6,000

Principal Medical Officer, M. F. Simon, m.d. 7,200

Protector of Chinese, W. Evans.....6,000

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the easterly 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, with the adjoining islets, an area of 226 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 162,547 inhabitants in 1891. The harbour, in the extent

of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a point of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. 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 furnished guns. The trade returns for 1896 amounted to \$290,431,830, the value of exported tin being \$17,731,289.

The number of ships entering and clearing in 1896, exclusive of native craft, was 9,105, with a tonnage of 7,968,510. The total for the whole colony was 17,482, with a tonnage of 12,244,333. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 16,732 (tonnage, 583,229). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. There are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except wines; the opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, population 1891, 84,948), and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1891, 108,117). The DINDINGS, 80 miles to the South of Penang, have also been included in the Settlement for administrative purposes under the Resident Councillor, who also has Consular authority over the Siamese Tributary States on the west coast of the peninsula between Province Wellesley and British Burma. Penang 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° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1896 amounted to \$100,964,333; the export of tin from the port being \$13,667,671 in 1896. Population (1891), 235,518.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah 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, containing rice, sugar, spices, and tapioca plantations.

The Dindings are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best port on the western side of the peninsula, named Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pulo Pangkor. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pulo Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, 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 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and

retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue1875, \$118,000; 1896, \$349,448

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they are the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government administered under the advice of a British Resident-General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first two States extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Negri Sembilan, Pahang is on the East Coast, and Negri Sembilan inland near Malacca. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles

Bullen Hugh Mitchell, c.o.m.g.

British Resident-General, Sir Frank Athel-

stone Swettenham, k.c.o.m.g.

Judicial Commissioner, Laurence C. Jack-

son, q.c.

(1) *Pérah* has an area of 10,000 square miles, and in 1891 the population numbered 214,254. The chief industry is tin-mining; but rice, sugar, and coffee have been largely cultivated. Revenue, 1896, \$3,960,871. The chief town is Taiping, in the district of Larut.

The following railways are in operation: from Port Weld to Taiping 8 miles, and from Taiping to Ulu Sapetang 9 miles; from Teluk Anson via Ipoh to Chemor 62 miles, and an extension is under construction to Taiping and Prai, about 100 miles.

British Resident, W. H. Treacher, c.o.m.g. \$9,600

(2) *Selangor*, with an area of 3,500 square miles, and a population of over 150,000, lies immediately south of Pérah, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining. Liberian coffee, cocoanuts and pepper are being planted with success. The revenue in 1896 was \$3,756,936; and a railway, 22 miles long, from the capital, Kwala Lumpur, to the port of Klang, was opened in July, 1886, and this has since been extended inland to Kwala Kubu, a distance of 38½ miles, with a branch line from Kwala Lumpur to Sungei Beai, 9 miles long. Fresh sections to connect Klang with Kwala Klang, and from Kwala Kubu to Tapali in Perak (65 miles) are under construction. Imports (1896), \$9,131,195, exports, \$12,006,108.

British Resident, J. P. Rodger \$8,400

(3) *Negri Sembilan* is the name of a confederacy of small States in the interior of the peninsula, the affairs of which have been placed under a British Resident residing at Seramban. The confederacy comprises Sri Menanti, Rembau, Johol, Tampin, Sungei Ujong, Jelébu, and other small States, comprising about 3,360 square miles, with a population of 41,617 in 1891. Its revenue in 1896 was \$555,329.

A railway, 23 miles in length, connects Seramban, the administrative centre of the confederacy, with Port Dickson on the Malacca coast. The cultivation of Liberian coffee is attracting considerable attention.

British Resident, E. W. Birch \$6,000

(4) *Pahang* is a large State on the east coast, to which, in 1888, a British Resident was sent at the request of the Sultan. The country is of great extent, exceeding 12,000 square miles, and is already full of tin-mining and gold-mining enterprise. Pop., 1891, 57,542. Rev., 1896, \$160,947.

British Resident, Hugh Clifford \$6,000

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 26 days. Penang and Malacca, 24 days. Parcels, first lb., 9d.; then per lb. 6d. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 4s. 6d. (or via Turkey) 4s. 8d. per word.

HONG KONG,

an island situate 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. The colony comprises, with the opposite peninsula of Kaulung, which is part of the mainland of China, an area of 30½ square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (the Li-ü Mun Pass) not more than ¼ of a mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along its northern shore, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some ten square miles. The port is free. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is over 1,800 feet high. This peak is a favourite place of residence in the hot season, which lasts from March to October. During the winter months, from November to February, the climate is cooler and invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kaulung being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce, and it is the centre of a vast 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 calculated that, exclusive of the traffic which 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 1896 shipping to the extent of 8,250,853 tons entered the port.

The population of the colony in 1896 numbers 239,419, of whom 226,710 were Chinese. The white residents, including the garrison, numbered about 12,709.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1897 there were 111 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 7,302 pupils. There were also many private schools, attended by about 2,720 pupils.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members including himself.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1897), 245,000.	
Public revenue in 1896	\$2,609,878
Public expenditure, 1895	2,474,910
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1895	£341,799
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	1,959,209
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	797,153

Governor, &c., Sir W. Robinson, G.O.M.G. ... \$32,000
A.-de-O., Capt. G. F. Phillips.
 Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Wilson
 Black, C.B.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart	9,720
Treasurer, &c., Hon. T. Sercombe Smith ...	4,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goodman	8,400
Director of Public Works, Hon. R. D. Ormsby	6,660
Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.	12,000
Puisne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise	8,400
Registrar Supreme Ct., J. Norton-Kysha ...	5,400
Police Magist., Henry E. Wodehouse, C.M.G.	7,800
Captain Supt. Police, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.	5,400
Col. Surg. and Insp. of Hosp., Philip Burnard Cheney Ayres, C.M.G.	
Harbour-Master, R. Murray Rumsey, R.N. ...	5,400
Civil, Med. Official, J. R. Atkinson	4,800

Hong Kong, 9,334 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit, 36 days. Parcels, first lb., 10d.; excess per lb. 6d. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. or (*via* Turkey) 5s. 5d. and 5s. 7d. per word.

BORNEO, LABUAN, SARAWAK.

By an arrangement with Her Majesty's Government, which came into force 1st January, 1890, the administration of the Colony of Labuan was transferred from the Colonial Office to the British North Borneo Company, whose territories, together with Sarawak and the Native State of Brunei, have been placed under a British Protectorate.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

British North Borneo includes the northern part of that island, from the Sipitong River on the west to 4° 10' on the east coast, together with all the islands within three leagues. Its area is about 30,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 150,000. 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. The country was ceded to a company by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu in 1877-8, and was 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 987 miles, with many excellent harbours. The soil is rich, producing rice, sago, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, gambier, pepper, tea, tobacco (total product, 1896, 10,448 bales, \$1,372,277), hemp, cinchona, and other tropical products. The country also produces gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gum, and timber. About 700,000 acres of land have at present been taken up by agricultural companies on cultivation leases. Gold, copper, coal, and other minerals have been found. The company does not itself engage in trade. The revenue is derived from opium and other farms, sales of land, royalties on exports, and duties. The principal places are Sandakan, the headquarters of the administration, Gaya on the west coast, Kudat in the north, Silam on the east, and Mempakol in Brunei Bay.

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 and local circumstances. A metre gauge railway (52 miles) is being constructed from the north coast to the interior.

CAPITAL, Sandakan; population of Sandakan Bay, 6,319.

Public revenue, 1896	\$411,699
Public expenditure, 1896	496,015
Total imports, 1896, \$1,832,188. Exports, \$2,473,753	
Governor, Leicester Paul Beaufort, B.C.L.	\$9,850
Governor's Sec., G. F. M. Ennis	2,760
Treasurer-General, Alexander Cook	5,037
Commissioner of Lands, Henry Walker	4,560
Resident, West Coast, R. M. Little	4,200
Sessions Judge, E. P. Gueritz	3,420
District Magistrate, E. H. Barratt	2,484
Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, M.D.	4,278

Office of the British North Borneo Company, 15 Leadhall Street, E.C. Sec. H. G. Forbes.

Sandakan is distant 9,500 miles. Transit, average 35 days. Parcels, first lb. 11d., additional per lb. 8d. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. and 5s. 3d. per word.

LABUAN

is an island of the Malay Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 5,853. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. 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, which are now being developed by the new Central Borneo Company, Limited. In 1896, about 46,449 tons of coal were produced.

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, bêche-de-mer, wax, sago, &c.). There are three manufactories in the island where the raw sago imported from the coast of Borneo is converted into flour, and then exported to Singapore. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, who is also Governor of the British North Borneo Company's territory.

CHIEF CITY, Victoria. Population, 1,500.	
Public revenue, 1896, \$55,008; Expenditure, \$53,888	
Total imports, 1896, \$707,749; Exports, \$593,933	
Governor, Leicester Paul Beaufort, B.C.L.	
Resident, F. O. Maxwell.	

Labuan is distant 9,100 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit average 30 days.

Parcels, 1 lb., 11d., excess per lb., 8d. to 11 lbs. Telegrams, 4s. 10d. and 5s. per word.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.O.M.G., born 3 June, 1829; *suc.* his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; m. 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Raja Muda), b. 26 Sept. 1874.

Resident, 1st Div., Hon. C. A. Bampfykde ...	\$6,000
Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. H. F. Deshon ...	5,400
Treasurer, Hon. Charles S. Pearce	5,400
Postmaster-General, (vacant)	3,000
Sup. of Surveys, &c., H. D. Ellis	£500
Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker	\$4,200

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, 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 in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained, the transfer being approved by H. M. Government, August, 1891. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper.

Revenue, 1896, \$493,760; Expenditure... \$444,200
Imports, 1896, \$2,274,159; Exports \$2,425,565

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London 8,700 miles; transit 30 to 35 days. Parcels, per lb. 9d. (limit 11 lbs.); telegrams, 5s. and 5s. 3d. per word.

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalil Alam Akmalidin, *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. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 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 1,845,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, 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 Raja of Sarawak, and the British North Borneo Company, over all of which a British Protectorate has been established. 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.

CAPITAL, Brunei. Population, about 15,000.
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896..... £6,922
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896..... 332

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories of the B. N. Borneo Company, Brunei, and Sarawak, Sir Chas. Bullen
Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G. (Singapore).
Consul at Brunei, Noel Trevenen £800
Sandakan—Consular Agent, W. B. Fryer.

Parcels, 1st lb. 11d., then 8d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams sent by post from Singapore.

Greater Britain in America.

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 16,000 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, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,315,647 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes and rivers. The total population of the Dominion is about 5,250,000, 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, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1891, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 1,992,017, Methodists 839,815, Presbyterians 734,193, Church of England 646,059, Baptists 302,565, Congregationalists 28,157, and Lutherans 63,982. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 38,000 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000.

Few possessions of Great Britain have made greater strides of late years in wealth, trade, and general advancement than the Dominion of Canada. The population has increased very rapidly: in 1841 it was about 1,538,500; in 1851, 2,380,988; in 1861 it was 3,182,418; in 1871, 3,635,024; in 1881, 4,324,810; and in 1891, 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1891 there were 47 of such cities and towns, and their total population was 1,030,250. The greatest strides during the past twenty years have been made at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, where the population increased from 241 (1871) to 7,985 in 1881, and to 31,649 in 1896. The growth of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, during the last six years has, however, been even more rapid. In 1885 the city had no existence, while in April, 1891, the census population was 13,685. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was 11.74 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them 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, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. 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 Territories, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, Newfoundland alone remaining a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are nine to eleven days in transit. Mails despatched from London on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parcel Post rates for parcels not exceeding 1 lb. 8d., for each lb. or fraction of lb. to 11 lbs. (limit), 6d. Telegraph charges from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per word.

*Ordinary public revenue, 1896	\$36,618,590	Imports from United Kingdom, 1895...	\$32,979,742
*Ordinary public expenditure, 1895 ...	35,949,142	Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.....	66,689,253
Net public debt, July 1, 1896	258,497,432	Sea-going shipping entered and cleared,	
Total value of imports, 1896	110,587,480	1895	tons 27,431,753
Total value of exports, 1896	121,013,854		* Consolidated fund.

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1897), 53,000.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor-General, Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. (appointed 1893 for five years)	£10,000
Secretary, David Erskine	750
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Herbert William Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards	205
" " Lieut. Gerard P. Tharp, Rifle Brigade	205
Commanding the Forces (Halifax), Lieut.-Gen. Alexander G. Montgomery-Moore, 18th Hussars.	1,384
Commanding the Militia, Major-General William Julius Gascoigne	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 consists at present of 81 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, and 2 for the North-West Territories. 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 naturalised 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 213 members; 92 being elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised 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 a separate judge, and 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 at present composed of 14 Ministers and two Members without port-folio.

The number of industrial establishments in 1891 was 75,968, with an invested capital of \$354,620,750, employing 370,256 hands (273,424 men, 70,280 women, 19,476 boys, and 7,706 girls under 16 years of age), and producing goods to the value of \$475,238,886. The amount paid in wages amounted to \$100,663,650. \$31,466,324 were invested in land, \$60,303,043 in buildings, \$81,401,247 in machinery and tools, and \$181,450,136 other than fixed.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the home country in 1893 were as follows:—

Imports from Canada to United Kingdom.	
Animals	£2,022,494
Bacon and Hams	1,021,065
Cheese	2,589,321
Corn: Wheat	1,022,372
Oats	288,128
Pease	394,049
Maize	539,205
Fish	£620,409
Fruit (Apples)	646,262
Lard	138,405
Leather	247,818
Skins & Furs	373,202
Wheatmeal	816,487
Wood & Timber	4,206,094

Exports to Canada from United Kingdom.

Apparel, &c.	£411,718	Linens	£228,413
Cottons	710,256	Metals	699,096
Earth & Chinaware	125,074	Spirits	97,238
Hats	128,228	Woolens	1,071,298

Premier and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C. £1,644
 Clerk of the Privy Council, John J. McGeer

Min. Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G.	1,440
Dep. Min. do., W. G. Parmelee	657
Sec. of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C.	1,440
Under do., Joseph Pope	657
Railways & Canals, Hon. A. G. Blair	£1,440
Dep. Min. do. and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys., Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G.	1,232
Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding	1,440
Dep. Min. do., John M. Courtney, C.M.G.	863
Justice, Hon. David Mills	1,440
Dep. do., E. L. Newcombe, Q.C.	657
Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton	1,440
Dep. Min. do., James A. Smart	657
Public Works, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte	1,440
Dep. Min. do., Antoine Gobeil	657
Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher	1,440
Dep. Min. do., W. B. Scarth	657
Militia, Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A., M.D.	1,440
Dep. Min. do., Colonel C. E. Panet	657
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	1,440
Dep. Min. do., François F. Gourdeau	657
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Wm. Mulock, M.A., Q.C.	1,440
Dep. do., R. M. Coulter, M.D.	657
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Q.C.	1,232
Customs, Hon. William Paterson	1,232
Do. Commissioner, John L. McDougall C.M.G.	574
Inland Revenue, Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.	1,232
Do. Commissioner, E. Miall	863
Without Portfolio, Hon. Richard Reid Dobell and Christophe A. Geoffrion .	
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, P.C.	1,644
Puisne Judges, Hons. Henri E. Taschereau, J. W. Gwynne, Robert Sedgwick, LL.D., Geo. King, Désiré Girouard, each Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. George W. Burbidge ...	1,232
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON. Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.	
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.	
Offices, 17 Victoria Street, London S.W.	

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The area of these provinces is 568,928 (Ontario, 222,000, Quebec, 346,928) square miles (including 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 55° 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. Nearly 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of Quebec are of French descent, preserving their original language, religion, and customs; 95 per cent. of those of Ontario are 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. Great part, however, especially the regions north of Lakes Huron and Superior and around Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, are valuable for their mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper, nickel (deposits of nickel ore in the Sudbury district of Ontario, are found over an area of about 3,000 sq. miles, and mining and smelting operations are actively carried on), silver, cobalt, &c., and in the eastern, northern, and western districts of Ontario gold has been discovered in quartz veins over extensive areas; in 1897, a number of mills were completed, and these are now working. Phosphate of lime and asbestos are abundant, and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable colour are also found in many parts. Petroleum and salt are produced in large quantities. During the last thirty years agriculture has made vast progress, both in Ontario and Quebec. 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, doing 82 per cent. of all the manufacturing of the Dominion, contain the chief manufacturing centres of Canada, 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 1896 the total area of cleared land was 12,671,851 acres, of which 8,511,444 acres were under crop, the total value of the land being \$557,468,270. The total area under pasture was 2,669,744 acres, with 320,121 acres of orchards and gardens. The average production of the principal field crops in Ontario in 1896 was, in bushels per acre: fall wheat, 17.2; spring wheat, 13.8; barley, 27.4; oats, 34.2; rye, 15.0; peas, 21.1; corn, 75.8; buckwheat, 17.9; beans, 17.5; potatoes, 119.0; mangolds, 467.0; carrots, 374.0; turnips, 471.0; hay (tons), 0.93. The total wool clip amounted to 5,581,387 lbs., the average weight of the fleeces being 5.63 lbs. The total quantity of cheese made in 1,164 factories (in 1895) was estimated at 109,230,340 lbs., valued at \$8,607,389. There were 135 creameries in operation, which made 4,600,000 lbs. of butter, valued at \$877,220. The returns of live stock show that there were 624,749 horses, 2,181,958 cattle, 1,819,348 sheep, 1,269,631 pigs, and 7,734,167 poultry in the province in 1896. 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. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is the best place of its kind in Canada, and supplies a general education together with a technical training in agriculture. 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 for natives of Ontario and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. A central experimental farm has been established by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and branch farms in connection with it have been 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 trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to establish two great national parks (Laurentides National Park, containing about 1,600,000 acres, and the Trembling Mountain Park) to favour the planting of trees along highways and on farms, and to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of 62,000,000 acres, of which 32,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. 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. The area of land subdivided for the purposes of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1896, was 6,931,978 acres. In 1895 there were 1,471 cheese factories and 302 butter factories, forming a total of 1,773.

ONTARIO. Population (Census 1891), 2,114,321. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 92 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 91 electoral districts into which the province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eight 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, 181,220); Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada (48,980); Ottawa, the Federal Capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (44,154); London (31,977), Kingston (19,264), Belleville (9,914), Chatham (9,000), Stratford (9,501), Guelph (10,539), St. Catharine's (9,170), Brantford (12,753), St. Thomas (10,370), Windsor (10,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat,	
G.O.M.C.	£2,000
Private Sec.,	800
Official Sec.,	1,200
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. A. S. Hardy, LL.D., Q.C.	
Dep. Atty.-Gen., J. R. Cartwright, Q.C.	600
Minister of Education, Hon. G.W. Ross, LL.D.	800
Dep. Min., John Millar, B.A.	460
Prov. Sec., Hon. E. J. Davis	800
Assist. Sec., G. E. Lumsden	450
Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.	800
Assist. Treas., W. N. Anderson	460
Comm. of Crown Lands, Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	
Assist. Commr., A. White	534

Director, Bureau of Mines, A. Blue	£500	
Comm. of Pub. Works, Hon. W. Hartly	800	
Sec. Pub. Works, W. Edwards	400	
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden...	800	
Deputy do., C. C. James, M.A.	450	
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. H. Bronson		
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. G. W. Burton ..	1,400	
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. F. Osler, James MacLennan, and Charles Moss	each 1,200	
C. J. Queen's Bench, Hon. J. D. Armour ...	1,400	
Puisne Judges, ditto, Hons. William G. Falconbridge, and Wm. B. Street ..	each 1,200	
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Knt.	1,400	
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. John Edw. Rose, and Hugh MacMahon	each 1,200	
Chancellor, Hon. John Alexander Boyd	1,400	
Vice-Chancellors, {	Hon. R. M. Meredith	£1,200
	Hon. Thos. Ferguson	1,000
	Hon. T. Robertson	1,000
Master in Ordinary (Ont.), Thomas Hodgins		

Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, Nottingham Buildings, 19 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

QUEBEC. Population (Census 1891), 1,488,535. The Government of this province is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 63,090), the capital of the province, with a large export timber trade and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, Census 1891, 216,650), 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 (8,334), Levis (7,301), Hull (11,265), Sherbrooke (10,110), St. Hyacinthe (7,016). 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 1892 was 1,440,481 tons and 945,403 tons respectively.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau	£2,000
Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sheppard, C.A.	
Premier & Treasurer, Hon. F. G. Marchand ..	1,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Robidoux ..	800
Attorney-General, Hon. Horace Archambault	800
Agriculture, Hon. F. G. M. Dechêne	800
Lands, Forests & Fisheries, Hon. S. N. Parent ..	800
Colonisation & Mines, Hon. Adélard Turgeon ..	800
Public Works, Hon. H. Thos. Duffy	800
Without Portfolio, Hons. Joseph Shehyn, G. W. Stephens, J. J. Guerin	
Ch. Just. Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. La Coste ..	1,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. G. Bossé; Jean Blanchet; E. N. Hall; J. S. C. Wurtele, D.C.L.; J. A. Ouimet	each 1,000
Chief Just. Sup. Court, Sir L. N. Casault ...	
Puisne Judges, A. B. Routhier; L. Belanger; M. A. Plamondon; L. B. Caron; J. B. Bourgeois; L. A. Jetté, LL.D.; H. T. Taschereau; M. Mathieu; E. Cimon; Fred. A. Andrews; J. E. La Rue; L. O. Loranger; C. H. Pelletier; Sir M. M. Tait; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Fagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. W. Lynch; L. A. de Billy; A. N. Charland; C. J. Gill; H. G. Malhot; J. A. Gagné; C. J.	

Doherty, D.C.L.; J. S. Archibald; W. White each £800
Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30'–46° N. lat. and 61°–56° 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 20,600 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. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1891 was 450,395. In 1891 there were 6,080,695 acres of land occupied (1,993,997 improved), of which 969,548 acres were under crop, 994,113 acres in pasture, and 30,036 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding 600,000 to 700,000 tons. Fruit cultivation is making wonderful progress; apples especially are claimed to be the best in the world; in 1891, the product was 1,051,592 bushels, and many new orchards are coming into bearing. 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 Dry Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat for repairs. The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 2,235,472 tons being the output in 1896; iron-ores are plentiful, and gold mines are now being worked with profit, £2,454,600 representing the product of the past 35 years. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast. In 1893 the total value of their produce was \$6,407,279. The fish of which the largest catches in value are made are cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is also a growing one. In order to give an impetus to farming, the Government have established an agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro, where both men and women can receive a good practical education in agriculture and domestic economy. The Annapolis Valley is one of the greatest apple-growing regions in the Dominion. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, 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, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of

21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax. Population, 38,556. Principal towns, Dartmouth (6,249), Truro (5,102), Windsor (2,838), Sydney (2,426), Annapolis Royal (2,832), Yarmouth (6,089), Amherst (3,781), Pictou, New Glasgow, Lunenburg.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , His Honour M. B. Daly	£1,800
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke	250
<i>Prov. Sec.</i> , Hon. G. H. Murray (<i>Premier</i>)	800
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , Herbert Crosskill	360
<i>Commissioner, Public Works and Mines</i> , Hon. Charles E. Church	640
<i>Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.</i> , E. Gilpin	350
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. J. W. Longley	640
<i>Without Office</i> , Hons. Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillivray, and Thos. E. Black	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. James McDonald	£1,000
<i>Judge in Equity</i> , Hon. J. Wallace Graham	1,000
<i>Fuiste Judges</i> , Hons. N. H. Meagher, Robt. L. Weatherbe, J. Norman Ritchie, Charles J. Townshend, and H. McD. Henry each	800
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court</i> , Hon. James McDonald	123

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, Cannon Street, E.C. 143
Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool. Telegrams, 1s. per word.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 86,794 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long., and comprises an area of 28,200 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 321,263. It was first colonised 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 shipbuilding trade. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. With reference to the agriculture of the province, according to the Census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. 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 1895 of the value of \$4,403,158, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is also a winter port of Canada; and new railway connections tapping the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup are now completed, adding to its importance and trade.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1891), 6,502; chief cities, St. John and Portland (39,179), and Moncton (8,765).

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. Abner Reid McClelan	£1,800
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Col. W. D. Gordon; and Lt.-Col. R. A. Call, Lieut. A. G. Blair (<i>extra</i>)	
<i>President of Council, Attorney-General, and Public Works</i> , Hon. Henry R. Emmerson (<i>Premier</i>)	420
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Albert S. White	300
<i>Provincial Sec.</i> , Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie	420
<i>Dep. Prov. Sec.</i> , R. W. L. Tibbits	\$1,600
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Albert T. Dunn	1,700
<i>Dep. Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Andrew Inches	1,300
<i>Sec.</i> , T. B. Winslow	300
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. Charles H. La Billois	280
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Lauchlan P. Farres.	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. W. H. Tuck	1,250
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty</i> , Hon. E. McLeod.	

Puisne Judges, Daniel L. Hanington, Fredk. E. Barker, Pierre A. Landry, James A. Vanwart, Ezekiel McLeod.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Charles A. Duff Miller, 17, Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *via* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *via* Belleisle and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was 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 90°-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 116,021 square miles, somewhat smaller than Great Britain and Ireland. Its population, census 1891, was 152,506, being an increase of 145 per cent. since 1881, and in 1896 was estimated at about 200,000. 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 1891, there were 6,000,000 acres of land occupied, 1,696,583 being cultivated (1896). The acreage under wheat in 1897 was 1,290,882. The crop in 1897 is estimated at 21,284,274 bushels, and about 40,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Manitoba, and there are several 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 40 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1896), 38,000. Principal towns, Portage la Prairie, pop., 4,000; and Brandon, pop., 5,500.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. James C. Patterson	£2,000
<i>Agriculture and Immigration, President of the Council & Railway Commr.</i> , Hon. Thomas Greenway (<i>Premier</i>)	800
<i>Attorney-Gen., Commissioner of Lands and Municipal Commr.</i> , Hon. J. D. Cameron	600
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. Robert Watson	600
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. C. J. Mickle	600
<i>Prov. Treas.</i> , Hon. D. H. McMillan	600

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. Wardlaw Taylor £1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Joseph Dubuc, Albert
 Clements Killam, and J. F. Bain ... each 800

*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—These Territories (which were formed into a distinct Province in October, 1897) comprise 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's Bay to the Rocky Mountains. The area is calculated at 2,497,427 square miles. Until recently it was very sparsely populated, but of late years, owing to the widespread knowledge of its great fertility and immense mineral resources, a large immigration of desirable settlers has set in. Out of this vast territory, the Dominion Government formed in 1882, for the convenience of settlers in the southern part of the Territories and for postal purposes, four provisional districts, named Assiniboia (89,535 square miles), Saskatchewan (107,092 square miles), Alberta (106,100 square miles), and Athabasca (104,500 square miles). In October, 1895, the unorganized and unnamed part of the Territories to the north was divided into four similar districts, named Ungara Franklin, Yukon, and Mackenzie, while the district of Athabasca was enlarged to an area of 265,000 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, several of which are now being made, while others are already in operation. It has large mineral deposits, iron, coal, and gold having been found. The most notable discovery of gold has been made in 1897 on the tributaries of the Klondyke river in the Yukon district, almost within the Arctic circle. The beds of all rivers on the eastern slope of the Rockies are being examined, and some very successful strikes have been reported. Coal is abundant in all districts, especially in Alberta, where mines are now being largely worked, and are connected by branch lines 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, previous to which it had been held by the Hudson's Bay Company. Grants of 160 acres of land are given to settlers free of cost, and other lands can be bought at prices from 12s. 6d. per acre upwards, according to location.

A census of the three Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, was taken in August, 1894, by the North-West Mounted Police, when the population was found to be 86,851, of whom 13,345 were Indians. The population of the other portions of the Territories, not included in the above census, in 1891 was 32,168,

making a total population of 99,967. According to the census returns of 1891 there were in the three districts 2,910,144 acres occupied, and 194,773 acres cultivated. On the ranches in the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, there were 231,222 cattle, 60,699 horses, and 64,920 sheep. The southern half of the district of Alberta is 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 over 145,000 head of cattle in this district alone. Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the northern part of Alberta are more particularly adapted to mixed farming, pastoral pursuits merging into agricultural in most districts, but in some are altogether confined to agriculture, in which case wheat is generally the only crop grown. 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 becoming one of the most popular and beneficial health resorts on the continent.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 29 elected Members, advised by an Executive Council of 5 members of the Assembly. The three provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan are now divided into 29 electoral districts, thereby securing an entire representation to its population.

CAPITAL, Regina. Population (1895), 1,583.
 Lieut.-Governor, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh... £1,400
 Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. F. W. Haultain.

Commissioner of Works and Provincial Sec., Hon. J. Ross.	
Without Portfolio, Hons. G. H. Bulyear; H. Mitchell; C. A. Magraith.	
Clerk to Council, J. A. Reid.	
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. B. Gordon	440
Supreme Court, Hons. Hugh Richardson, C. B. Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, Thos. H. McGuire, and D. L. Scott	1,000
Comm. of the North-West Mounted Police, L. W. Herchmer	520
Registrars, G. A. Montgomery, T. A. McLean, George Roy, W. J. Scott.	400
Sheriffs, J. H. Benson, D. J. Campbell, P. W. King, O. E. Hughes, G. B. Murphy	400
Regina is 4,750 miles from London, <i>via</i> 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 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1891), 109,078. 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

* See Map, p. 599.

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. 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. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crop, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and orchards. 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, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 11,373. Summerside (pop. 2,882) and Georgetown (pop. 1,660), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. George W. Howlan	\$7,000
Prem. & Att.-Gen. Hon. A. B. Warburton	1,200
Prov. Sec. & Treas. and Commr. of Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan	1,200
Com. for Pub. Works, Hon. James R. Maclean	1,200
Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston	1,000
Supt. Education, Donald J. McLeod	1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas., Arthur Newbery	1,000
Sec. Public Works, Richard Smith	900
Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill	1,000
Without Portfolio, Honbles. Peter Sinclair; James W. Richards; Anthony McLaughlin; G. Forbes; Hon. Donald Farquharson.	
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan	4,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson	3,200
Assist. Judge & V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald	3,200

BRITISH COLUMBIA occupies the western frontier of the Dominion of Canada extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude, west by the 60th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of Alaska; thence southward and along the Pacific coast (including QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS and VANCOUVER ISLAND) to the Straits of Fuca; thence easterly along those straits and the 49th parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rockies. The area of the mainland is calculated at 383,300 square miles; Queen Charlotte Islands at 6,000 sq. miles; and Vancouver Island at 14,000. The present coal supply, averaging about 1,000,000 tons per annum, is obtained from the latter, where the coal mea-

asures are extensive. Coal, however, is distributed over a wide area of the Province, the other principal deposits so far as known being in the Queen Charlotte group of islands on the north-west coast, and in the south-eastern parts of Kootenay district near the Crow's Nest Pass, through which a railway is under construction to enter the mineral belt, now being exploited. This will afford a readily accessible supply of coke for the several smelters already in operation or those that in future may be erected. In addition to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which enters the Province through the Kicking Horse Pass and penetrates it to the coast at Burrard Inlet upon the outlet of which Vancouver City is built, and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, four branch lines of the former have been constructed. Communication is afforded from the termini of the Nakusp and Robson branches with the main line by steamboats which ply regularly from Revelstoke on the Columbia River to the Little Dalles south of the boundary line, the river in question being the main artery of traffic for the principal portion of the Kootenay mining region. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard, an independent line of railway, runs south from Nelson connecting on the American side of the line with the Spokane Northern; the Kaslo and Slocan Railway connects the mines of the Slocan district with Kaslo on Kootenay Lake, on which steamboats ply from Nelson southward, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, connecting with the Great Northern at Bonner's Ferry. The Columbia and Western Railway has been built from Trail to Rossland in the Trail Creek mining district, where most important gold mining developments have taken place, and it is proposed to extend this line to Midway, in the Yale district, and northward to connect with the C. P. R. system at Vernon. A short line of railway runs from Victoria to Sidney on the Gulf of Georgia; the Westminster Southern from New Westminster connects with the Great Northern at Seattle, *via* Blaine; Vancouver and Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway, having an hourly service. Two projected lines prominently before the public are of important character. One is proposed to run from Vancouver *via* New Westminster, the Fraser Valley, and Hope, direct to the mines of southern Kootenay, with an ultimate outlet at Crow's Nest Pass. The other, the British Pacific Railway, is projected from Victoria along the east coast of Vancouver Island to Seymour Narrows, where it is proposed to cross to the Mainland and run from Bute Inlet through the interior to Yellow Head Pass, and if an eastern connection be made, will follow the original line of the C. P. R. survey over the prairies. The greater part of the interior of Vancouver Island and a very large portion of the Mainland, especially northward, have been as yet but partially explored. From the knowledge already possessed, however, it is known that almost the entire area is highly mineralised and is interspersed as well with extensive and fertile agricultural valleys, the main requirements of which, to be made available for settlement, is railway communication. Although, as compared with the whole area of the Province, the agricultural lands are limited, they are, nevertheless, considerable in extent and capable in the aggregate of sustaining a large farming population. The climate of the coast is mild, while the interior is subject to great extremes of temperature. There are very large ranges of pasturage in

the interior which forms part of the great central plateau which extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward to within the Arctic circle. The portions at present accessible for agriculture and partially settled are:—The southern end of Vancouver Island, the New Westminster district, the north and south Thompson valleys, and the valleys of the Okanagan. In East Kootenay and the Cllicotin district there are several millions of acres of pastoral and agricultural lands of promising character. Generally speaking, the Province is well adapted for the growth of such fruit, cereals, grasses, and vegetables as are common to the temperate zone, and of such products as flax, hops, sugar-beet and tobacco, &c. There is, perhaps, the largest compact reserve of valuable timber in America on the British Columbia coast, consisting of Douglas fir, spruces, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock, the present available supply of which is variously estimated at from 40,000,000,000 to 100,000,000,000 feet. Some 60 mills are in operation, with an annual capacity of about 550,000,000 feet. The most active and extensive mines are Trail, Slokan, and Toad Mountain in Kootenay, Boundary in Yale, Alberni, and Clayoquot on Vancouver and Texada Islands. The old placer diggings in Cariboo are being mined by improved hydraulic processes on an extensive scale. Next to mining the greatest natural resources of British Columbia are its fisheries, the output of which is valued at about \$4,000,000 per annum, and give employment to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. Salmon canning on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is growing into importance yearly. The coast waters abound with many economic food fishes, the principal of which are salmon, halibut, and cod.

The history of British Columbia is comparatively recent. A little over a hundred years ago its waters were frequented by vessels of several nations, principally British and American, engaged in trading with the natives. From about 1810 to 1846 what was known as the Caledonia and Oregon territory was occupied by the Hudson Bay Co. as a fur preserve. Vancouver Island was exclusively the possession of that company from 1849 to 1859, with a Governor dating from 1850 and a Parliament from 1856. The Mainland, as British Columbia, and Vancouver Island each became independent Crown Colonies in 1858, when the gold excitement began, and continued so until 1866, when they were united under one government. In 1871 British Columbia entered Confederation. After the first gold excitement progress was slow until the construction of railways began, when improvement was very rapid, and from 1881 to 1891 the census showed an increase of population from 47,000 to 100,000. The population of the Province in 1891 is classified as follows:—Whites, 65,266; Indians, 23,257; Half-Breeds, 214; Chinese, 9,091; Japanese, 306; Negro, 36; total 98,170. Four lines of steamships ply to and from the Orient and one to Australia. There are a number of coast lines covering the waters south to San Francisco and north to Alaska. Capital of the province, VICTORIA, at the south end of Vancouver Island, a population (1897) of 20,000. VANCOUVER CITY, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Mainland, 80 miles from Victoria; population (1897) about 20,000. NEW WESTMINSTER, the seat of the salmon industry of the Fraser river, 8,000; NANAIMO, the coal city of the West, 5,000; and Rossland, 5,000.

Revenue, Year ended June 30, 1896	.....	\$989,765
Expenditure	.....	\$1,614,743
Public Debt, 1896	.....	\$4,000,000
Coal mined in 1896	.....	tons 928,333
Salmon pack in 1896	.....	cases 601,570
Exports, Year ended June 30, 1897	.....	\$14,184,708
Imports	.....	\$7,130,381
Gold produced in 1896	.....	\$1,786,206
Silver	.....	\$2,100,689
Lead	.....	\$721,384
Copper	.....	\$190,926
Customs collections, Year June 30, 1897	.....	\$1,701,512

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 33 members, 5 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1897), 20,000.	
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. T. R. MacInnes	.....£1,800
Secretary, Capt. M. Richardson	..... 240
President of the Council, Hon. C. E. Pooley, q.c. (without portfolio)	..... unq.
Premier and Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner	..... 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. D. M. Eberts, q.c.	..... 800
Provincial Sec., and Minister of Mines, Education, and Immigration, Hon. James Baker	..... 800
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin	..... 800
Chief Justice, Hon. Theodore Davie	..... 1,160
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. F. McCreight; G. A. Walkem; M. W. T. Drake; Angus McCol	..... each 800

Agent-General in London, Forbes George Vernon, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster 500

RAILWAYS.—One of the most important is the CANADIAN PACIFIC, stretching across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,905 miles. The town of Vancouver, the western terminus of the road, has been built up within the last few years, and already contains a population of 14,000. 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—and then through the Selkirk Range to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. The chief office of the Canadian Pacific Railway is at Montreal. The share capital amounts to \$142,324,882. President of the Company, Sir William C. Van Horne. Vice-President, Thos. G. Shaughnessy. Secretary, Charles Drinkwater. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 7,218 miles, 300 of which are cut through the solid rock. 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 making the road was four years six months, an average of 2.6 miles per day. 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 Imperial and Dominion Governments having granted the Canadian Pacific Railway annual subsidies of £45,000 and £15,000 res-

pectively, a mail service has been established between England and China over this line, the distance being shortened by several days, and the overland journey being entirely through British Territory. Steamers have been built in England specially for this service, and mails have been landed in London within twenty-one days from leaving Yokohama.

THE GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, amalgamating the following lines, viz. — Grand Trunk, Great Western, Midland, Georgian Bay, London, Huron and Bruce, Wellington, Hamilton, Northern and North-Western. North Simcoe, Montreal and Champlain, Beauharnois, Jacques Cartier, Waterloo Junction, and Cobourg, Blairton and Marniora, thus forming a continuous line through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £65,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 3,512 miles, in addition to which the company controls 674 miles in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, making the mileage of the entire system 4,186 miles. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland, Maine, and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. *President*, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Joseph Price; *Secretary*, Walter Lindley. *London office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street E.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island, the twelfth largest island in the world, is situated between 46° 37'—51° 39' N. lat. and 52° 35'—59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 317 miles long, and 316 miles broad, and contains about 42,200 square miles, and at the end of 1891 it had a population of 197,934, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (4,106) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 72,342 are Roman Catholics, 68,075 Church of England, 52,672 Methodists, 1,447 Presbyterians, and 3,398 various. This is the oldest English Colony. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing; for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; these are the two main industries of the island. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of nature; but a survey has been made for the purpose of constructing a railway, which is now in process of being built, and which will open up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands, but hitherto of small value. There are about 560 miles of railway at present; the Government is rapidly pushing to its completion the line to the Exploits River and thence across the island to Port-aux-Basques (500 miles completed), which is about nine hours by steam from Cape Breton, the nearest point of the mainland. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

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 Chudleigh 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, and also some posts of the Hudson Bay Company.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value \$3,640,392; cod and seal oil, value \$576,689; sealskins, \$372,063; tinned lobsters, \$376,711; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, \$668,294; and Labrador exports, \$657,307; besides which there is a prospect of a coal-mining industry being developed.

The Government is a responsible one, administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown; a responsible executive of seven, a legislative council of not over fifteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. The first general election, under the "ballot system" and "Manhood Suffrage Acts," passed in the 1889 session of the Legislature, and in 1890 the franchise was given to all males of 21 years and over.

Gross public revenue, incl. loans, 1896	\$1,564,467
Gross public expenditure, ,, ,, 1896	1,360,455
Public debt, 1896	13,096,945
Total imports, 1896	5,986,861
Total exports, 1896	6,538,187
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	4,463,859
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	2,396,996

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 31,142), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B. £1,438
A.-d.-C., Capt. J. H. Southey.

<i>Premier and Attorney-General</i> , *Hon. Sir James Spearman Winter, C.C.M.G.	411
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , *Hon. Alex. Robinson	411
<i>Receiver-Gen.</i> , Hon. Alfred Morine	411
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , *Hon. Thomas Duder...	411
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , (vacant).....	206
<i>Chairman Board of Works</i> , Wm. Woodford	342
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , J. O. Fraser.....	375
<i>Chief Just.</i> , Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, C.C.M.G.	822
<i>Assis. Judge</i> , Hon. George Emerson	626
<i>Do.</i> , Hon. J. I. Little	626

The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. W. H. Horwood, E. P. Morris, and G. H. Emerson, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days. Parcels, first lb. 9d., additional lb. 6d. to 11 lbs; telegrams, 1s. a word.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America, and comprises a vast area (estimated at 109,000 square miles), the boundaries of which are, in part, undetermined. It has a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana; the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The Venezuelan boundary line has not yet been properly defined, but arbitration has been decided

upon by the British and Venezuelan governments, and it is anticipated that the tribunal will commence its sittings early in 1898. The territory still left in question contains the valuable mines known as Venezuelan. There are but two towns, properly so called, Georgetown, population 53,176, and New Amsterdam, population 8,903. The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy; the country is now almost free from the epidemics of yellow fever which were once prevalent. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 83,000 acres, of which 70,812 acres are in sugar-cane, is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. It is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The chief product is sugar, which forms 82 per cent. of the export trade of the colony. Good coffee is also produced. The other principal products are rum, molasses, coconuts, timber, and gold. The returns of the leading exports for the year 1896-7 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,098,398; rum, £136,927; molasses, £20,926; timber, 404,234 cubic feet, value £30,960; gold, 125,108 oz., valued at £449,836. The population, April, 1891, was 278,328 (1897, est. 283,000), of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawai, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava. The territory now forming the Colony of British Guiana was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time held by Holland and France, and was finally surrendered to this country at the Peace of 1814. It was stipulated that the Dutch laws and institutions should be maintained.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 members besides the Governor—7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people—in which the Governor has two votes, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 6 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. An elective member of the Court of Policy must be the owner of 80 acres of land in the colony, of which 40 at least must be under cultivation, or of immovable property value £1,562 10s., or of house and land of an annual rental of £250. The qualification for the general electors, who number only about 2,756, is, *Country*—Ownership of 3 acres of land under cultivation, or tenancy of 6 acres, do.; tenancy of a house of £40 rental; income of £100 a year; payment of £4 3s. 4d. taxes. *Town*—Ownership of house, value £104 3s. 4d.; tenancy of house, rental £25 a year; income and taxes as above. The general electors also choose the Financial Representatives, who must have a similar qualification, or an annual income of £300. There are 1,072 miles of Post Office telegraph lines, and 17 cables, and 70 post-offices;

also a Post-office Telephone Exchange in Georgetown with over 400 subscribers. There is a line of Railway along the sea coast from Georgetown to Mahaica, 21 miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, constructed at a cost of £280,000, and extensions of this line east and west are being rapidly constructed; another line has been opened connecting the Essequibo and Demerara rivers. The depression in the sugar market in 1894-95 has caused much apprehension, and it is feared that many estates will go out of cultivation unless a revival takes place. Attention is in consequence being given to other industries such as farming and rice-growing, and there is good prospect of a development of gold mining in the interior, for which purpose railways are being projected to the richer districts, and roads are in course of construction.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1891, 53,176.

Public revenue in 1896-7	£555,774
Public expenditure, 1896-7	590,616
Total debt, 1896-7	902,587
Total imports, 1896-7	1,341,710
Total domestic exports, 1896-7	1,792,648
Gold produced, 1895-6, 121,285 ozs.	

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ... 739,247
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 ... 261,845

Governor, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming,
K.C.M.G. £5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)

Government Sec., Sir Cavendish Boyle,
K.C.M.G. 1,450

Assistant Government Secretary, C. T. Cox ..	700
Attorney-Gen., H. A. Bovell, Q.C.	1,500
Auditor-Gen., Francis J. Villiers, C.M.G.	1,000
Immigration Agent-Gen., A. H. Alexander ..	1,200
Government Emigration Agent in India, Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G.	1,600
Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G.	1,000
Compt. of Customs, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G. ...	1,000
Commandg. Militia, Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G. ...	300
Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, P. Hemery ...	500
Col. Civil Engineer, G. W. Dickson	1,000
Assist. do. do., M. K. North	600
Postmaster-General, F. W. Collier	710
Surgeon-Gen., David Palmer Ross, M.D., C.M.G.	1,100
Med. Insp., J. S. Wallbridge	900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. McInnis, C.M.G.	750
Admin.-Gen., Geo. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G.	1,200
Solicitor-Gen., Alfred Kingdon, Q.C.	500
Provost-Marshal, W. O'Meara	625
Registrar-Gen. and of the Supreme Court, E. H. G. Dalton	833
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. V. Baker ...	800
Sup. Penal Settlement, Capt. B. V. Shaw ...	500
Resident Surg. ditto, G. Ozanne, M.B.	
Crown Solicitor, W. A. Parker (actg.)	400
Chief Justice (vacant)	2,000
Puisne Judges, Nicholas Atkinson	1,500
Wm. Anthony Musgrave Sheriff	1,500

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 13½ days by R. Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton. Parcels, first lb. 10d., then 8d. per lb. (to 11 lbs.); telegrams, per word, 10s.

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 generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. 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 and swampy along the coast-line, 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 Census (1891) gives the population at 31,471 (males, 16,268; females, 15,203).

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 shipment, is \$40 to \$50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1896 to 2,769,676 ft.; while that of logwood, costing \$10 to \$15 per ton, reached 34,539 tons in 1896. There are some sugar estates; and coffee plantations have been started. Fruits, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, are being rapidly and extensively grown, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist; whether in payable quantities remains to be proved. Other exports are: Sugar, 2,636 lbs.; rum, 1,194 gals.; cedarwood, 33,639 ft., and india-rubber, 19,895 lbs. The value of bananas shipped during the year 1896 was \$64,868. The latest returns of the area under cultivation are as follows:—Indian corn, 4,633 acres; sugar-cane, 1,766 acres; yams, fruits, &c., 6,046 acres; rice, 55 acres; coffee, 102 acres. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$1 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. The transit trade with the neighbouring Republics used to be considerable, but has seriously declined of late years with the growth of direct communication by mail steamers. Of the total goods exported in 1896, \$1,073,638 represent the value of the produce and manufactures of the colony itself; and \$304,882 that of British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures in course of transit through the colony.

On the 15th October, 1894, the gold dollar of the United States was made the standard coin, with a subsidiary silver coinage, and a paper currency. The sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender at \$4.86 and \$2.43 respectively.

There are forty-seven schools in the colony, all but one of which are denominational, and in receipt of Government aid.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Inspector Commandant of Constabulary, and three unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign.

CAPITAL, Belize; population (1891), 5,767.

Public revenue in 1896 \$306,696
Public expenditure in 1896 \$269,877

Public Debt, 1896	£34,735
Value of total imports, 1896	\$1,462,637
Value of total exports, 1896	\$1,378,601
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896	\$1,104,641
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896	\$153,104
Governor, Col. David Wilson, C.M.G., V.D.	\$8,748
Private Sec., A. G. Clayton (actg.)	
Clerk to Councils, A. J. K. Young	584
Colonial Sec., E. B. Sweet-Escott, B.A., C.M.G.	3,500
Colonial Treas., W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.	2,916
Commandt. of Constab., Major A. B. R. Kaye	1,944
Surveyor-General, C. R. Usher	1,944
Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber	1,944
Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles	2,187
Supt. of Police, D. D. Barnes	1,500
Postmaster, W. B. Gutteron	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Wm. John Anderson, Knt.	4,860
Attorney-General, F. M. Maxwell	2,430
Registrar-General, S. G. Woods	2,250

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, seventeen days. Parcels, per lb. 8d. (limit 11 lbs.).
Telegrams sent by post from New Orleans.

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 19 square miles, and containing (1896) an estimated population of 15,932, of whom 8,117 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudes, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly-fortified dockyard, where the British North American squadron refits.

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 70°, and invalids derive great benefit from the mildness of the winter.

The soil is, on the whole, poor. The products of the island chiefly consist of onions and potatoes, which are grown in large quantities for the spring supply of the New York market, a few melons and pumpkins, and arrowroot of a very fine quality. Lily bulbs, especially the Bermuda Easter Lily, are grown for export, chiefly to the United States. The sea abounds with fish; a few turtles are taken.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,123 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: population (1891), 1,854. The churches and chapels are all

endowed under a temporary Act: the sum of £10 is paid for every hundred of the denomination.

Public revenue in 1896	£34,256
Public expenditure in 1896	34,717
Public debt, 31 Dec., 1895	46,600
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896 ..	90,025
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896	2,853

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen.</i>	
George Digby Barker, C.B.	£2,946
<i>Assist. Mil. Sec., Capt. O. D. Hickman</i>	
<i>Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. H. E. Platt</i>	
<i>Colonial Secretary, Archibald Alison</i>	400
<i>Receiver-General, James Tucker, C.M.G.</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Josiah Rees</i>	700
<i>Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham</i>	} Paid by
T. N. Dill .....		} fees.

<i>Attorney-General, S. Brownlow Gray, C.M.G.</i>	£60
<i>Solicitor-General, Hon. Richard D. Darrell</i>	
<i>Postmaster, Allan F. Smith</i>	30

<i>Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. W. H. Pigott</i>	
<i>Inspector of Machinery, G. H. Weeks</i>	
<i>Naval Storekeeper, H. C. Maule</i>	
<i>Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Edward John Bor, R.E.</i>	
<i>Do. Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. J. C. Dalton</i>	
<i>Ordnance Stores, Lt.-Col. R. T. Stainforth</i> ..	
<i>District Paymaster, Major T. G. Hamley</i> ..	
<i>Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. G. D. N. Leake</i>	

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 14 days. Parcels 9½. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word 4s.

Greater Britain: The Australasian Colonies.

AUSTRALASIA, that is, Austral or Southern Asia, comprises the great island-continent of Australia, the 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 Possessions in this area, including Fiji and a portion of New Guinea, is estimated to contain 3,173,882 square miles, and a population of 4,872,000.

AUSTRALIA forms the main portion of Australasia, and is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from 10° 39' to 39° 11¼' S. lat., and from 113° 55' to 153° 16' E. long. Its boundaries on the N. are Torres Straits, 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 2,946,601 square miles. The greatest dimensions are in length from E. to W. 2,400 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 1,971 miles; it has a rapidly-increasing population, which in June, 1897, was estimated at 3,476,439. It is divided into 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 (1897) in New South Wales, 48,318,790; Victoria, 13,180,943; Queensland, 19,593,696; South Australia, 6,323,993; Western Australia, 2,248,976. Sheep farming is the pre-eminent branch of industry, and it is chiefly as a wool-producing country that Australia has risen into importance. Years of drought occasionally occur constituting the greatest impediment to the progress of the colonies, often followed by years of flood. The commencement of the seasons is as follows: Autumn, about March 21; Winter, June 21; Spring, September 23; and Summer, December 22. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, 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 (7,328 ft.), in New South Wales. In 1896 there were 11,400 miles of railway in operation, of which no less than 10,727 are Government and 673 private lines. New South Wales owned 2,724; Victoria, 3,129; Queensland, 2,506; South Australia, 1,889; Western Australia, 1,152.

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 (8,850 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, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c. The settled portions are intersected by railways, already extending to 11,144 miles, as shown above, and with about 76,300 miles (excluding telephone wire) of telegraphic wire, connecting together all the principal towns on the continent. Direct steam communication is established with England and the Continent by means of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, Messageries Maritimes, the North German Lloyd, and other lines; there is a weekly mail from London. (See pp. 437, and 701—710.) "The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by De Gonneville, a French navigator, in 1503, and was inserted in a map constructed by Le Testu of Dieppe about the year 1542. Portions of the coast on the north-west and south were sighted by the Dutch and English at different times, but 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 Howe, 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; the present number being about 100,000.

POSTAGE.—The Australasian Colonies joined the Postal Union on the first of October, 1891. Parcels from the United Kingdom to all the Colonies: 1 lb., 1s., excess to 11 lbs., 6d. per lb.; the same rates applying to parcels from the Colonies to the U.K.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.

ALL THE COLONIES, EXCEPT FIJI AND NEW GUINEA.

Gross amount of public revenue, 1896—7	£30,690,226	Total tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasting trade, entered and cleared	£19,613,999
Gross amount of expenditure, 1896—7	30,359,134	Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	24,967,037
Public debt, June, 1897	227,466,494	Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	29,172,801
Value of total imports, 1896	62,636,427		
Value of total exports, 1896	66,583,563		

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Acheron and Avernus, torpedo steam launches. Captain commanding *Naval Forces*, Francis Hixson (late master R.N.); Chief Executive Officer, G. S. Lindeman, R.N.

QUEENSLAND.—Gayundah, double-screw steel ship, 2 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.—Otter, gunboat, steel, 1 gun, 220 tons, 460 h.p.—Paluma, double-screw iron ship, 2 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.; with Bonito, Stingaree, Fumba, Bream, Midge, Dolphin, and Mosquito.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Protector, cruiser, 9 guns, 920 tons, 1641 h.p. Commander and Naval Commandant, W. R. Creswell, R.N., C.M.G., £300; *Ch. Eng. and Eng.-in-Charge of Submarine Mine Defences and Torpedo Corps*, W. Clarkson, £300.

VICTORIA.—Cerberus, double-screw iron armoured

plated turret ship; Nelson (frigate), with Countess of Hopetoun, Childers, Nepean, and Lonsdale. Torpedo boats: Gannet, Lady Loch, Commissioner, Customs No. 1, and Gordon. Officers: *Naval Comm.*, Capt. George Neville, R.N., £1,050; *Comm.* H. C. Kingsford, R.N., £600; *Fleet Eng.* J. L. Breaks, £450; *Staff-Surg.* C. A. Stewart, £150.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Victoria, gunboat.

TASMANIA.—One torpedo boat.

NEW ZEALAND.—Four torpedo boats and 4 steam torpedo launches.

Australian Auxiliary Squadron—

(The cost of maintenance and interest on cost of construction being borne by the seven Colonies.) Boomerang (735 tons), Karrakatta (735), Katoomba (2,575), Mildura (2,575), Ringarooma (2,575), Tauranga (2,575), Wallaroo (2,575).

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 an armed tender, 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 756 "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 the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 153rd meridians of 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, Census 1891, of 1,132,234, and 1,311,440 on June 30, 1897. 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 Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800. Capt. P. G. King followed, Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 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, Jan. 1, 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 emigration. 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, 1896, there were 510,636 horses, 2,226,163 cattle, 48,318,790 sheep, and 214,581 pigs. In 1895, 303,061,122 lbs. of wool, valued at £8,817,877, were produced.

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 1896 these had produced, since first discovery, £43,399,958 (coal, £31,819,331). 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 value of minerals raised in 1896 was £4,351,209.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of

the colony. About 1,659,717 acres are under cultivation (excluding 334,016 under permanent artificial grasses), producing during the year ended 31st March, 1897, 15,582,262 bushels of wheat, maize, and other kinds of grain, with 84,214 tons of potatoes, and 27,468 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar, cane to the extent of 320,276 tons was produced also 794,256 gallons of wine, and 5,845,896 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 alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1896 was 45,257,468 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 126,307,790 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 37 years averaged 62° 9". Taking an average of the principal stations in each district of the Colony the mean temperature in the shade for the Table Lands is 57°—the Coastal District 64°—and the Western Plains 65°. The western portion of the country is unfortunately not well watered, and the chief rivers, the Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the colony from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year; the coastal districts are, however, watered by numerous streams, and the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven are the principal rivers which empty their waters into the Tasman Sea. 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.

The number of people in New South Wales of the Church of England denomination, according to the Census of 1891, was 502,980. The Head of the Church is the Most Revd. The Primate Bishop of Sydney. The See of Sydney, now 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 344.

All religions are free, there is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due by the State, under former arrangements. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the greater part members of the Church of England, according to the 1891 Census; there are 286,911 Roman Catholics. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, with bishops of Maitland, Bathurst, Armidale, Goulburn, Wilcannia, and Grafton; the clergy number 311. Presbyterians and Methodists come next, but almost every sect is represented. Education is compulsory. The total enrolment in 1896 was 221,603, and the average daily attendance during that year was 142,192; the gross disbursements of the Public Instruction Department amounted to £756,680; and includes an amount of £15,592 received from Government by university-affiliated colleges, and Sydney Grammar School. The University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, enjoys a deservedly high reputation; degrees granted there rank with those of Oxford and Cambridge. Of churches the total number belonging to all denominations was 2,049.

The ordinary passage-money by first-class steamers averages, cabin, £60 to £70; intermediate, £32 to £37; steerage from £15 15s. The population

(Census 1891) was 1,132,234, made up of males, 612,562, and females, 519,672, showing a preponderance of males of no less than 92,890.

The estimated number of aborigines in the colony is 6,984, of which 2,230 are adult males, and 1,757 adult females and 2,997 children.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1896, was 1,297,640, and on June 30, 1897, 1,311,440.

"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 not less than 21 members; the Council at present consists of 65 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 125 members, representing 125 electoral districts, elected under an Act assented to on June 13, 1893, and receiving a salary of £300 per annum. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised males, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the Colony and three months in the district are entitled to the franchise. The voting is by ballot, and property qualification and plural voting are abolished.

Railways, roads, and bridges have their several departments. There were open on June 30, 1897, 2,639½ miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £37,369,205 has been spent; there are also 84 miles of private railway lines, and 7 miles of private tramways; and on Dec. 31, 1896, there were 30,820 miles of telegraph-wire with 855 stations, in addition to 1,771 miles of telephone wire. The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,006, the number of letters conveyed was 63,895,315; of newspapers, 45,558,340; of packets and book parcels 15,603,639; and of parcels, 506,111. There are now 62½ miles of Government tramways open for traffic; capital expended, £1,452,670.

In 1896 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,432, with a total tonnage of 6,189,760. There were on March 31st, 1897, 13 banks of issue, with a paid-up capital of £19,755,780. The total average assets within New South Wales on the same date were £44,312,282, the total average liabilities within the colony being £31,975,486. The savings bank of New South Wales had deposits amounting to £4,149,658. There were also 502 Post Office savings banks having deposits amounting to £4,372,965. The Public Debt on 30 June, 1897, amounted to £61,074,498, mostly incurred for the construction of railways, waterworks and sewerage, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works.

While fully trusting to the ability and willingness of the mother country, the colony has not been unmindful of defence. In December, 1896, there were enrolled in the permanent and volunteer naval and military service of the colony 8,048 men; 1,046 artillerymen, 116 engineers, 101 submarine miners, 77 electricians, 3,017 infantry, 355 mounted rifles, 381 lancers, 64 army service corps, 110 medical staff corps, 2,021 members of attached rifle clubs, 180 others, staff, &c. The naval brigade and naval artillery volunteers comprise 580 officers and men. The officers and men who formed the well-known "Soudan contingent" were chiefly selected from these forces. The cost of defence for the year ended 30th June, 1897, was £224,116, and the expenditure up to end of June, 1897, from Consolidated Revenue, £4,576,647; from Loans, £1,242,006; volunteer land orders, £167,845; total, £5,986,498 (which is exclusive of the cost of the Soudan contingent, £121,630).

SYDNEY, the chief city and Capital, 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 115 miles of streets with 22,500 houses, and a population of about 96,330, or, including suburbs, 1,600 miles of streets, 89,500 houses, and a population of 410,000. About 3,100 acres have wisely been set apart for parks and open spaces: here are situated the Government buildings, Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, Free Public Library, Observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The other large towns outside the metropolitan area, with their populations, are Newcastle, 14,800; Broken Hill, 20,790; Bathurst, 9,300; Goulburn, 10,700; Parramatta, 13,500; Maitland, E. & W., 10,600; Wickham, 5,900; Grafton, and South Grafton, 6,300; Albury, 5,700; Hamilton, 5,350; and Tamworth, 5,500.

Total revenue 1896-7	£9,229,117
Total expenditure 1896-7	£9,150,162
From loans	1,548,103
Public debt (30 June), 1897	61,074,498
Value of total imports, 1896	20,561,510
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896:—	

Apparel (wearing) ..	£756,120	Hardware & Ironmy ..	£139,199
Arms, &c.	72,779	Hats & Caps ..	136,921
Beer and Ale	212,256	Iron & Steel ..	508,455
Bicycles	103,553	Jewellery, &c. ..	82,599
Books and	95,635	Machinery	250,597
Periodicals	95,635	Paper	435,995
Boots and	268,430	Stationery, &c. ..	94,218
Shoes	268,430	Spicis	437,577
Drapery	1,740,508	Woollen Mfs. inclgd. Blan-	
Drugs, &c.	104,722	kets	90,983

Value of total exports, 1896	7,190,115
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896:—	23,010,349

Butter	£70,612	Meat, Pres-	
Coin, Gold	1,493,339	erved	£151,672
Copper, Ingts.	174,750	Silver Ore	28,113
Gold	238,763	Skins & Hides ..	199,786
Leather	305,447	Tallow	450,387
Meat, Beef Ex-		Tin	121,119
tract	29,420	Wool	4,491,151
Frzn. Mutt'n.	264,948	Other	316,250

8,375,883

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Henry Robert Viscount Hampden (appointed 1895) .. £7,000
 Private Sec., Capt. A. F. H. Ferguson ...
 Clerk, H. H. Lewis

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. V. Sloane-
 Stanley, Capt. P. H. G. Feilden

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt. ...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Colonial Treas. Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid	£1,370
Chief Secretary, J. N. Brunker	1,820
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Want	1,820
Lands, Hon. J. H. Carruthers	1,370
Public Works, Hon. James Henry Young ..	1,370
Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Smith.	1,370
Justice, Hon. A. J. Gould	1,370
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, Hon. J. Garrard	1,370
Postmaster-General, Hon. Joseph Cook	1,370
Vice-Pres., Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C.	

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Principal, Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P.	£1,010
Treasury, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P.	920
Lands, W. Houston, J.P.	920

Public Works, R. B. P. Hickson	£1,100
Justice, G. Miller	920
Mines and Agriculture, D. C. McLachlan ...	920
Post Office (Deputy Postmaster-Gen.), S. H. Lambton, J.P.	920
Public Instruction, J. C. Maynard, J.P.	920
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir John Mackey, K.C.M.G.	1,100
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, J.P. Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Sir Jos. Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G.	740
Clerk of Assembly, F. W. Webb, C.M.G.	1,370
Defence (Military Secretary), Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G.	960
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Military Forces, G. A. French, C.M.G., B.A.	920
Public Service Board, J. Barling, J.P., (chairman), George A. Wilson, T. A. Coghlan, each	1,250
Min. Dep. Master, J. Macdonald Cameron	1,000
Railways, Deputy Chief Commisr., C. J. N. Oliver	1,100
Commissioners, W. M. Fehon ...	3,000
Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines, Thomas R. Firth	1,500
Eng.-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Henry Deane	1,060
for Public Works, C. W. Darley	1,100
Registrar-General, A. P. Long	1,100
Statistician, T. A. Coghlan	990
Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie	920
Collector of Customs and First Commissioner for Taxation, N. Lockyer	920
Taxation and Stamp Duties, E. N. Johnson.	800
Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G.	800
Government Architect, W. L. Vernon	1,064
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Edmund Fosbery.	920
of Inane, F. N. Manning, M.D.	974
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G.	3,300
1st Puisne Judge, Hon. M. H. Stephen	2,600
2nd Puisne Judge, Hon. William Owen	2,600
3rd do., Hon. C. J. Manning (Chief Judge in Equi)	2,600
4th do., Hon. G. B. Simpson (Divorce)	2,600
5th do., Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen	2,600
6th do. (in Bankruptcy), Hon. A. H. Simpson	2,600
Crown Solicitor, G. Colquhoun	1,640

Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 9, Victoria Street, S.W. 1,820
Secretary, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G. 830

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, and was given a constitution with a governor and elective council in 1895. Governor, Col. Spalding. Pop. about 750.]

Lord Howe Island (pop. 55) and Pitcairn Islands are also dependencies.

Sydney, *via* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit from 30 to 43 days. Telegrams, 4s. 11d. per 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 still almost the most populous and 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 2,864,342 were under cultivation in 1895. Its population on the 30th June, 1896, was 1,177,444, including about 8,500 Chinese and aborigines. At the census of 1891 the native Victorians numbered about 713,000; natives of other Australian colonies about 80,000; English, 163,000; Irish, 85,000; Scottish, 51,000; Chinese, 8,000; and natives of other countries about 40,000. Nearly four-fifths of the population are Protestants, while the Roman Catholics number about 250,000. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation 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 1891 showed them to be as few as 565 (325 males and 240 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1895 was 28·56 per 1,000; the death-rate, which is remarkably low, was 13·25 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 1895, the quantity raised—60,186,321 oz., estimated at £4 per oz.—amounted in value to £240,745,284. During the year 1895 the gold produced in the colony amounted to 740,086 ozs. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1895, consisting principally of tin, copper, and antimony, is estimated at about £1,459,929. From its geographical position it enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. There were 3,120 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1895, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £37,922,206, or an average of about £12,151 per mile. Of this amount £3,147,940 was paid from general revenue, the remainder being raised by loans. The net income, after paying all working expenses, was £1,038,198, equivalent to a return of nearly 2·75 per cent. on the mean debenture capital. There were 772 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 7,091 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £95,896 in 1895, the total mileage of wire being 14,409, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,036,449. There were also 10,822 miles of telephone wire in connection with exchanges, &c. 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, public works, land tax, income tax, and stamp duties, have since been added. Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit and butter are the staple productions of the colony. In 1895 the chief exports were of the following respective values:—Wool, £5,151,153; gold (including specie), £3,759,737; butter, £978,687; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £629,960; and live stock, £1,040,873. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of preserved meat exported in 1895 being £47,737, and of frozen meat £209,179. The principal imports of the colony in 1895 were wool (from across the border), £2,367,915; live stock, £361,569; sugar and molasses, £647,982; gold (including specie), £1,421,553; cottons, £927,269; woollens, £496,920; and timber, £174,146. The estimated number of sheep in 1894-95 was 13,180,943.

Agriculture, although formerly neglected, has of late years much improved, wheat and oats being the two cereals chiefly cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 2,864,342 acres under cultivation in 1895-96, 1,412,736 were wheat crops and 255,503 oats. In 1894-95, 1,909,972 gallons of wine were produced, being more than the production of the previous year by 419,788 gallons. Manufacturing industry has made much progress in Victoria. The shipping statistics of the colony furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1895, 3,837 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,348,686, with 164,411 men, entered and cleared at Victorian ports.

Public revenue, 1895-96	£6,458,682
Public expenditure, 1895-96	6,785,954
Public debt, 30th June, 1896	47,636,211
Total imports, 1895	12,472,344
Total exports, 1895	14,547,732

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.

Apparel, &c. £322,203	Linen	£118,346
Books	Metals	69,015
Carriages and	Paper	211,831
Cycles	Spirits	165,508
Cottons	Woolens	550,559

4,833,265

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.

Butter	£769,695	Skins & Furs	505,595
Corn	2,540	Tallow and	
Leather	328,189	Stearine	208,600
Mutton, Fresh	153,874	Wool	3,277,464

5,429,189

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 on 31 December, 1895, an estimated population of 452,258 inhabitants, being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere. The other important towns are Ballarat, pop. 45,326; Bendigo (Sandhurst), pop. 42,381; Geelong, pop. 24,575; Castlemaine, pop. 7,021; Warrnambool, pop. 6,600; and Stawell, pop. 5,250.

The Government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 10 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 48 members elected for 14 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 95 members for 84 districts.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (1895)</i>	£7,000
<i>Private Secretary, Lord R. Nevill</i>	
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. the Earl of Shaftesbury; Capt. F. Thomas; Hon. R. Capel</i>	
<i>Premier & Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G.</i>	1,400
<i>Attorney-Gen., Hon. I. A. Isaacs</i>	1,000
<i>Min. of Defence, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.</i>	1,000
<i>Chief Sec. & Min. of Educ., Hon. A. J. Peacock</i>	1,000
<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. J. G. Duffy</i>	1,000
<i>Min. of Customs & Lands, Hon. E. W. Best</i>	
<i>Solicitor-General, Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G.</i>	1,000
<i>Railways & Health, Hon. H. B. Williams</i>	1,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Water Supply, Hon. Henry Foster</i>	1,000
<i>Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. J. W. Taverner</i>	1,000
<i>Without Portfolio, Hons. D. Coutts, S. Williamson, M.S.L.C., Allan McLean.</i>	

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, LL.D. £3,500</i>	
<i>Judges, Their Honours Sir Hartley Williams, Knt., E. D. Holroyd, T. A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood</i>	3,000
<i>County Court Judges, Hons. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, W. H. Gaunt, H. Molesworth</i>	1,500
<i>Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb</i>	1,500
<i>Queen's Prosecutors, R. Walsh, £1,260; J. T. T. Smith, £860; W. S. Garnett, J. A. Gurner, and C. B. Finlayson</i>	660
<i>Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness</i>	975
<i>President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. C. Mason</i>	
<i>Commissioners of Audit & Public Service Bd., J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W. Hewitt</i>	1,000
<i>Clerk Executive Council, Thomas Brisbane</i>	450
<i>Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, C. A. Topp</i>	1,000
<i>Under-Treasurer, H. W. Meakin</i>	852
<i>Public Instruction, J. Bagge (acting)</i>	750
<i>Law Department, M. Byrne</i>	750
<i>Commissioner of Titles, E. T. de Verdon</i>	1,250
<i>Defence, Commander R. M. Collins, R.N.</i>	900
<i>Lands and Land Tax, T. F. Morkham</i>	800
<i>Trade and Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Deputy P.-M.-Gen., James Smbert</i>	1,000
<i>Mines, J. Travis, F.G.S. (acting secretary)</i>	450
<i>Engineer Water Supply, Stuart Murray</i>	1,200
<i>Public Works and Agriculture, D. Martin</i>	800
<i>Pub. Health, Chairman, D. A. Gresswell, M.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Victorian Rails. Commissioner, J. Mathieson</i>	
<i>Engineer-in-Chief, F. Rennick</i>	3,500
<i>Secretary, R. G. Kent</i>	1,550
<i>Statist, H. J. Fenton, £467; R. N. D. Treacey</i>	200
<i>Penal and Gaols, Comm. J. Evans, R.N.</i>	350
<i>Industrial Schools, T. M. Millar</i>	750
<i>Chief Commissioner of Police, H. M. Chomley</i>	
<i>Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong</i>	
<i>Astronomer, P. Baracchi</i>	455
<i>Botanist,</i>	400
<i>Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D.</i>	850
<i>Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlile</i>	1,300

<i>Agent-Gen. in London, Lt.-Gen. Hn. Sir Andr. Clarke, C.M.C.M.G., C.B., 15 Victoria St., S.W.</i>	1,500
<i>Acting Secretary, S. B. H. Hodgson</i>	450
<i>Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days. Telegrams, 4s. 10d. a word; press, per word, 1s. 10d.</i>	

Note.—The salaries of public officers were, with a few exceptions, reduced during the years ended 30th June, 1894, 1895, and 1896, by various percentages varying from 5 per cent. for salaries from £100 to £150, to 15 per cent. for salaries over £100.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28th Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. Originally it comprised 300,000 square miles, but the addition of the Northern Territory in 1873, and by other extensions, the area is now 903,650 square miles, or twice that of Germany and France combined, and fifteen times greater than England and

Wales. The Province is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude; on the east are the colonies of Victoria, N.S.W., and Queensland, with Western Australia on the west. The total length is 1,850 miles with an extreme breadth of 650 miles, and the seaboard extends over about 2,000 miles.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 60 years' average at Adelaide being 21 inches. The winter temperature averages 53° with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The settled portions may not unfairly be compared to Southern France and Italy in respect of climatic conditions.

Water Supply.—The source of the Torrens river provides the capital with an abundant water supply; the reservoirs have a total capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, and it is claimed that Adelaide is the best drained city in Australia.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor and two Houses of Parliament; the Legislative Council with 24 members, and the House of Assembly with 54 members. There are 6 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislative and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. For both Houses the members are elected by ballot, and there is universal adult suffrage for all natural born or naturalized British subjects male and female, with a small property qualification in addition for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 45,843 (8,223 women) in 1895, those for the Assembly numbering 138,344 (59,935 women).

Local Government.—Local Government is administered by 33 Municipalities and 141 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £2,463,563 and the revenue amounting in 1895 to £249,807, the expenditure, chiefly on roads, being £246,775.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 130 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 2,733 of the population. The Real Property Act makes the transfer of land as easy and cheap as any commercial transaction, and since the passing of the Act (1853) land to the value of £14,859,856 has been brought under the statute.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the 1891 census was 320,431, and on 30th June, 1897, 356,835 (184,241 males and 172,594 females), the capital containing 40,984, or, including suburbs, 145,212 inhabitants. The birth rate is 28·46, death rate 11·48, and marriage rate 6·20 per 1,000.

Religion.—About 85 per cent. of the whole population are Protestants, the remaining 15 per cent. being Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is a university at Adelaide, founded in 1831, and endowed by private munificence and Government grants, the total income being about £12,000. Degrees are granted in the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, and Music. There are 8 professors and 13 lecturers, with 320 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established, and there are about 1,000 students. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible

minister: it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 640 State schools with 60,000 scholars, and the expenditure in 1896 was £124,110, the total outlay on school buildings amounting to £442,833. The Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery are supported by the State at an annual cost of £8,777.

Finance and Currency.—The currency is in British sterling. There are 8 Banking Institutions in Adelaide with 133 branches, having a total liability of £7,797,520 and assets £7,754,673 in 1896; their note issue amounted to £399,787. The Government Savings Bank in Adelaide has 131 agencies with 102,981 depositors (£3,128,666 bearing interest at 3 per cent.).

The Public Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1897, amounted to £2,628,049, of which sum £924,644 was raised by taxation (customs, and land and income tax), £1,020,925 accruing from railways; £259,755 from posts and telegraphs; £120,410 from crown lands; £98,648 from waterworks, and £224,036 from miscellaneous sources. The Expenditure was £2,615,850, including £947,824 for interest and redemption of debt; £622,271 for railways; £199,922 for posts and telegraphs; £141,836 for crown lands; £140,000 for education, and £705,834 for ordinary Government services.

Debt.—The Public Debt amounted (30th June, 1897) to £24,414,000, having been raised for railways (£12,330,963); waterworks, &c. (£4,500,220); telegraphs (£879,118); roads (£1,580,784); harbour improvements (£1,460,378); school buildings (£191,400); defences (£373,162); and other public purposes. It is at the rate of £64 11s. 9d. per head of the population, and bears an average interest of 4 per cent.

Commerce in 1896.—Total value £14,754,824, or £42 per head of the population, an increase of 50 per cent. since 1887:—

	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£2,220,611	£2,286,740
British Colonies	4,193,314	4,481,444
Foreign Countries	746,845	825,870

Shipping.—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1896 was 3,317,887 tons, or double that of 1887; 2,744,085 tons were British, and 573,804 tons were Foreign.

Railways.—The total length of Government lines open in 1896 was 1,724 miles, and Adelaide is in direct communication with her ports and with the capitals of the other colonies. Melbourne is distant 483 miles, Sydney 1,059 miles, and Brisbane 1,780 miles, two trains daily running each way. The total cost to 30th June, 1897, was £12,573,393 or £7,305 per mile; the working expenses in 1895 were £604,189 and the net receipts £438,269, or 3½ per cent. on the cost. The whole system is controlled by a Railway Commissioner.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Adelaide and Port Darwin line of cable was laid in 1872, the whole cost (£515,000) being borne by the colony; the total length of the cable is 1,975 miles; this completed intercommunication with the other capitals and the outside world. There are in addition 5,865 miles of local lines and 254 stations, the number of messages being 19,530 in 1896. The combined receipts of the Post and Telegraph Services was £259,895 in 1896-97, with a net profit of £59,973.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 2,584,395 acres cultivated. The colony produces wheat of the finest

quality, there being 1,693,045 acres in 1896-97; other crops are hay, 339,257; oats, 40,215; barley, 14,484; and potatoes, 6,417 acres, with 512,561 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1896-97 was only 2,804,493 bushels, as against 9,240,108 bushels in 1892-93, and other crops have diminished in like manner, owing to the unprecedented drought of 1896. English fruit, as well as oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives, is being successfully grown, and fruit drying is becoming a profitable industry.

In 1887 there were 4,590 acres of vines, and in 1896, 18,333 acres, the export of wine being 23,787 gallons in 1887 and 391,233 gallons in 1896. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The export of South Australian wines to the United Kingdom is handicapped by the imposition of a duty higher than that on ordinary French wines.

Sheep and Cattle.—There were 6,323,993 sheep in 1896, and 47,042,861 lbs. of wool (valued at £1,228,991) were exported in that year, cattle numbering 337,225 and horses 177,078; 4,616,675 lbs. of butter were made, and 1,733,420 lbs. (value £70,459) exported in 1895.

Mines and Mining.—Copper is widely distributed in lodes throughout the colony, in addition to gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, and iron-coal; about £2,000,000 worth of gold has been produced since 1852, and £20,000,000 of copper since 1844, while the silver mines at Broken Hill have produced over £19,000,000 since 1883.

Defences.—The military defence of the colony is entrusted to a volunteer force and militia, the latter, which embraces cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being 1,736 all told. Two land batteries, one at Glanville and the other (having some heavy armaments) at Large Bay, have been constructed to resist attacks by sea; and there is one gun-boat—the *Protector*—belonging to the colony to aid the land defences.

Revenue (1895, £2,553,510), 1896 £2,628,049
Expenditure (1895, £2,487,008), 1896 ... 2,615,860
Public Debt, 30 June, 1897 24,414,000
Total imports, 1896 7,160,770
Total exports, 1896 7,594,054
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c. £225,395	Metals £307,432
Cottons 294,780	Paper 75,995
Cycles 33,584	Woolens 163,550

1,962,534

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.

Lead Ore £159,232	Skins, &c. ... £136,800
Sheet 121,930	Wine 52,500
Liver Ore .. 108,173	Wool 1,454,188

2,293,303

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec. 1896, inclusive of suburbs, 145,212.

Governor, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. (appointed 1895) £4,000

Aide-de-Camp, Major H. J. W. Guise.

Premier and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, F.C., Q.C., M.P. 1,000

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. V. O. Loughlin, M.L.C. 1,000

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. 1,000

Commr. of Crown Lands, Hon. L. O'Loghlin, M.P. 1,000

Com. Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P. 1,000

Agriculture & Education, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P. 1,000

Lieut.-Governor, Chief Justice & Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sam. James Way, F.C., D.C.L. 2,000

Second Judge, Hon. James Penn Boucaut . 1,700

Third Judge, Hon. William Henry Bunday £1,700

Pres. Legislative Council, Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G. 600

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. 600

Under Secretary, L. H. Sholl 600

Secretary, Attorney-General, C. C. Cornish.. 600

Under Treasurer, T. Gill 500

Secy. Commr. of Crown Lands, T. Duffield 500

Secy. Commr. of Public Works, John Mann 600

Secy. Minister of Education and Agriculture, James Bath 600

Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge 900

Engineer in Chief, A. B. Moncrieff 1,100

Postmaster General & Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sir Chas. Todd, K.C.M.G.

Collector of Customs, T. N. Stephens 600

Agent-General in London, Hon. Thomas Playford, 1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. £1,500

Secretary, T. Fred.-Wicksteed.....

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days. Tele-

grams, 4s. 9d. a word.

QUEENSLAND.

This colony, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern 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 possesses an area of 668,497 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 12,850,842 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 1,776,034 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 427,838,080 acres, but an additional area of 254,787,200 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 as 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 1896, 100,774 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export, the produce of the Colony, in 1896, were:—Wool, £2,976,984; gold, £2,090,224; silver, lead, £59,188; tin, £46,779; pearl and tortoise-shell, £98,893; meat, £845,779; extract of meat, £52,758; green fruit, £87,013; oysters, £17,144; béche-de-mer, £4,334; sugar, £863,080; timber, £5,427; hides and skins, £449,265; coal, £10,353; tallow, £337,967; live stock, £1,151,306. 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 for 1895 was 68°6'; the maximum reading for 1895 in shade was 93°0' and the minimum 36°4'. Wool is at present the staple production; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal deposits 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 broad plains afford the richest pasturage. At the end of 1896, the horses numbered 452,207, and the cattle, 6,507,377. The official returns give 19,593,696 sheep, and 97,434 pigs. The population of this vast territory at the end of 1896 was estimated to be 472,179, consisting of 264,613 males, and 207,566 females.

At the end of 1896 there were 2,430 miles of railway open; the length of telegraph wires being 18,035 miles, and the number of post-offices 1,092. In 1896 there were 772 State schools in operation, with 1,717 teachers and an average daily attendance of 54,316 children; and 175 private schools, with an average attendance of 10,510.

Among statistics of a miscellaneous character that testify to the vigour and prosperity of Queensland are the returns of banking deposits, which on the 31st Dec., 1896, were £10,879,640, apart from the £3,329,380 in the hands of the Government savings bank at the end of the year. In recent years Deposit and Savings Banks have been carrying on business in Brisbane, and are now holders of considerable sums of money.

The shipping trade of Queensland is considerable, the number of vessels entered inwards during 1896 being 649 (tonnage, 562,759), and the number outwards 645 (tonnage, 531,289). The defence of Queensland was provided for by an Act of Parliament passed in 1884, under which a force of about 3,000 men are at present enrolled. These comprise 3 classes, "Permanent Defence," numbering about 150; "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 conjugal 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 at Thursday Island commanding the Torres Straits, and some torpedo works carried out under the advice of Sir W. Jervoise. The colony possesses, in addition, a torpedo boat, two gun-boats, and a picket-boat; also five Naval Reserve corps.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£3,613,150
Amount of public expenditure, 1896 ..	3,604,263
Public Debt, 31st December, 1895	31,873,934
Total imports, 1896	5,433,271
Total exports, 1896	9,163,726
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.	
Apparel, &c. £187,806	Machinery £112,342
Cottons	303,517
Cycles	30,277
	Metals..... 228,712
	Woolliens .. 141,538
	2,002,027

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896.	
Beef, Fresh..... £619,820	Tallow and
Meat, Preserved 236,419	Stearine. £245,016
Shells..... 95,852	Wool
	1,708,395
	3,158,173

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and

the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation 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. 100,913), Rockhampton (14,392), Maryborough (11,724), Townsville (10,356), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Among other places of importance are Ipswich (13,059), Toowoomba (10,936), Charters Towers (13,320) and Gympie (10,972).

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 39 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and the latter of 72 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 four puisne judges, and in those of the inferior courts, which are constituted as in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Pop. (1891) (5-mile radius) 100,913.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, k.c.m.g. (appointed 1895)	£5,000
Private Sec., P. W. T. Stuart	400
A.-de-C., Capt. C. E. M. Pyne	300
Pres. of Legis. Council, Sir A. Hunter Palmer, k.c.m.g.	
Premier, Chief Sec. & Treas., Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, k.c.m.g.	1,300
Post Master General & Railways, Hon. J. R. Dickson, c.m.g.	1,000
Public Instruction and Public Works, Hon. H. Dalrymple	1,000
Sec. for Mines, Hon. Robt. Philp	1,000
Sec. for Agriculture, Hon. A. J. Thynne ...	1,000
Zeb. Lands, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, k.c.m.g.	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Thos. Joseph Byrnes ...	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. W. H. Wilson, Sir Thos. McLwraith, k.c.m.g., and Hon. A. H. Barlow	
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, g.c.m.g.	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Patrick Real, Hon. Pope A. Cooper, (Northern) Hon. C. E. Chubb, (Centre) V. Power	each 2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, each	1,000
Sheriff, William Townley	600
Registrar, Supreme Court, W. Bell	700
Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill	600
Curator in Intestacy and Insanity, and Official Trustee in Insolvency, J. B. Hall	600
UNDER SECRETARIES.	
Under Sec., Home Sec.'s Dep., W. H. Ryder	600
Secretary to Prime Minister, H. S. Dutton ..	500
Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson	700
Treasury, T. M. King	800
Public Lands, W. C. Hume	800
Mines, P. F. Sellheim	750
Works, R. Robertson	550
Agriculture, P. McLean	500
Postal & Tel. Dept., John McDonnell	800
Dept. of Justice, W. Cahill	500
Registrar-General, Registrar of Patents, &c. W. T. Blakeney	800
Commis. for Railways, Robt. John Gray ...	1,500

Agent-Gen. in London, General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B. (1896), Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.A.G. ... £700
Transit from London, 44 days. Telegrams, s. 1d. a word.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being N 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length therefore is, from north to south, 1,450 miles, and 850 from east to west. It embraces an area of 975,920 square miles. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, 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 sandal-wood (*Santalum ygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the eucalypt (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypt of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The "karri," which sometimes attains the height of 300 feet, is considered to be equal to the "jarrah" for many purposes. The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated about 350 miles into the interior, and the population, June 30th, 1897, was 157,819. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.), for the past nineteen years, was 64.5°, while the mean for the barometer was 30.047 inches. The climate is, undoubtedly, 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 France, but of a higher temperature; while in the north it is hot, but tempered by cool sea-breezes, and the atmosphere, as a rule, 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 1895 was 33.01, the average for the past 19 years being 33.367. The colony was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress. It is, however, at the present time giving every indication of very rapid development. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, tin, horses, and cattle. Cultivation has in the past been retarded by want of sufficient labour and means of transport; large tracts of fertile soil, in the south-western districts, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk-growing and for vintage purposes, the latter of which will, in all probability, prove in the future one of the most important industries of the colony, and there are at present 2,294 acres of vineyards in the colony. Good wheat-growing soils also exist in large areas in the southern division, and the produce is of excellent quality and abundant yield. At present there are, however, only 163,288 acres under cultivation. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities. The Yilgarn and Coolgardie goldfields (situated about 350 miles to the eastward of Perth), as well as other fields, are being rapidly developed.

the export of gold being 231,512 ozs. in 1895 281,265 ozs. in 1896, and 265,230 ozs. in the first six months of 1897; about 191,832 ozs. of gold having been already obtained from the former, and 339,673 ozs. from the latter, and there seems to be every prospect of the fields proving the richest in Australia. Gold is also being found in the Kimberley, Pilbarra, Ashburton, and Murchison districts. The total amount of gold exported from the colony from 1886 to 31 October, 1897, is about 1,494,363 ozs. There are 1,490 miles of railway open (30 June, 1897); the Eastern and Great Southern Railways connect Perth, the capital of the colony, with Fremantle and Albany (King George's Sound), the two principal ports. Railway communication has also been established between Perth and Kalgoorlie, and between Perth and Coo. There is direct telegraphic communication with England by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s cable from Roebuck Bay on the N.-W. coast, in addition to the line through Eucla to Adelaide. The imports chiefly consist of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, lead, tin, copper ore, whale oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1896 was:—Wool, £257,506; timber, £116,420; sandal-wood £65,800; pearls, £20,000; pearl-shells, £30,213; gold, £1,068,808; guano, £4,506; tin ore, £4,338; skins, £18,111. The stock returns of the colony are as follows:—Horses, 57,527; cattle, 199,793; sheep, 2,243,976; and pigs, 31,154. In 1896 the vessels entered inwards numbered 731 (tonnage, 1,079,329); and those outwards 479 (tonnage, 859,621).

Revenue (1886, £388,564) 1896	£2,440,390
Expenditure (1886, £394,675) 1896	2,352,003
Public Debt, Sept. 1897	6,836,572
Imports (1886, £758,011) 1896	6,493,557
Exports (1886, £630,393) 1896	1,650,226

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.

Apparel	£177,319	Machinery ..	£385,995
Carriages	253,048	Metals	498,105
Cottons	79,031	Spirits	74,456
Cycles	46,377	Woolens	70,800
			2,307,614

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.

Wood	£48,431	Wool	£339,705
			466,895

Under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 26, the colony is ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. This Act was proclaimed and came into operation 21st Oct. 1890. Of the population one-half belong to the Church of England, one-fourth are Roman Catholics, and the remaining fourth belong to various other denominations. The Bishop of Perth is assisted by a Synod in which the lay element forms a prominent feature. The Synod was established in 1872, and so far appears to work well. The educational system is compulsory; and the numerous elementary schools, which exist all over the colony, are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 31st December, 1896, was £32,750.

The principal towns in the colony are:—Perth (pop. about 25,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. from Fremantle; Fremantle

(15,500); Albany (3,500), and Geraldton (3,000); Coolgardie (15,000), Kalgoorlie (7,000), Southern Cross (15,000), Cue, Esperance, York, and Guildford (from 1,000 to 3,000 each). There are, also, numerous smaller townships scattered throughout the colony, e.g., Bunbury, Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, Newcastle, Northam, Marble Bar, Cossack, Roebourne, &c.

Governor, Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
A.-de-C. & Private Sec., D. B. Ord (act'g.)	350
Premier, Colonial Treasurer, & Colonial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.	1,200
Commr. of Railways and Director of Public Works, Hon. F. H. Piessie	1,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. E. H. Wittenoom	1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. H. B. Lefroy	1,000
Comm. of Cr. Lands, Hon. G. Throssell	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. R. W. Pennefather	1,000
Under Sec., Col. Secty. Dept., Octavius Burt	650
Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot	650
Und. Sec. Works, A. F. Thomson	550
" " Railways, M. E. Jull	550
" " for Lands, R. C. Clifton	600
" " Education, O. P. Stables	500
Secretary for Mines, H. C. Prinsep	550
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside	750
Comm. of Titles, J. C. H. James	700
Auditor-General, Frederick Spencer	650
Postmaster-General, R. A. Sholl	600
Chief Justice, Sir Alexander C. Henslaw, Kt.	1,700
Puisne Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, ea.	1,400
Wardens of the Gold Fields, F. A. Hare, J. M. Finnerty, A. Ostlund, E. P. Dowley, V. Black, A. Hicks, W. D. Cummins, L. R. Davis, W. L. Owen, J. Brockman, W. G. Wright, A. G. Clifton, P. L. Gibbons, A. E. Burt, C. W. Bagot, P. Troy	each £200 to 700
Engineer in Chief Government Railways, Charles Yelverton O'Connor, C.M.G.	700
Commis. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. B. Phillips	700
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, James B. Roe	700
Colonial Surgeon, T. H. Lovegrove	550
Harbour-Master, Capt. C. R. T. Russell, R.N.	550
Registrar-General, M. A. C. Fraser	500

Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.O.M.G., 15, Victoria Street, S.W. 1,500
 Secretary, Reginald C. Hare.
 Transit from London to Perth, 28 days. Telegrams, 3s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. a word.

• And Allowances.

NEW ZEALAND,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three islands, known as the North, Middle (or South), and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°—50° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. 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 1814, but no colonisation 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 (inclusive of the Auckland and Kermadec Islands), is stated at 104,471 square miles, or 66,710,320 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 44,468 sq. miles; Middle Island, 58,525; Stewart Island, 665, with

only 252 inhabitants; and an adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles.

The European population of New Zealand was ascertained by the Census taken on 12th April, 1896, to be 703,360 (371,415 males and 331,945 females). The native population (Maoris) was found by a Census taken in February, 1896, to be 39,854 (21,673 males and 18,181 females), chiefly in the North Island, making the total population of the colony, including Maoris, 743,214 persons. 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 was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The seat of government was at first 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 and the United States of America for the manufacture of ropes and twine. Wool is largely produced, tallow and timber are also among the principal exports of the colony, and a large and increasing trade in frozen meat has been developed. Gold mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry 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 (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1897) 1,451,073 acres, while there are 10,045,273 acres of land in sown grass of which 5,736,558 acres had not been previously ploughed. The value of the principal articles of export for the year 1896 is as follows:—Wool, £4,391,848; frozen meat, £1,251,993; agricultural products, £572,355; gold, £1,041,428; Kauri gum, £431,233; tallow, £208,881; and timber, £133,511. In April, 1896, the number of sheep was 19,138,493; horned cattle, in November, 1896, 1,138,572; and horses, in November, 1896,

249,732. In March, 1897, there were 2,018 miles of government railway lines in working order, and 124 miles more under construction; and the colony possesses in addition 167 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, besides direct steam communication with England. During 1896 the vessels entered inwards numbered 393 (tonnage, 614,097); and those entered outwards 592 (tonnage, 627,659).

Public Revenue, 1896-7.....	£4,798,708
Public Expenditure.....	4,599,981
(and from loans, £1,089,590)	
Public debt (gross), 31 March, 1897 ...	44,366,618
Accrued sinking fund, 31st Mar., 1897	814,294
Total imports, 1896.....	7,137,320
Total exports, 1896.....	9,321,105
Gold Export 1896, ozs 253,722.	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.	
Apparel and	Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &
Shops £348,432	Hats & Caps £224,735
Cotton Piece	Iron & Steel.. 517,888
Goods 421,678	Machinery .. 180,091
Drapery 328,536	Woolens 242,086
Boots & Shoes.....	Miscellaneous, 272,815
Leather, &c. 178,215	
	4714,476

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.	
Butter £235,675	Skins & Hides 223,759
Cheese 103,853	Tallow 204,475
Gold 553,544	Wool 4,366,735
Kauri Gum .. 176,622	Miscellaneous .. 425,490
Frozen Meat 1,251,848	
	7,541,981

The General Government consists of a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 46 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 74 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election, nor may they be appointed to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There are (December, 1896) 1,533 public primary schools, with 3,515 teachers and 131,037 scholars; there are also 283 private schools, with 13,547 scholars, and, in addition, 74 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 24 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony amounts to 32,000,000 letters and post-cards, 13,000,000 newspapers, and above 13,000,000 books and packets, and the work is effected by 1,464 post-offices. There are 6,283 miles of telegraph line carrying 16,470 miles of wire. The administration of the law is carried out by a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and by district judges, stipendiary magistrates, and justices of the peace.

New Zealand has 4 torpedo-boats.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns on 12th April, 1896, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 41,758; Auckland (and suburbs), 57,616; Dunedin (and suburbs), 47,280; Christchurch (and suburbs), 51,330; Invercargill (and suburbs), 9,996; Napier, 9,231; Nelson, 6,659; and Oamaru, 5,225. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. £5,000

Private Sec. and A.-de-C., Capt. Dudley Alexander, W. Yorks. Regt.; Lieut. Harry D. O. Ward, R.H.A.

Assist. Sec., Hon. C. E. Hill-Trevor

Aide-de-C.,

Executive Council, September, 1897. His

Excellency the Governor presides.

Premier, Col. Treas., Postmaster-Gen., Electric

Telegr., Trade & Customs, Labour and

Native Affairs, Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon £1,000

Min. of Lands, Agricult., Forests, and Min.

in Charge of Advances to Settlers, Hon. J.

McKenzie..... 800

Min. of Rail. & Mines, Hon. A. J. Cadman

Comm. of Stamp Duties, Col. Sec. (actg), repre-

senting Native Race, Hon. J. Carroll

Min. of Immigration, Education, Hosps., and

Charitable Aid, Hon. W. C. Walker

Min. of Pub. Works, Marine, and in Charge

of Printing-office, Hon. W. Hall-Jones ...

Min. of Just., Defence, & Industries & Com-

merce, Hon. T. Thompson

Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast, Knt.

Puisne Judge, Canterbury, J. E. Denniston

Do., Auckland, E. T. Conolly

Do., Wellington, W. B. Edwards

Do., Dunedin, J. S. Williams

Controller & Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warburton

Commissioner G. vt. Life Insurance Dept.,

J. H. Richardson

Public Trustee, J. C. Martin

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Colonial Secretary, Hugh Pollen

Treasury, J. B. Heywood

Customs and Marine, W. T. Glasgow

Education, Rev. W. J. Habens, B.A.

Justice, F. Waldegrave

Public Works and Railways, H. J. H. Blow

Crown Lands and Surv.-Gen., S. P. Smith

Registrar General, E. J. von Dadelzen.....

Govt. Printer, John Mackay

Commissioner of Taxes and Supt. Advances

to Settlers Office, John McGowan

General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne ...

Secretary Gen. Post Office, W. Gray.....

Stamps, C. A. St. G. Hickson

Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, G. B. Davy.

Under Secretary Mines, H. J. H. Elliott.....

Secretary for Agriculture, J. D. Ritchie.....

Secretary for Labour, Edward Tregear.

Agent-General in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves,

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street,

S. W.

Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.

Parcels, 1 lb. 1s. then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.

Telegrams, 5s. 2d. a word.

COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION.

A group of 6 islands, with a few islets, situate in the Eastern Pacific between 18° 15' to 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° to 160° W. long. The population numbers about 8,000 Maoris, and 150 to 200 of European and other nationalities. The chief island is Rarotonga, about 23 miles in circumference, with a population of 2,500. The chief products are coffee, copra, and lime-juice, oranges and other tropical fruits. The Exports in 1896 were £2,709—the Imports £23,068. The Chief of the Federal Government is Makea Takau-Ariki Vaine (Queen) of Avarua in Rarotonga. Parcels 1 lb. 1s. 2d., then 10d. per lb. to 11 lbs.

TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between $40^{\circ} 33' - 43^{\circ} 39'$ S. lat. and $144^{\circ} 45' - 148^{\circ} 30'$ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 31st December, 1896, 229,529 acres were under crop, and 203,306 under artificially-sown grass; wheat 74,516, barley 3,988, oats 44,768, potatoes 21,651, hay 47,798. The statistics for 1896 show that 723,838 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 for cash, or at £1 6s. 8d. to be paid off in yearly instalments extending over fourteen years. The estimated population, 31st December, 1896, was 166,113, and contains representatives of all the principal religious bodies; half of them are stated to belong to the Church of England, and are under a bishop and 58 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church, to which about 20 per cent. of the population belong, has also an archbishop and coadjutor 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 do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1894 the mean annual temperature being $55^{\circ} 00'$, the mean summer temperature being $62^{\circ} 7'$, and that of winter $47^{\circ} 9'$. The thermometer rarely rises as high as 100° or falls below 29° . The average rainfall for 1894 was 27.39 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating and covered with forests. There are many mountains of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height. There are also several wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the colony are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, 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 excellence, and great attention is paid to its improvement; the estimated totals on Dec. 31, 1896, were as follows:—Sheep (and lambs), 1,650,567; cattle, 157,730; horses, 29,547; and pigs, 70,142. 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. (A small consignment of wood blocks consisting of blue gum and stringy bark was sent to London for paving purposes in 1894.) 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. The silver fields on the west coast have become the leading mineral feature of the colony; over 49,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and a large population with considerable capital has been attracted. 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 1896 was £159,038, of silver £222,948, and of copper £1,659. Iron-ore exists in nearly every district. Gold has been found in many places; the amount exported in 1896 was £232,180. 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 £169,705 were exported in 1896. There are in all 475 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island. There are 216 telegraph stations, with 3,028 miles of wire; a submarine cable (427 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 544 miles of telephone; 328 post-stations, and 2,495 miles of post roads. The shipping of Tasmania is considerable. On Dec. 31, 1896, the total registered shipping for the year was 44 steamers and 159 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 16,535. The inward entries during 1896 were 661 (tonnage, 449,323); and the outward entries 678 (tonnage, 441,538). The present military defence is mainly composed of volunteers, who number 499, and 966 of all ranks in the Country Rifle Clubs. On the Derwent and the Tamar, batteries have been constructed, and the colony possesses a torpedo-boat.

With the object of stimulating production direct from the soil, a Department of Agriculture was formed in 1892. There is a central Council, and branches in the various agricultural districts. Through these Boards the cream of the experience of farmers is collected and disseminated, and the Council provides expert and scientific assistance.

Primary education is administered by a Department, under which are 270 State schools.

Amount of public revenue, 1896	£797,976
Amount of public expenditure, 1896	750,241
Public debt, 31 December, 1896	8,251,778
Total imports, 1896	1,192,410
Total exports, 1896	1,496,576
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	423,784
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	315,978

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 37 members, elected for 3 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, with suburbs, 36,300. Other towns are Launceston, pop. 23,122, Zeehan, Ulverstone, E.

Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, and Queenstown.

Gov., Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, G.C.M.G.	£3,500
Private Secretary, J. F. A. Rawlinson	250
Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. Coventry	
Braddon, K.C.M.G.	
Chief Secretary, Hon. William Moore	600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. D. C. Urquhart	600
Treas., Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G.	600
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid	430
Minister of Lands, Works, and Mines, Hon. A. Pillinger	600
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. T. Reibey	
Under-Secretary, F. Lovett (acting)	200
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel	404
Clerk of Legislative Council, E. C. Nowell	400
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. A. Douglas	300
Speaker of H. of Assem., Hon. N. J. Brown	300
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	210
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston	500
Collector of Customs, J. Barnard	385
Secretary to Law Dept., E. D. Dobbie	475
Chief Justice, Sir Wm. L. Dobson, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Puisne Judge, Robert Patten Adams	1,200
John Stokell Dodds, C.M.G.	1,200
Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor, Hon. Alfred Dobson	428
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	475
Judges Associate, G. Browne	425
Post Office & Telegraphs, H. V. Bayly	380
Collector of Taxes, C. Mitchell	300
Secretary of Mines, F. Belstead	500
Commissioner of Police,	475
General Manager of Railways, F. Back	880
Director of Education, J. Rule	400
Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel	428
Dep. Sheriff and Reg. of Deeds, H. Ross	200
Commandant Defence Force, Col. H. S. Cox	
Commander of Batteries, Capt. P. H. Parker	
Inspector of Store, H. Hull	283
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	510

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir W. B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., 5 Victoria St., S.W.
 Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.
 Parcels, not exceeding 1 lb. 1s., then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. 5d. a word.

FIJI

is a group of 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,451 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The area of Viti Levu is 4,112 square miles, and that of Vanua Levu 2,432 square miles. The island of Rotumah (pop. 2,156) was annexed in 1881. The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the breadfruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocconut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, béche-de-mer, and copra and cocconut oil, were for some time the chief exports, but the cultivation of fruit, especially bananas and pine-apples, for export to Australia and New Zealand, has extended rapidly of late years, and the value of

this export has of late been second only to that of sugar. 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 (now Lord Stanmore), 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 three official members. 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 population (31 Dec., 1896) was 120,500; comprising 100,321 native Fijians, 10,433 Indian immigrants, 3,292 Europeans, and some Polynesians, half-castes, and Chinese.

Public income, 1896	£73,869
Public expenditure, 1896	73,099
Public debt, 1896	218,897
(of which £98,595 is to the Imperial Government, bearing no interest)	
Imports from British colonies, 1896	230,805
Exports to British colonies, 1896	401,506
Total imports, 1896	242,492
Total exports, 1896	435,342

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific)	£2,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley (and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr., Western Pacific)	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Symonds Udal	500
Receiver-General and Agent-General for Immigration, Hon. H. G. C. Emberson	500
Chief Med. Officer, Hon. Bolton G. Corney	600
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. John Berry	450
Assist. Col. Sec., Hon. James Stewart, C.M.G.	500
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. L. Allardyce	400
Chief Police Magistrate, H. Hunter	400
Registrar of Supreme Court, John Langford	400
Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross	400
Sheriff & Command. of armed Constabulary, Claude Francis	400
Postmaster, L. J. Walker	300
Registrar-Gen. and of Titles, M. Dods	300

Suva is 11,000 miles from London: transit from London *via* Vancouver, about 33 days; parcels, not ex. 1 lb., 1s., excess 8d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams sent by post from Sydney or Auckland.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Papua or New Guinea, the largest island in the world after Australia, extends for 1,490 miles from N.W. to S.E. between the equator and lat. 12° S. and between E. long. 130° 50' and 154° 30'. Its greatest breadth is 430 miles, and its area about 306,000 sq. miles. The N.W. half, to the W. of 141° E. long., belongs to Holland, which annexed it in the 16th century. The E. portion was independent until 1884, when it was divided between Great Britain and Germany. The colony of British New Guinea comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of inter-

section of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude.

The extent of territory is about 90,000 square miles, about half as large again as England, with a small population, the number of which is at present unascertained, but is probably not over 150,000. All tropical trees and fruit grow abundantly. The most important export is beche-de-mer; pearl-shell, copra, gum, and sandal-wood are also exported, and alluvial gold has been found.

The territory was at first taken over as a Protectorate under the management of a Special Commissioner; but on the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria undertaking to guarantee £15,000 a year for the cost of administration, which was further secured by a Queensland Act, the Queen's sovereignty was formally proclaimed on the 4th Sept. 1888, and the territory was constituted as a colony under the name of British New Guinea. It is governed by a Lieut.-Governor, with a nominated Legislative Council consisting of not less than two other persons.

The ports of Entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, and Daru.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.	Pop., about 1,500.
Revenue, 1895-6,	£6,547; Expenditure, £15,000
Imports, 1895-6	£34,521; Exports, £19,401
Lieut.-Gov., Sir W. Macgregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1,500
Chief Judic. Officer, Hon. F. P. Winter, C.M.G.	1,000
Government Sec., Hon. Anthony Musgrave	700
Treasurer & Customs, Hon. D. Ballantine	350
Resident Magistrate and Medical Officer, Port Moresby, Hon. Dr. J. A. Blaney	400
Resident Magistrates: Central Div., Dr. J. A. Blaney	£375; Western, B. A. Hely,
	£500; Eastern, M. H. Moreton, £400;
Louisades, A. M. Campbell	300
Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. A. W. Butterworth	300

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London; postage and parcels, same as to Queensland.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

There are a large number of scattered islands, or groups of islands, in the Pacific Ocean which are British possessions or under British protection. Among them are the islands known as Cato, Raine, Bell Cay, Bramble Cay, Pilgrim, Ducie, Bauman, Roggewein, Teinhoven, Coral, Dudosa, Suwarrow, Starbuck, Little Scrub, Palmerston, Surprise, Vostok, Willis's Islets, and many others: to which must now be added Christmas, Fanning, and Penrhyn Islands, which were formally annexed in 1898, the Hervey or Cook Islands, the chief of which is Bararotonga, over which a protectorate was established in the same year, and the Gilbert Islands, April, 1892. A Protectorate was established over the Southern Solomon Islands in 1893.

For the Western Pacific a High Commissioner has been appointed by the Crown, with jurisdiction over all islands in that portion of the ocean which are not within the limits of a British colony or within the jurisdiction of any civilized power. His functions are to carry out the provisions of certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1872 and 1875, for the protection of the Pacific Islanders, and to adjudicate upon disputes between British subjects living in the islands within his jurisdiction, which includes the New Hebrides, the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators Islands, and various other small groups. He is assisted by Deputy Commissioners, with criminal jurisdiction in cases punishable with less than 7 years' penal servitude, and with civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity, and Bankruptcy; and by Judicial Commissioners with powers analogous to those of the Supreme Court of a colony. There is a right of appeal in certain cases to the Supreme Court of Fiji. The expenses of the High Commission are defrayed from Imperial funds.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji	£300
Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji	300
Sec. to High Commission, (vacant)	400
Deputy Commr., Tonga, E. B. Leefe	440
do. Samoa, T. B. Cusack-Smith	800
do. Gilbert Group, W. Telfer Campbell	400
do. Solomons, C. M. Woodford	500
Registrar, J. Langford	50

Greater Britain: The West Indian Colonies.

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° 30' to 85° West. They are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last named are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward 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. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. In Cuba and Hispaniola 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 6,000 feet in height, and several of them contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The climate is tropical, but the surrounding seas tend to counteract the otherwise intense heats of the torrid zone. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher lands is often much less. Slight frosts occasionally occur in the higher regions of Cuba, but snow is never known to fall. The seasons alternate from drought

moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. In the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. During the great rains, however, intermittent fevers are prevalent. The vegetable productions of the West Indies are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, annatto, loes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits here are the pine-apple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, cabbage-tree, oranges, lemons, limes, iron-tree, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. The grains of England are not grown 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 islands of the archipelago, at the time of their discovery, were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks. Both these native Indian races, however, are now extinct, with the exception of a few scattered families. By far the largest of the West Indies are the magnificent islands of Cuba (see p. 577), and Hispaniola. Hispaniola is about 400 miles long from east to west, and has an extreme breadth of 150 miles. Its total area 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 that of Hayti the western part.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and the other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the undisputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ships. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies, where the most bitter struggles were carried on for the possession of these sources for the supply of sugar and other tropical products. These contests terminated in 1810 by the conquest of almost every island by Great Britain; but some of the most valuable were afterwards restored to their previous owners. At the present time the principal islands are divided as follows:—*British*: Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is.; all the Bahamas; Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad; and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *Spanish*: Cuba, Isle de Pinos, Porto Rico, Bieque, and Culebra. *French*: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Desadea, Marie Galante, 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. *Independent*: Hispaniola, divided into the two Republics of Hayti and San Domingo.

Those of the West Indies belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In the early part of the century slavery existed in all the islands; and when it was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many persons were ruined. They are now again resuming their proper position, and becoming in most cases the scene of a moderate prosperity. Attention has been turned to the development of other industries besides sugar and rum; in Trinidad and Grenada with cocoa and nutmegs, and in Jamaica with tobacco and fruit. The methods of sugar production have been slowly but steadily improved; and, under the government of the Crown, in most of the islands communication has been opened up, and railways and telegraphs introduced.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896;

Apparel, &c. £263,000	Leather .. £128,334
Beer and Ale 66,399	Machinery .. 77,267
Coal .. 56,070	Metals .. 160,912
Cottons .. 502,705	Woolens .. 66,205

£2,122,189

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Kaymaca, or Land of Wood and

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896:

Cocoa .. £284,049	Gutta Percha £20,483
Coffee .. 91,592	Rum .. 153,061
Dye-Woods .. 140,780	Sulphur .. 107,282
Fruits .. 41,677	Sugar .. 560,288

£1,790,451

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, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,587, and (1891) including whites, 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and a number of Coolies and Chinese. It was discovered on May 3, 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, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western Peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,350 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The number of accounts open in the savings banks was 29,719 (1897). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the United States. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four 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; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex-officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the Queen or the Governor provisionally may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, with Port Royal, the naval station, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. about 5,000, and Montego Bay, 4,803.

Public revenue, 1896-97	£777,123
Expenditure from income, 1896-97	824,102
Expenditure from loans, 1896-97	45,343
Public debt in 1897	1,659,048
Total imports, 1895-96	2,191,745
Total exports, 1895-96	1,921,421

The chief articles of export in order of importance are:—Fruit, 34·3; dye-woods, 11·6; coffee, 14·4; sugar, 10·1; and rum, 8·4. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 56·6, and the U.K., 27·4, the imports being from the U.K. 49·9, U.S.A. 39·4.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G. £6,000
Private Sec. & A.-de-C., Capt. G. H. P. Colley.
Comd'g. Troops, Mj.-Gen. H. J. Hallowes.
Colonial Secretary, Frederick Evans, C.M.G. 1,300

<i>Assist. Colonial Secretary</i> , James Allwood ..	700
<i>Auditor-Gen.</i> , L. J. Bertam	800
<i>Director Pub. Wks.</i> , Val. G. Bell, C.E.	1,200
<i>Director Pub. Gardens</i> , Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc. ...	600
<i>Emigration Agent in India</i> , A. Stewart	500
<i>Insp.-Gen. Police and Prisons</i> , Col. M. Fawcett	850
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> , Thomas Capper, B.A.	850
<i>Sup. Medical Officer</i> , C. B. Mosse, C.B.	1,200
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , P. C. Cork	600
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. Samuel Paynter Musson ..	800
<i>Postmaster</i> , G. H. Pearce	800
<i>Collector-General</i> , Robert Batten	600
<i>Collector of Customs</i> , Kingston, Chas. Goldie	750
<i>Government Printer</i> , J. C. Ford	450
<i>Chief Justice</i> , His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke	2,000
<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Ernest Augustus Northcote ..	1,200
<i>Second ditto</i> , Hon. Chas. F. Lumb, LL.D.	1,000
<i>Registrar Supreme Court</i> , O'Con. de Cordova	600
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , H. R. Pipon Schooles, LL.B. ...	1,200
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Thos. Bancroft Oughton ..	500
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , A. W. Farquharson	820
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy</i> , Philip E. Chapman	800
<i>Registrar-Gen.</i> , S. P. Smeeton	600

Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 16 days. Parcels per lb., 9d., limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. 10d. per word.

TURKS AND CAICOS (Cayos or Keys).

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1874 they were annexed to 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 1891 was 4,744, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 2,500.

A Commissioner administers the affairs of the Settlement, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has sole control of local finance, and passes local ordinances; but the supreme legislative body is the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

Revenue, 1896	£14,247
Expenditure, 1896	7,383
Total imports, 1896, £30,245; exports	31,498
<i>Commissioner</i> , Edward J. Cameron	600
<i>Judge Sup. Court</i> , J. B. Walker	500

THE 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 islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1895 of 50,599, the most part being whites, and the rest 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. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1896 were valued at £81,091. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also very important. The total value of pineapples exported in 1896 was £16,490, and of oranges £2,785. Bananas, coconuts, tomatoes, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany,

lignum-vitæ, mastic, iron-wood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. The fibre industry may now be considered as fairly established, the estimated land under cultivation of the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

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.

CAPITAL, Nassau.	
Amount of public revenue in 1896	£55,126
Amount of public expenditure in 1896	60,134
Public debt, 1896	119,626
Total imports, 1896, £194,774; exports,	138,972
Governor, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	£2,000

Priv. Sec. & Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. D. M'Clachlan.

<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , J. K. G. T. Spencer-Churchill	700
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Ormond Drimmie Malcolm	1,000
<i>Receiver-Gen.</i> , Heaketh H. J. Bell	500
<i>Postmaster</i> , J. A. Thompson	250
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , William Miller	400
<i>Provost-Marshal & Commandt. of Constabulary</i> ,	
C. A. Fraser	500
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> (vacant)	400
<i>Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates</i> , J. M. Rae; R. S. Johnston	each 500
Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.	
Parcels, first lb. 10d.—then 9d. per lb. to 11 lbs.	
Telegrams 2s. 5d. per word.	

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla, (3) Dominica under Administrators, (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands, each having their own local legislature. These five presidencies make up the colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1891 contained 127,723 inhabitants (58,780 males and 68,943 females). The General Legislative Council consists of 10 nominated and 10 elective members.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£138,860
Expenditure, 1896 (excluding expenditure from Loans for Public Works)	149,437
Public debt, 1896	301,221
Imports, 1896, £416,293; exports, 1896	331,534
Governor, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Priv. Sec. & A.-de-C.</i> , J. V. Farrell	300
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , George Melville, C.M.G.	800
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Knt.	1,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Thomas Baynes	850
John Martin Danavall	800
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Oliver Smith, M.A.	700
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , Charles Halman Beard.....	200
<i>Auditor-General</i> , E. A. Foster	600
Transit, 15 to 16 days. Parcels, per lb., 7d., limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, to Antigua, 7s. 5d., Dominica 7s. 3d., St. Kitts-nevis, 7s. 9d.	

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in cir-

cumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 20,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1891 was 36,699, including 17,124 males and 19,575 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is almost entirely given up to the cultivation of sugar, the export amounting to £50,989 in 1895; but it also exports rum, molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£54,951
Expenditure in 1896	57,345
Amount of public debt, 1896	137,871
Imports, 1896, £135,627; exports, 1896	131,113

Its local Legislative Council is elective, but the franchise is somewhat limited. The principal town, St. John's, has a population (1891) of 9,738. *President & Island Sec.* (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), George Melville, C.M.G. .. £50
Auditor-Gen., E. A. Foster

Treasurer, W. D. Auchinleck

Magistrate, W. H. Whyham

Do., G. C. Evelyn

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 580. The island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.

Magistrate, J. F. Smyth (acting)

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1891) of 120.

(2) ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

These two islands, with their dependency of Anguilla, were united in 1882 to form one presidency, and taken together they are at least equal in importance to Antigua, having a population, 1891, of 47,662. St. Christopher, 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 greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about five and a half miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of nearly 4,000 feet. St. Kitts is essentially a sugar island. Sulphur is found in the mountains, but is not made an article of commerce. Basseterre, on the south coast of St. Kitts, is the chief town and the seat of government; population, 9,997 (males 4,110, females 4,987).

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea, and has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 13,087. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the only exports, but some proprietors have extensive plantations of the lime, and coffee is being grown. Chief town, Charlestown. Population (1891) 8,338.

Anguilla (or Little Snake) 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, 1891, 3,669, of whom hardly any 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.

Amount of public revenue in 1896.....	£49,560
Amount of expenditure in 1896.....	56,500
Public debt, 1897.....	89,450
Imports, 1896, £157,103; exports, 1896.....	119,361
Administrator, T. Biscly Griffith, C.M.G.	£900
Assistant Treasurer, H. Lockhart.....	250
Magistrates, F. S. Wigley.....	400
St. Kitts Captain A. Roger.....	350
Nevis, R. B. Roden.....	250
Anguilla, (vacant).....	220

(3) DOMINICA,

The largest island of the colony, 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, and is about 29 miles long and 16 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 55,000 acres are cultivated, the major part being difficult of access. 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 soufrières, is very plentiful, and good game is abundant. Land may be purchased at about 10s. an acre. Population (1891), 26,841 (males 12,059, females 14,782). The natives still speak a French patois, resulting from their former connection with France. The principal productions are cocoa, sugar, coffee, molasses, rum, lime-juice, fruit, spices, 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. There is a Legislative Assembly which controls local finance and administration, half the members of which are elective. The principal town is Roseau, on the south-west coast; population (1891) 5,186.

Amount of public revenue in 1896.....	£24,879
Amount of public expenditure in 1896.....	25,180
Public debt raised or authorised, 1897.....	70,900
Imports, 1896, £47,336; exports, 1896.....	51,438
Administrator, Philip Arthur Templer, C.M.G. £900	
Treasurer, W. H. Porter.....	300
Colonial Engineer, C. V. Bellamy.....	350
Magistrates, W. Coull; W. H. Roper; and R. F. Garraway.....	each 300

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 42' N. lat. and 62° 13' W. long., 25 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, comprising an area of 47 square miles, and in 1891 a population of 11,762 (5,331 males, 6,431 females). It was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. 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; the Montserrat company alone has a plantation of 600 acres, and annually exports about 100,000 gallons of lime-juice, valued at £7,426. Sugar is the crop of greatest importance, the export in 1896 reaching £14,437, but there are no first class sugar estates. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1891) of 1,475.

Public revenue, 1896, £7,775; expenditure, £8,732	
Amount of public debt, 1897.....	18,000
Total imports, 1896, £20,192; exports.....	25,929
Commr. & Treasurer, Edward Baynes.....	£500

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form 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 58 square miles, and the population in 1891 was 4,639. 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. The capital of the group is Roadtown, on the south side of Tortola; population (1891) 403. The R.M.S. *Tyne*, subsidized by the Colony, calls at Tortola twice a month.

Public revenue, 1895, £1,533; expenditure, £1,954	
Imports, 1895, £4,576; exports, 1895.....	3,810
Commissioner & Treasurer, N. G. Cookman ...	£308

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the governor. The population, April, 1891, was 135,976; and the total area 508 sq. miles. Governor and Commander-in-Ch., Sir Alfred

Moloney, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Secretary, and Clerk of the Councils, Grenada, M. H. De la Poer Beresford...	425
Assist. Private Sec., H. B. L. Barker.	

Transit, about 14 days. Parcels, 8d. per lb. to 11 lbs. (St. Vincent, 7d.); telegrams, Grenada, per word, 7s. 9d.; St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, 7s. 7d.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'—11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'—61° 35' W. long. and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it 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 85,121 acres, of which about 20,418 are cultivated, and it had, in April, 1891, a population (including some of the Grenadines) of 53,209. 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 like that of the other islands of the group. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. The colony was founded by the French in 1650, and surrendered to the

British in 1762; in 1779 it was retaken by the French, but 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, spices, sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee: large quantities of fruit are also grown. The chief production of the island is, however, cocoa (or cacao), of which 90,194 cwts. (valued at £159,519) were exported during the year 1896. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and is being largely developed (2,225 cwt., valued at £11,084, were exported in 1896). 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 aremet with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour and coaling station.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£56,275
Expenditure in 1896	60,253
Public debt, 1896	127,770
Total imports, 1896	154,405
Total exports, 1896	183,583

Colonial Secretary, Edward Rawle Drayton ..	£600
Treasurer and Postmaster, C. Falconer Anton	450
Chief Justice, Sir Joseph T. Hutchinson ..	1,000
Attorney-General, Leslie Probyn	700
Registrar, (vacant)	350

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 consists of cotton, ground provisions, and live stock. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 6,031.

St. Lucia,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 42 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 21 miles; it comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1895) of 45,906. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are—Sugar 7,949,528 lbs. in 1896, molasses, cocoa—which is now being extensively cultivated—and logwood. St. Lucia at present stands alone amongst British sugar islands in having inaugurated the Central Factory system of sugar-growing. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1895, 7,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W. I., is the second naval station of the empire in these parts, and a coaling dépôt. Extensive harbour improvements have been carried out at a cost of £100,000, and the port has been strongly fortified by the Imperial Government. In 1896, 435 steamers (tonnage, 574,244), entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign war ships coaled.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£55,331
Amount of expenditure in 1896	56,060
Amount of public debt, 1896	202,280
Total imports, 1896	190,533
Total exports, 1896	136,295

Administrator & Col. Sec., C. A. King-Harman, C.M.O. (and £100 entertainment allowance)	£800
Treasurer, D. G. Garraway	500
Chief Justice, Arthur Child	700
Attorney-General, 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 1891), including dependencies, of 41,054. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

It is one of the last islands upon which a struggle took place between the aboriginal Caribes and the white man, and the north part of the island is still known as the Carib country.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton, and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London. Its chief imports are linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The upset price of Crown lands is 20s. per acre, cash, or £2 if spread over 5 years. The capital is Kingstown, on the south-west coast (pop. 1891, 4,547).

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£26,487
Amount of expenditure in 1896	27,591
Total imports, 1896	71,489
Total exports, 1896	67,192

Administrator, Colonial Secretary, Registrar, Treas. & Collector of Customs, Harry Langhorne Thompson, C.M.G.	£700
(and £100 table allowance).	

Chief Justice & Vice-Chan., G. Trafford	800
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Attorney-Gen., C. Ormond Hazel.	
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Police Magistrates, G. P. St. Aubyn (Kingstown),	£450; J. J. A. Hughes (Leeward Dist.), £350;
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H. E. Lynch (Windward), £380.	
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Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D.	300
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BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 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 in 1896 was estimated at 182,286, being about 1,114 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. This island is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies, under a major-general, who resides in the island. Barbados 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 on Dec. 31, 1895, were £175,997. 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; and the country districts will shortly receive a Government supply through about 200 miles of mains. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College, a school organised on the lines of the English public schools, places Barbados in the front of the West Indies as regards higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government. The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, 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 moderate franchise.

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.

Revenue in 1895	£185,582
Expenditure in 1895	184,020
Public debt, 1895	405,100
Total imports, 1895	1,048,886
Total exports, 1895	758,228
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	457,649
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	38,520

Governor, Sir James Shaw Hay, k.c.m.g. 3,000
(and table allowance, £600).

Private Secretary & Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. F. R. Barton

Colonial Sec., Hon. Ralph C. Williams 750

Commander of Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Butler
Dep. Asst. Adj.-General, Lt.-Col. A. M. Paterson.

Commanding R.A., (vacant).
Commanding R.E., Col. E. Dickenson.

Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Poole Gabbett.

Chief Judge, Sir William Conrad Reeves ... £1,500

Pres. of Legis. Council, Sir G. C. Pile, Kat. Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Archibald Jones Fife, c.m.g.

Attorney-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A., q.c. 1,000

Solicitor-General, G. A. Goodman

Treasurer, John Simpson Howell

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum

Controller of Customs, P. L. Dillon

Inspector of Police, C. J. Lawrence

Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimmingham

Sup. Public Works, E. F. S. Bowen

Res. Surg. (Gen. Hospital), C. Bowen, M.D. 300

Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D. 1,000

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

Parcels, per lb. 8d., limit, 11 lbs.; telegrams, 7s. 10d. per word.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat. and 61° 39'—62° W. long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It comprises an area of 1,750 square miles, with an estimated population of 248,404. 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," population 1891, 33,273, is one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Other towns

of importance are San Fernando (pop. 6,570), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,197), and Arima (pop. 3,553). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1896, 96,385 tons (£106,920) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and cocoa-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1896) were:—Sugar, 120,562,942 lbs.; rum, 95,151 gals.; molasses, 1,378,254 gals.; bitters, 31,645 gals.; and cocoa, 23,481,848 lbs. The total extent of land under cultivation is nearly 200,000 acres, nearly one-sixth of the whole island. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 71 miles of railway open, and a further extension will shortly be available by which the interior will be opened up; harbour improvements, waterworks and sewage operations are also being undertaken. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, and by Government telegraph and telephone wires. Twenty-seven steamers from Europe arrive every month, and four from the United States and Canada.

The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Revenue, 1896, £618,332; expenditure... £594,462

Public debt, 1895

Total imports, 1895, £3,276,864; exports 2,665,104

Governor, Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, c.m.g. 5,000

Colonial Sec., Sir C. C. Knollys, k.c.m.g. 1,200

Attorney-General, George Lewis Garcia, q.c. 1,300

Commandant, Major R. B. Todd (acting) . 600

Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell

Chief Justice, Sir John Tankerville Goldney 1,800

Director of Public Works, W. Wrightson 1,000

Solv.-Gen., Law Off. for Tobago, & Acting

Att.-Gen., Vincent Brown, q.c. 582

First Puisne Judge, Nathaniel Nathan

Second Puisne Judge, W. Llewellyn Lewis, M.A. 1,000

Transit, 13 days. Parcels, per lb. 8d., limit, 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 8s. 1d.

TOBAGO,

originally settled by the English, was held for some time by the French, and eventually was ceded to England in 1783. For many years it was included in the government of the Windward Islands; but since the beginning of 1889 has been annexed to the Government of Trinidad, with its finances distinct and controlled by a partially elective Board of Finance. It is between 11° 9' N. lat. and 60° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 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 (31st Dec. 1891) of 18,692. The Crown lands, suitable for cocoa and other economic plants, will be offered for sale by the Commissioner, the prices varying from 5s. to £1 per acre. The island is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the living is of the cheapest; the temperature varies from 81° in February to 88° in September.

There are only two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough, the capital (1,370), and Plymouth.

Revenue 1896, £9,321; expenditure

Total imports, 1895, £13,332; exports..... 10,765

Commissioner, William Low

Parcels, per lb., 8d., limit 11 lbs.

There are two leading groups of British Colonies in Africa:—the West African colonies, situated upon the tropical, fever-stricken coast to the north of the Equator; and the South African colonies, which occupy the southern extremity of the continent, and are generally healthy and well adapted for European settlement. There are also the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, which are usually regarded as belonging to Africa, and the islands of Ascension and St. Helena in the Atlantic. And, besides the colonies, there are now large portions of the continent under British protection, viz., the territories of the Royal Niger Company, the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the Sierra Leone Protectorate on the West Coast; those of the British East Africa Protectorate upon the East Coast; the British Central Africa Protectorate; the Uganda Protectorate, the Zanzibar Protectorate, the Witu Protectorate, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the territories of the British South Africa Company (Rhodesia) to the North of Bechuanaland and the Transvaal. A portion of the Somali coast with the Island of Socotra is British, and is comprehended in the Empire of India (see p. 441).

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Colonies are the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, and Zululand; and Her Majesty exercises a Protectorate over part of Bechuanaland, the territories under the Administration of the British South Africa Company, and Amatongaland, as far north as the Portuguese frontier. The first among the colonies in wealth and importance is the great self-governing colony of the Cape. Further along the coast to the north-east are the self-governing colony of Natal, and the Crown Colony of Zululand; and beyond them is the territory of Amatongaland, which extends to the Portuguese territory of Delagoa Bay. Inland, to the west of Zululand and Delagoa Bay, is Swaziland, the administration of which is under the Government of the South African Republic in accordance with the convention of 1894 between Great Britain and the Republic. Then, further to the westward, and extending for some 400 miles from north to south and about the same distance from east to west, is the South African Republic or Transvaal, which is under the suzerainty of Great Britain as regards its foreign relations, but is otherwise independent. Between the Transvaal and the Cape Colony is the Orange Free State; and between the Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony is the small British colony of Basutoland. To the westward of the Transvaal is British Bechuanaland, now a part of the Cape Colony, beyond which, upon the west and north, is a British Protectorate, extending westward to the boundary of the German Protectorate. Upon the north, the interior as far as the Lakes Moero, Tanganyika, and Nyasa is also under British protection. To the west of the 20th meridian the whole country from the Orange River to the Cunene River, with the exception of the Walfish Bay territory, which forms part of the Cape Colony, is under the protection of the German Empire. The eastern coast from Delagoa Bay northwards to Cape Delgado belongs to Portugal.

The total area of the British Colonies, excluding territory which is only protected, is more than 300,000 square miles. The white population as at the 1891 census was, Cape Colony, 376,987; Natal, 46,788; Bechuanaland, 5,211; Basutoland, 578.

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. Until 1796 the Cape remained in the hands of the Dutch, when it was captured by an English force; but in 1803 it was restored to the Batavian Government. In 1806 it was for the second time occupied by a British force, and at the general peace of 1814 it was formally ceded to the British Crown.

The history of the subsequent expansion of the Colony, and the formation of the various States and Colonies which have grown out of it, will be found under the separate headings.

The main geographical feature of South Africa is the great mountain range which begins near the Orange River, and stretches for more than 1,000 miles, right through the Cape Colony and Natal, towards the north-east. Its direction coincides with that of the

sea-coast, from which it is never more than from 100 to 150 miles distant. Viewed from the seaward side it is a veritable mountain range, rising in places to the height of 10,000 ft.; but when surmounted it is seen to be properly but the broken edge of the great table-land, between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. high, which occupies the whole of the interior of South Africa. From the mountains to the sea the ground descends, not regularly, but by a series of terraces or steps; and, as the British possessions also extend for some miles from south to north, the differences of elevation and latitude produce in them many varieties of climate. As a general rule South Africa is dry and well suited to Europeans. It is also suitable to the members of the great Bantu family, to which the Kafirs, Zulus, Bechuanas, Hereros, and other tribes now inhabiting South Africa belong. These tribes have been gradually coming down by land from the north-east, while Europeans have been coming in by sea from the south; and between the two invading streams the aboriginal Hottentots and Bushmen have been almost crushed out of existence. The Bantus have shown no signs of dying out from contact with civilization; and in comparing South Africa with Canada or Australia as a field for colonization, it must always be borne in mind that in South Africa there are three distinct elements in the population—the Dutch, the British, and the Kafir or (as it is usually, though not quite correctly, termed) Native, element. To reconcile the divergent interests of these separate elements, and to secure that the whole population shall live peacefully together, is the great problem of South African administration.

POSTAGE.—Cape Colony entered the Postal Union on JAN. 1, 1895.

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, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies and states of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 25° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 600 miles, and its breadth 450. It has a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,947 square miles, the latest estimate being 177,014,320 acres (276,577 square miles), of which 50,858,616 were not disposed of in 1897. The territory of Walfish Bay on the west coast is also a portion of the colony. The principal events in the history of the colony since it came under British rule have been the following:—Introduction of British settlers into the eastern districts as a barrier against the Kafirs, 1820; first Kafir war, 1834; commencement of the trekking of the Dutch Boers, which resulted eventually in the colonization of Natal and the Free States, 1836; second Kafir war, ending in the extension of the boundary to the Kei River, 1847; introduction of representative government, 1853; first diamond discovered, 1867; Griqualand West proclaimed a colony, 1871; introduction of responsible government, 1872; Gaika and Gcaleka rebellion, 1877-8; Basuto war, 1879-81; amalgamation of Griqualand West with the Colony, 1880; separation of Basutoland from the Colony, 1883; establishment of German Protectorate on the west coast to the north of the Orange River, 1884; incorporation of all the Transkeian territories, except part of Pondoland, with the Colony completed, 1885, annexation of Pondoland, 1894, and Bechuanaland, 1895.

The Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run cross from W. to E., and are not quite so high

as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where the climate is almost tropical, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are mere shallow torrents, even the largest having sufficient water only for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature causes it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteas, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloes. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast; and springboks abound in many parts.

The population of the whole Colony (Census of 1891) was 1,599,960, of whom the Europeans or whites were 382,198 (not including the population of Pondoland, circ. 166,000, 1896). In 1835 there were 46,166 births, and (in 1897) 31,579 deaths. The Dutch preponderate in the western, and the

English in the eastern districts. The principal industries are the production of wool and wine, and the rearing of horses, cattle, and ostriches, but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 34 to 36. The exports in 1896 amounted to 20,843 tons, value £218,422, against 7,300 tons in 1870. Gold is found in the Knysna and Prince Albert divisions, and manganese in the Paar. Coal is also raised of considerable value, the produce in 1896 being 105,365 tons. But by far the most valuable export is that of diamonds, which are chiefly found at Kimberley. The declared value of the diamonds exported in 1896 was £4,646,487.

The railways of the colony are mostly the property of the Government, which on June 30, 1897, owned and worked 1,892 miles. There are also 422 miles of privately owned railways worked by Government, and 181 miles privately owned and worked; in addition to which 100 miles are under construction for Government and 627 miles for private companies. To the 31st Dec., 1896, the capital expended by Government was £21,193,417, in which amount is included the money expended upon the Kimberley line. The returns for 1896 show a profit of £8 19s. 7d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended. There are 6,405 miles of telegraph open, carrying 16,267 miles of telegraph wire. The Colonial Forces in December, 1896, consisted of Cape Mounted Riflemen (817 officers and men); and horse and foot volunteers (6,535 officers and men). Extensive harbour works are being constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, and East London. On the works at Table Bay alone no less than £2,414,234 has been spent up to 31st December, 1895, and further works are in progress. The dockyard, &c., for the Royal Navy is at Simon's Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

Receipts (1845, £217,369); 1895-96..... £6,803,802

Payments (1845, £223,673); 1895-96.... 6,360,404

Expended under vote, £5,651,325.

Public debt (1876, £4,532,508) —

General Government, 31 Dec., 1896. 24,728,188

Corporate Bodies, 31 Dec., 1896 2,668,617

*Imports (1846, £1,073,062); 1896 17,925,039

*Exports (1846, £488,554); 1896..... 16,951,835

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896:

Apparel, &c. £1,600,748	Leather ... £532,504
Arms, &c. ... 419,705	Machinery 1,020,150
Books ... 123,700	Metals ... 1,211,898
Carrriages and Cycles ... 425,392	Paper ... 267,752
Coal, &c. ... 214,518	Pickles, &c. ... 152,919
Cottons ... 872,679	Soap ... 114,486
Furniture ... 199,444	Spirits ... 172,184
Hardware ... 147,083	Woolens ... 617,118

£11,515,842

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896:

Copper Ore £ 214,524	Skins, Goat 1,135,609
Diamonds 4,599,166	Sheep 411,847
Feathers ... 492,761	Wool, Sheep 2,333,310
Hides ... 153,137	Goats ... 499,933

£9,059,483

The Colony is under what is known as responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 23 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 79 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature, are the Colonial Secretary, the Secre-

* Ex luding specie.

tary for Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer (Premier), and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop. 1891, 51,251 (including suburbs, 83,898); Grahamstown, 10,498; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Kimberley, 23,718; Beaconsfield, 10,478.

Governor, High Commissioner, and Comm.—in-

Chief, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G. (1897) £8,000

Imperial Sec., George Vandeleur Fiddes . 800

Private Secretary, M. S. O. Walrod 360

Military Sec., Lt.-Col. J. H. Williams ... 450

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. M. Wood

Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell ... 600

Com. of Troops, Lt.-Gen. Sir William

Henry Goodenough, K.C.B.

Premier and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir John

Gordon Sprigg, D.C.L., K.C.M.G. 1,750

Secretary (acting), Sydney Cowper 700

Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. N. Tewater 1,500

Sec. for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure 1,500

Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir T. Uppington, K.C.M.G. 1,500

Commissioner Public Works, Hon. Sir James

Sivewright, K.C.M.G. 1,500

Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Henry

Hubert Juts, Q.C. 1,500

Clerk, E. F. Kilpin 750

Supt. of Native Affairs, W. E. M. Stanford,

G.C.M.G. 1,000

Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, and

Transkei), Major H. G. Elliott, G.C.M.G. 1,350

Do. (E. Griqualand), J. H. Scott 1,000

Under Col. Sec. & Acctg. Officer, H. de Smidt

Col. Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. P. Homan-Ffolliott. 700

Sup.-Gen. of Education, Dr. T. Muir 1,200

Assistant Treasurer, H. M. Orpen 1,000

Controller & Aud.-Gen., Hon. C. A. Smith

Collector of Customs, A. R. Orpen 1,000

Postmaster-General, S. B. French, G.C.M.G. ... 1,000

Sec. to Law Department, J. J. Graham 1,000

Assist. Law Adviser, J. D. Sheil 800

Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council,

Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 3,000

Clerk, Legislative Council, S. le Sueur 700

Puisne Judges, Hons. Ebenezer J. Buchanan,

C. G. Maasdorp, Sir Jacob D. Barry

(Judge President of E. D. Ct.), each £2,000;

S. T. Jones and W. H. Solomon, each £1,750;

P. M. Laurence (Judge President of High Ct.

of Griqualand West), £2,000; W. M. Hopley,

J. H. Lange, each £1,750.

Reg., High Sheriff, & Tazing Off., H. Tennant

Master of Sup. Ct., George Reynolds 800

Secretary for Public Works, N. Janisch 700

Ch. Insp. of Public Works, J. Newey, M.I.C.E. 1,200

Gen. Man. of Railways, C. B. Elliott, G.C.M.G. 1,300

Under Sec. for Agriculture, C. Curry 900

Surveyor-General, J. Templer Horne 1,000

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir David

Tennant, K.C.M.G., 112 Victoria St., S.W. 2,000

Secretary, Spencer Brydges Todd, G.C.M.G. ... 800

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton;

transit, 18 days. Parcels, 9d. per lb., limit of

weight 11 lbs. Telegrams, Cape Town, 5s, other

places, 5s. 2d. per word.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and Natal. It lies between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, and has a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The population in 1891 was 218,324 natives and 578 Europeans; the latter are no

allowed to settle without special permits (estimated pop. 1836, 250,000).

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain-producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. The Basutos were first formed into a single tribe by a chief named Moshesh, about 1818. In 1852 they fought against the British Government and were defeated, but their country was not annexed. In 1856 disputes, resulting in hostilities, arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State. These disputes continued more or less until 1868, when the Basutos, being hard pressed by the Free State, were saved from destruction, being taken under British protection. In 1871 their country was annexed to the Cape, but was not made subject to the general law of the Colony. In 1879 a chief named Moirosi rescued his son from justice, and it was only after severe fighting that his stronghold was taken by the Colonial forces. In the following year, owing to the extension to Basutoland of a Cape Act providing for a general disarmament, the whole tribe rebelled; and, after much negotiation, it was arranged that the Imperial Government should take over the country, receiving a subsidy of £20,000 (reduced to £18,000) from the Cape Government towards the cost of the administration. This arrangement was carried out in 1884, and Basutoland thus became a separate Colony. Basutoland entered the customs union in 1891, and a share of the dues is paid over to the Cape as a set-off against the £18,000.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa; the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The Revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Maseru and Mafeking, in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 144 schools, with 7,543 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants in aid of education were made to the extent of £3,829 in 1895-6.

Revenue, 1896-97, £45,867; expenditure, £45,768. Imports, 1896-97, £135,560; Exports, £160,277.

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 763 (99 Europeans).
 Resident Commissioner, Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, K.C.M.G. £1,500
 Acting Sec., & Accountant, H. C. Sloley 675
 Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, T. P. Kennan, J. W. Bowker, L. Wroughton, £575; J. C. Macgregor, F. E. Mooney ... 500
 Accounting Clerk, C. Y. Brabant 290
 Medical Officers, E. C. Long (£568), W. M. Eaton, N. M. MacFarlane, W. R. Nattile, Lisle Webb each 300
 Distant from London 7,668 miles; transit through the Cape about 22 days. Parcels same rates as to the Cape. Telegrams, per word, 5s. 2d.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
 The Protectorate is bounded on the east by the South African Republic and Matabeleland, on the south by Cape Colony, on the west by German

South-West Africa, and extends northwards to the northern boundaries of the Bamangwato territory. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, and its area is about 400,000 square miles.

The climate is healthy, but there is a great scarcity of water, and much of the country is thick bush. The natives have suffered much from the rinderpest and a bad harvest, and cattle-raising, the chief industry, has been almost entirely checked in consequence. The exports consist mainly of maize or mealies, wool, hides, cattle, and wood, for the Kimberley market. The local revenue is derived chiefly from customs, and the greater part of the expenditure will be met by a special grant in aid.

The High Commissioner (Cape) has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), and of Ikaneng (Bamalete).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking has been opened for traffic as far as Francistown (Tati), 100 miles north of Palapye, and was extended in October, 1897, to Buluwayo, Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *via* Gaboroni's Palapye, Tati and Macloutsie to Buluwayo and Salisbury.

The chief European centres are Gaboroni's Palapye and Tati.

Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G.
 (Governor of Cape Colony).
 Resident Commissioner, Francis James Newton, C.M.G. £1,000
 Accountant, Barry May 403
 Clerk, Albert Russell 250
 Assist. Comm. and Magistrate in Lower Protectorate, W. H. Surmon 800
 Clerk, J. Ellenberger 300
 Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in Upper Protectorate, J. A. Ashburnham. 600
 Clerk, F. A. Douglas 250
 Commandant of Police, Sir Richard Rowley Martin, K.C.M.G.
 Commanding B. E. P., J. Walford.
 " Native Police, C. Griffith.

Palapye is distant from London about 7,000 miles; transit, *via* Cape Town, about 23 days.
 Parcel rates: 2s. 9d. per lb.; limit of weight, 7 lbs. Telegrams, per word, 5s. 5d.

NATAL.

The colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. The Portuguese did not attempt to make any settlement, and two attempts made by the Dutch, in 1688 and 1721, were both unsuccessful. The country was occupied solely by natives until 1824, when the first European settlement was formed by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu Kingdom under Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony, and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate, although the bulk of the whole white population of the Colony is British. The Boers attempted to set up an independent

government at Pietermaritzburg; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Cape Town. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 20,851 square miles, with a seaboard of 180 miles. The population in 1891 was estimated at 543,913, consisting of Europeans, 46,768; natives (Zulu-Kafir), 455,983; Indian Coolies, 41,142. The scenery is in parts picturesque in the extreme. The country is well watered, no less than 23 distinct rivers running through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N.W., Natal is bounded by the Drakensberg Mountains, a portion of the great range extending from Cape Town; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces. The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a tropical climate. Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, and cotton thrive there, and the pine-apple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. 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 coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are now connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for the year ended 30 June, 1896, was 216,106 tons. The advantages accruing to the colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilize the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the colony. 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 in 1896-7 were wool, £505,614; gold, £49,887; sugar, £11,383; hides, £29,627; angora hair, £30,635; skins, £5,848; bark, £20,394; coal, £99,537.

In Durban, or Port Natal, the Colony has the only harbour of any importance on this coast. The bar, which hitherto has prevented large vessels from entering, is now in course of removal. There are 420 miles of railway open, all worked by the Government. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital), from thence to Charlestown on the border and onwards to Johannesburg and Pretoria in the South African Republic. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Verulam 19½ miles, and is now being extended across the Tugela river into Zululand, and another from South Coast Junction to Umkomaas, 25 miles. A branch to Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, from the main line, was completed and opened on July 13th, 1892, and the survey of a line from Harrismith to a point of junction on the Orange Free State line between the Sand and Valsch rivers was completed in 1892. There is a weekly mail service with England; and a telegraph cable to Zanzibar, Aden, and Europe, besides land lines to all parts of South Africa. There are Government High Schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; and of elementary schools there are 23 maintained by Government; there are also 447 private aided

denominational and aided native schools. The climate of the middle and upper districts is singularly beneficial to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. That of the coast district is, as already stated, tropical.

The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 11 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 37 members elected by popular vote. There are 10,640 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 50 miles inland from Port Natal. Population (1896), 20,500.

Amount of public revenue in 1896-7...	£2,213,074
Amount of expenditure in 1896-7.....	1,642,698
Public debt, 30th June, 1897.....	8,019,143
Total imports, 1896-7.....	6,418,266
Total exports, 1896-7.....	1,995,173

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896:

Apparel, &c. £542,283	Leather .. £220,020
Carriages .. 118,638	Machinery .. 209,410
Cottons..... 187,219	Metals 573,853
Furniture .. 61,766	Woolens 137,645

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896:

Coffee	£22,584	Skins	209,729
Dye Stuffs.....	28,871	Wool, Sheep ..	600,000
Hides, &c.....	43,578	„ Gats ..	49,525

£793-557

Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. £4,000

Private Secretary, Hon. N. C. Walsh 150

Prime Minister, and Colonial Sec., Hon. Henry Binns 1,000

Attorney-Gen. & Education, Hon. Henry Bale 800

Public Works, Hon. A. H. Hime 800

Treasurer, Hon. William Arbuckle 800

Sec. for Native Affairs, Hon. Jas. L. Hulett 800

Officer Commanding H. M. Troops, Major-General George Cox 400

President Legislative Council, The Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne 400

Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. H. E. Stainbank 400

Chief Justice, Sir Michael Henry Galloway, K.C.M.G., Q.C. 1,500

1st Puisne Judge, Sir Walter Thos. Wragg, Knt., D.C.L. 1,000

2nd do., Arthur Wier Mason, B.A. 1,000

3rd do., R. I. Finmore 1,000

Auditor-General, H. C. Campbell 800

Gen. Manager of Railways, D. Hunter 1,200

Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, J. W. Shores 1,000

Chief Com. of Police, Col. J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G. 650

Crown Solicitor, J. F. W. Bird 600

Collector of Customs, J. Byrne 625

Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick 625

Principal Under-Secretary, C. Bird 700

Superintending Inspect. of Schools, R. Russell 625

Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson 600

Engineer of Public Works, J. F. E. Barnes... 725

Registrar-General, G. Lamond 500

Master Supreme Court, W. Broome 620

Registrar, do. H. J. J. d'Hotman 450

Agent-General in London, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 25, Victoria Street, Westminster. Secretary, Robert Russell, B.C.L.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 25 days. Parcels, 9d. per lb.; limit, 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, Durban 5s., other places 5s. 2d.

ZULULAND.

The Territory of Zululand comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under the Zulu kings. It is bounded on the south and south-west by Natal, from which it is divided by the Tugela river; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the South African Republic.

The Zulus are a tribe of warlike Kafirs, who formed themselves into a powerful kingdom about the beginning of this century under a chief named Chaka. In 1828, Chaka was killed by his brother Dingaan, who succeeded him; and Dingaan, having been defeated in 1840 by the Dutch and English settlers in Natal, was deposed in favour of his brother Panda. In 1873 Panda died, and was succeeded by his son Cetywayo. The relations between Cetywayo and the English in Natal were not unfriendly; but there had for many years been a dispute between Cetywayo and the Dutch Government of the Transvaal as to their boundaries, and, when the Transvaal was annexed in 1877, Cetywayo was disappointed to find the British Government of that country took the same view of his claims as the Dutch Government. The situation having become critical, Sir Bartle Frere sent an ultimatum to Cetywayo, and no reply having been received, a British army was marched into Zululand in 1879. After much fighting, in which the British suffered at first some serious reverses, Cetywayo was defeated, and his country divided among 13 chiefs. In 1883, Cetywayo was reinstated by the British Government in his kingdom; with the exception of the district on the north-east, which had been assigned to a chief named Usibebu, and the territory immediately adjacent to Natal, which was constituted a native reserve under British supervision. Usibebu, however, attacked and defeated Cetywayo, who had to take refuge in the Reserve, where he died in 1884; and the British Government, finding that the Zulus were unable to form an orderly administration for themselves, and that their lands were gradually being taken from them by the Transvaal Boers, decided at last to make what remained of Zululand a British Territory, which was done in May, 1887. On July 15, 1893, the territories of Sambane, Umbegeza, Mahlalani, and other petty chiefs, bounded on the South and East by the Pongolo river, on the North by the Maputa river, and on the West by Swaziland and the Transvaal, were declared to form part of Zululand. A magistracy has been established over these Territories, which now comprise the Ingwavama District.

The Territory, which has been divided into districts, is administered by a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the supervision of the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand. Native law remains in force as between natives, but the Governor can legislate by proclamation. The cost of administration is chiefly defrayed by a tax of 14s. on each hut. The only district in which the settlement of Europeans is allowed is that of Entonjaneni, where there are Boers whose farms were included in Zululand by the settlement of 1886, and who were thereby allowed to retain and occupy their holdings, the occupation of the remainder of the land by Europeans being prohibited, except for missionary, trading, or mining purposes. There is a telegraph line, from Lower Tugela to Melmoth *via* Eshowe, and another from Dundee, Natal, to the Nondweni goldfields. The magistracy

of Ndwandwe and Ubombo are connected by telephone with Melmoth, the line being 94½ miles in length. The mails from Lower Tugela, on the Natal border, to Eshowe, and from Vants Drift to Nondweni, are conveyed by tri-weekly and daily post carts respectively, and regular communication between Eshowe and the several magisterial districts is maintained by means of native runners.

Revenue, 1896 £66,982
 Expenditure, 1896 79,830
 Governor, The Governor of Natal (Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.) 1,000
 Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate, Sir Marshal Clarke, K.C.M.G. (and allowance) 2,274
 The CAPITAL, Eshowe, is distant from London, *via* Cape Town, 8,100 miles; transit, 25 days. Parcels, same as to Natal; telegrams, 5s. 2d. per word.

RHODESIA.

(See also p. 603.)

Chairman of the British South Africa Company, Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
 Deputy do., Duke of Fife, K.T.
 Sec., H. Canning, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 Administrator, Earl Grey.

On Oct. 29, 1893, the B.S.A. Co. received a Royal Charter entrusting it with the development of the extensive regions lying to the South of the Zambezi, which the year before had been proclaimed British territory. A satisfactory understanding having been come to with Lobengula, the chief of the warlike Matabele, a pioneer force under Colonel Pennefather was despatched from Kimberley, and on Sept. 12, 1890, reached the vicinity of Mount Hampden, and there built Salisbury, the present capital of Mashonaland. Subsequently, in May, 1891, the field of operations of the Company was extended to the north of the Zambezi, and its territories, with the exception of the "British Central Africa Protectorate," (see p. 576), which is under direct Imperial administration, now cover the whole of British South Africa from Mafeking to Tanganyika. This territory embraces an area of 750,000 square miles, or 8½ times the size of Great Britain. The rainy season extends from November to February, when about 40 inches of rain fall.

Gold abundance, and silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead have also been discovered. In January, 1896, Dr. Jameson, the then administrator of the Company, invaded the Transvaal with a small armed force; the expedition was met at Krugersdorp by an overwhelmingly superior body of Boers, and Jameson and his officers surrendered.

A railway from Kimberley to Vryburg (Bechuanaland) (126 miles) was opened on Dec. 3, 1890, and has been extended to Mafeking and thence *via* Palapye to Buluwayo, where the first train was officially received on Nov. 4, 1897 (Occupation Day), and this line will shortly be extended to Salisbury. The railway from Beira to Salisbury (295 miles), through Portuguese territory, has also been commenced. Salisbury already boasts some good hotels, a church, and a newspaper; it is defended by a fort, as are also the growing places of Tuli, Charter, Victoria, and Umтал.

CAPITAL, Buluwayo; distant from Cape Town 1,350 miles, transit about 80 hours; from London about 7,300 miles, transit 21 days (the capital of Mashonaland is Salisbury). Parcels, 2s. 9d. per lb.; limit, 7 lbs. Telegrams, 5s. 5d. per word.

WEST AFRICA.

(See also Map, page 602.)

The West African Colonies are the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos there being also a Protectorate, proclaimed 21 August, 1896, adjacent to Sierra Leone), which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa between the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Niger. These were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the advancement of the scholastic and technical education of the native and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce instead of its spoliation. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the negro inhabitants suffer greatly from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the present century, to join in putting down the slave trade. The Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; and although the French and the Portuguese maintained their positions, the English were practically without any serious rivalry in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil was the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. Within the last few years, however, the French have been spending large sums, and making strenuous efforts, with the avowed intention of founding a great French Empire in North-Western Africa. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. Each nation is striving to extend its influence as far as possible into the interior; and British authority is being extended, not only by means of the colonies, but also through the Royal Niger Company, which exercises, under a charter from the British Crown, all the functions of government ceded to it by the various rulers and people in the lower basin of the River Niger.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia rises in the mountains at the back of Sierra Leone; it flows first towards the north, and then, turning towards the west, empties itself into the Atlantic about 100 miles south of Cape Verde. The chief town, Bathurst, is situated on an island at the mouth of the river in 13° 24' N. lat. and 16° 36' W. longitude. It is the only West African river which is navigable by ocean-going steamers, having 26 feet of water on the bar at low tide. Vessels drawing 10 feet can go up it for 250 miles. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone, to which it was annexed in 1841.

The settlement now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albrede, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The estimated population on 31 December, 1896, was 13,057. The climate is as unhealthy as that of any other part of West Africa during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. Special inducements are held out to sportsmen, who are

promised good bags of hippopotami, antelope, monkey, alligator, and other delicacies. The chief export is ground-nuts, which forms nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purposes as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The annual value of the exports was on the decrease from 1882 to 1892, but the latest returns show a marked improvement. The chief imports are spirits, wines, sugar, guns, gunpowder, and cotton goods. Rice is also imported very largely. The colony has no debt, but, on the contrary, an amount of money invested. There is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 100 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The Gambia was made a separate colony in 1888. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in an Administrator, assisted by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Administrator) and 2 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Amount of public revenue in 1896	£26,172
Amount of public expenditure, 1896	25,301
Total imports, 1896, £110,324; exports ...	115,981
Imports from U.K., 1896, £38,183; exports ...	50,404
Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1896), 6,239.	
Administrator, R. B. Llewellyn, C.M.G.	£1,620
Confidential Clerk & Clerk of Councils, (vacant)	250
Treasurer, H. M. Brandford-Griffith	£560 to 660
Chief Magistrate, J. E. Maxwell, B.L.	600
Collector of Customs, T. E. Peirce	460

Colonial Engineer, H. Reeve	£500
Colonial Surgeon, B. M. Forde	400
Assistant do., C. R. Chichester	300
Inspector, Civil Police, J. Brown	300
Travelling Commissioners, J. H. Ozanne, C.M.G., £400; C. Sitwell, £400; P. Wainwright, £300.	
Transit, 14 days. Parcels, <i>gd.</i> , limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, <i>4s. 7d.</i> a word.	

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

(See also Map p. 602.)

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° W. to 1° 10' E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 300 miles, bounded on the West by the French settlements of ASSINIE and on the East by the German Colony of TOGOLAND. The population of the Colony and protectorate is estimated at 1,500,000 (exclusive of Ashanti), of whom 150 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans; but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Cormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the Coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Secoodee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again 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 settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1868, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the West to Holland and those on the East to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the last Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. The result of the war was that the Ashanti power was completely shattered, and the British possessions were left free for development without fear of native aggression or hindrance from European rivalry.

In 1894, however, Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, having successfully fought against the Nkoranzas who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Attabubus, who had been given protection in 1890. This attack was averted by the despatch of an armed force, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumasi. No definite reply could be obtained, and a military expedition to Kumasi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government, was therefore decided upon. The expedition entered Kumasi without resistance, January, 1896, and Prempeh

made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumasi, and thus has commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

Within the last few years the French have begun to extend and develop their Colony of Grand Bassam and Assinie, which adjoins the British Colony on the West; and the German settlement adjoining the Colony on the East, called Togoland, is rapidly increasing in commercial importance. The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and ivory, gum-copal, monkey-skins, cotton, camwood, Guinea grains, and oil, are also exported to England. A trade has been recently developed in rubber, the quantity shipped in 1882 being 7,168 lbs., and in 1896, 3,735,439 lbs. (value £313,817), and other important exports are palm-oil, 2,394,563 gallons (value £126,857), rubber and palm kernels (13,046 tons, value £85,349, in 1896). Trade in timber also promises well. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. Very little had been done for the natives during the 400 years that Europeans have occupied the Coast, until within the last few years. But the Government is now assisting the Roman Catholic, Methodist, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the Coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the towns are lighted and policed, and 515 miles of telegraphs have been established.

The seat of Government is Accra (population 16,276). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (11,614), Elmina (10,530), Addah (7,530), Saltpond, and Quitta. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 3 unofficial members.

Public revenue, 1895	£237,460
Public expenditure, 1896	282,278
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	569,828
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	536,106
Total imports, 1896	778,009
Total exports, 1896	792,111
Governor, Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.	4,000
Private Sec., M. J. Holland	300
Col. Sec., Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, C.M.G. .	1,250
Chief Assist. Sec. G. B. Haddon-Smith	£600 to 700
Assistant Sec., R. F. Knollys	£400 to 500
" G. Attrill	£400 to 500
Treasurer, C. Riby Williams	700
Comptroller of Customs, F. W. Major	700
Chief Justice, W. Brandford Griffith	1,500
Puisne Judges, Francis Smith, £1,000; H. W. Hayes Redwar, £800; E. H. Richards	800
Attorney-General	850
Inspect.-General Constabulary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	700
Director of Works, A. M. Anderson	850
Chief Medical Officer, (vacant)	£800 to 1,000
British Resident, Kumasi, Donald William Stewart, C.M.G.	£700 to 1,000
Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 21 to 30 days. Parcels, per lb. <i>gd.</i> , limit 11 lbs.; tele- grams, <i>6s. 3d.</i> to <i>6s. 5d.</i> per word.	

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great

numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, and differs from the other West African colonies, which were all formed as merely trading stations. But Sierra Leone, too, is now commercially important. The route from Freetown to the great central African plateau is shorter and easier than that from the navigable head of the Gambia, and the harbour is far the best in West Africa. So excellent is the harbour that it has recently been strongly fortified as a coaling-station for the Royal Navy on the Cape route to India. In addition to the peninsula, the colony now comprises Sherbro Island, and various other territories extending along the coast from the French Colony known as the "Guinée Française" upon the North to the Republic of Liberia on the South. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1893 amounted to 136,000, of whom 210 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. Almost every Christian denomination is represented in Freetown, and there are also many Pagans and Mohammedans. Education, though not compulsory, is in an advanced state. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and malarial fevers are prevalent, especially at the beginning and end of the rains, which last from May to October. The peninsula itself produces hardly anything. The inhabitants are almost all employed in exchanging the products of the interior for European goods. The exports consist chiefly of palm-oil and palm-kernels; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground-nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and kola-nuts are also exported. 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, kerosine oil, lumber, hardware, salt, and sugar; and of a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on other goods.

Amount of public revenue, 1896	£104,992
Amount of public expenditure, 1896	116,182
Public debt, 31st Dec., 1896	25,000
Total imports, 1896	494,688
Total exports, 1896	449,033
Imports from U. K., 1896, £403,053; exports 203,095	
Tonnage entered and cleared, 1896... tons	1,021,870
Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the seat of government, and had, in 1895, a population of over 30,000; it is the greatest seaport in West Africa. The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 5 official and 3 unofficial members.	
Governor, Col. Sir Fredk. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Sec. and A.-d.-C., Lieut. J. F. N.	
Price	150
Chief Justice, His. Hon. George Stallard ...	1,200
Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. J. C. Gore	£750 to 800
Assistant Colonial Sec., C. H. Hunter	350 to 400
Col. Treasurer, (vacant)	550
Assist. Col. Treasurer, S. M. Bennett	350

Attorney-Gen., Hon. P. Crampton Smyly, B.L.	£700
Solicitor-Gen., R. J. van R. de Groot	500
Collector of Customs, Hon. W. J. P. Elliott.	750
Master Supreme Court & Registrar-General, D. F. Wilbraham	400
District Commissioner, T. J. Allbridge	570
Colonial Surgeon, W. T. Prout, M.B.	591
Director of Public Works, T. E. Laing, C.E.	500
Assist. do., Capt. F. H. Stone, C.E.	350
Police Magistrate, W. W. Clark, B.L.	450
Inspector-General Frontier Police, Major A. F. Tarbet	450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. John Taylor Smith, D.D.	
Mayor of Freetown, Hon. Sir S. Lewis, C.M.G.	
Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 15 days. Parcels, per lb. 9d., limit 11 lbs.; tele- grams, 5s. 5d. per word.	

THE SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over the territories adjacent to the Colony of Sierra Leone on August 31, 1896. The region has long been recognised as within the British sphere of influence, and lies between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles and a population roughly estimated at 500,000.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 5 districts under District Commissioners, the principal peoples being the Limba and Kurankos in the North, the Tinmenis and Susus in the centre, and the Mendis in the South. The principal products are rubber, gum, and palm trees, benni seed, rice, ground and kola nuts, while sheep and cattle thrive.

Parcels, same as the Colony.

LAGOS.

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, formerly one of the great centres of the African slave trade, is situated on the Bight of Benin and is comprised within 2° and 6° East longitude. Its sphere of influence extends to the 4th parallel of N. latitude, embracing the whole of Yoruba, a large and fertile region and one of the most successful fields of missionary enterprise; it was permanently occupied by Great Britain in 1861. Up till 1886 it formed a dependency of the Gold Coast, but is now a separate Crown Colony and Protectorate. The Protectorate comprises the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Ado, Igbesa, Awori, Jebu Remo, Mahin, Ogbo, and Jakri up to the right bank of the Benin river on the east, where it adjoins the territory of the Niger Coast protectorate. Lagos island has an area of 3¼ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate includes 1,500 square miles, with 2,000,000 inhabitants. There are about 200 persons of European birth in the colony. The town of Lagos has 32,500 inhabitants.

Palm-oil and palm-kernels constitute at present the most important natural products of the Colony; the value of the palm-oil exported in 1895 having been £205,553, and that of kernels £320,434. The imports are chiefly cotton-goods (£274,427), spirits (£106,335), and tobacco (£25,615).	
Amount of public revenue, 1895	£142,049
Amount of expenditure, 1895	144,483
Total imports, 1895, £815,814; exports ...	565,595
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	562,130
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	1,256,717
Gov., Lt.-Col. H. E. McCallum, B.E., C.M.G.	£3,000
(and entertainment allowance £500.)	
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. de V. Creighton.	

Col. Sec., Capt. Geo. C. Denton, c.m.g.	£800 to 1,000
Assist. do., Mark Kerr	£400 to 500
Treasurer, C. H. Harley Moseley	£540 to 600
Inspect.-Gen. of Houssas, (vacant)	700
Collector of Customs, E. A. Lovell	£480 to 500
Director Public Works, A. B. Brebner	£800 to 1,000
Colonial Surg., John Wm. Rowland, c.m.g.	700
Chief Justice, His Hon. Thos. Crossley Rayner	1,200
Queen's Advocate, William Nicoll, LL.B.	700
Postmaster, G. J. Cole	250
Harbour-Master, Capt. W. C. Speeding	400

Lagos is 4,279 miles from Liverpool; transit 22 to 26 days. Parcels, per lb. 9d.; limit, 11 lbs. Telegrams, 7s. 1d. per word.

THE NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir Ralph Dinham Rayment Moor, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Dep. Commr. & Consul, Major H. L. Galloway, D.S.O.	£800 to 900
Vice-Consuls, T.A. Wall (Post and Customs offices), A. G. Leonard, R. F. Locke	£600 to 800
District Commissioners, C. E. Harrison, A. B. Harcourt, W. F. W. Fosbery, A. A. Whitehouse, F. T. Bartwell, N. Burrows, H. Bedwell	£500
Comm. of Forces, Maj. R. L. Milne, D.S.O.	£600 to 800

Supt. Marine Dept., H. A. Child	600 to 700
Treasurer, F. E. Hodges	600 to 700
Judicial Officer, M. R. Menendez	600 to 800
Principal Medical Officer, R. Allman	1,000
Agents, London, Crown Agents for the Colonies.	

This "Protectorate," formerly called the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," includes the whole of the maritime region lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey, with the exception only of the mouth of the Niger, assigned to the Royal Niger Company. The coast region was secured by treaties with the native chiefs, concluded by Mr. E. H. Hewett, c.m.g., in 1884, and was placed, in 1891, under an Imperial Commissioner, appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Protectorate was announced in the *London Gazette* of June 5, 1885, Oct. 18, 1887, and May 13, 1893. Centres of trade are Old Calabar, the capital (pop. about 15,000), Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri and Sapele. Early in January, 1897, a mission conducted by Mr. Phillips, deputy-commissioner, was massacred while on its way through the bush to Benin City, a large town about 60 m. from the mouth of the Benin river. Mr. Phillips and several members of the Protectorate staff were killed, two British officers only escaping. A punitive expedition was organised without delay, and Benin City was captured, after considerable resistance, in February. A British resident is now established at Benin City, and the power of the Fetish priests, or Ju-ju men (who were responsible for the human sacrifices for which the place was notorious) has been completely broken.

The leading exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels, rubber, ebony, and ivory. The leading imports are cotton-goods, cooper's stores, and hardware and outlery.

Revenue (from Customs Duties), 1895	£151,244
Total Imports, 1895-96	750,975
Total Exports, 1895-96	843,333
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895-96	575,447
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895-96	538,627

Steamers of the "British and African" and "African" lines run regularly between Liverpool and the principal ports. Headquarters, Old Calabar. Transit about 25 days.

Parcels, 9d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, Bonny 8s. 3d., and Brass, 7s. 10d. per word.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

(See also pp. 601, 602.)

Chartered and limited; Capital, £1,100,000.

Governor, Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, c.m.g.
 Deputy Gov., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.
 Secretary, Henry Morley.
 Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.
 Agent-General, William Wallace, c.m.g.
 Chief Justice, Samuel Moore.
 Principal Medical Officer, E. E. Craster.

The Royal Niger Company may fairly be described as the offspring of the "National African Company," which in the course of 1884 and 1885 bought out or amalgamated the French companies then trading on the Niger, and concluded treaties conferring territorial rights with about 300 native chiefs and states. It was consequently upon this vigorous activity that the British Government, on June 5, 1885, declared the whole of the coast lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey a British Protectorate. A boundary, separating this newly created "British sphere" from the German Protectorate of Cameroons, has been settled by conventions made in 1886 and 1893. This boundary intersects Adamawa, a dependency of Sokoto, in the very centre, but assigns the capital, Yola, to England. This boundary terminates at a point on the south shore of Lake Chad, thirty-five minutes east of Kuka, the capital of Bornu, which is within the British sphere. Another line agreed upon in 1890, and drawn from Say on the Niger to Barua on Lake Chad, separates the French and British "spheres." The frontier between these "spheres" on the west of the middle Niger is not yet determined; but under treaties with the Mohammedan Sultan of Gandu, and the Pagan King of Borgu, the company claims a large extension westward. The "Protectorate" within the limits indicated covers an area of 500,000 square miles, and is estimated to contain from 20 to 30 millions of inhabitants.

A part of the maritime districts of these territories was formed into the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," now the Niger Coast Protectorate, but the whole of the remainder was granted to the Royal Niger Company, chartered on July 10th, 1886.

The very considerable political and administrative powers granted to the Company are exercised under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Treaties with Sokoto, Gandu, and Borgu confer upon the Company the fullest jurisdiction over all non-native residents and visitors. Among the small tribes outside these empires, on the Lower Niger, and south of the Benue, the Company's power is scarcely limited at all. The authority is exercised there for the suppression of all slave-raiding, and the chiefs are required to submit their disputes to arbitration, instead of resorting to intertribal war.

The Company maintains 42 stations, of which the more important are:—Akassa, at the Nun mouth of the Niger, with workshops for the repair of steamers; Asaba, 150 miles up the river, the administrative headquarters, where are the supreme court, the central prison, a hospital, and a botanical garden; and Lokoja, at the confluence of the Benue, with the head-quarters of the military force. This force numbers about 1,000 men, chiefly Hausas, and is officered by Europeans. In addition to it each administrative district has its agent or magistrate, supported by a small police force. Thirty steamers navigate the Niger and its tributaries, and afford the principal means for the maintenance of order and security.

The principal exports are rubber, ivory, palm-oil, gums, hides, &c. The principal imports are cotton-goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, spirits, and woollen goods. The Company have prohibited the importation of rifles and cartridges into any part of their territory. Spirits are charged a heavy import duty, and cannot be imported at all into the districts lying to the north of lat. 7°. Their consumption, as a consequence,

is not now one-fourth of what it was before the grant of the charter. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties, import duties being charged only upon guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco.

A military expedition, organized and sent out at the close of 1896, captured Ilorin and deposed the Sultan (16 Feb., 1897), who was reinstated as the vassal of Great Britain on 6 March, 1897.

Parcels, *gd.* per lb. to 11 lbs.

FAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

(See also Map p. 630.)

THERE are no British Colonies on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Zululand (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Foreign Office. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the East Africa Protectorate (together with the little Witu Protectorate), extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their recent annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—the Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognized their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year the Germans declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilization in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

The term "Central Africa" is rather misleading to the unofficial mind. It must be understood as not applying to Uganda, although that country is, properly speaking, the most "Central" of the British Colonies or Protectorates in the Continent, but as the name given to a territory of more than 500,000 square miles in extent, north of the Zambesi, the greater part of which is under the administration of the British South African Company; the rest, which is under direct Imperial control, being called the "British Central Africa Protectorate." (See page 526.) The respective limits of British and Portuguese possessions or protectorates in East Africa were determined by the Treaty signed at Lisbon on June 11, 1896.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner & Consul-Gen., Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B. (See Zanzibar.)

Members of Protectorate Council, Sir A. H. Hardinge; Sir Lloyd Mathews; W. B. Cracknell. Secretary, A. Alexander.

Sub-Commissioners and Vice-Consuls, C. H.

Craufurd; J. Ainsworth; A. S. Rogers;

A. C. W. Jenner £500 to £500

Judicial Officer, E. Cator 700

Treasurer, E. Bradbridge 600

Collector of Customs, A. Marsden 400

Commandant of Forces, Major G. P. Hatch.

Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3,

1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the

Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Foreign Office, and the Commissioner, Sir A. Hardinge, is also H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands, or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four districts: (1) The Coast Province; (2) Ukamba; (3) Tanaland; and (4) Jubaland, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Machakos, Lamu, and Kismayu. Of the four districts Ukamba is the only one which, generally speaking, is suitable for colonization by Europeans. There is also a vast region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is almost unexplored, and has not yet been included in any administrative district.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, is the capital of the Protectorate, and possesses, perhaps, the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 24,000). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is now connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length.

The principal exports are ivory, rubber, cattle, gums, orchella weed, sesame, ebony, borities (poles and rafters), rhinoceros horn, hippopotamus teeth, &c.; the principal imports, on which is charged a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, are piece goods, rice, brass wire and beads, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Capital, Mombasa; transit about 21 days. Parcels, first lb., 1s., then 8d. to 11 lbs. Telegrams, Mombasa, 5s. per word, other places, 5s. 5d.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

(See also p. 601.)

<i>Commissioner and Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley</i>	£1,450
<i>Deputy Commissioner, Consul and Commandant of Forces, Major T. Ternan, D.S.O.</i>	750
<i>Vice-Cons., F. J. Jackson, R. Macallister, Capt. C. G. Sitwell</i>	650
<i>Legal Vice-Consul, E. de L. Collinson</i>	600
<i>Senior Medical Officer, Dr. R. U. Moffat</i>	450
<i>Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies.</i>	

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankoli and Koki. This Protectorate has since been extended over Unyoro and Usoga—(see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). Uganda proper lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on, and to the N. of the Equator. Usoga lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. Unyoro is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. Koki is to the S.W. of Uganda. The total population of the Protectorate may be roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Uganda is Mengo, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Kampala. The population of Uganda is estimated at over 300,000. The exports are at present almost confined to ivory. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, beads, &c. A small steambot has been placed on the lake, and efforts are being made to convey others thither.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed with the late Sir Percy Anderson, assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Committee meets regularly at the Foreign Office, and since the death of Sir Percy Anderson, the chair has been taken by the Hon. Francis Bertie, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

The gauge adopted for the railway is one metre. The chief engineer and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers have been imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as can be engaged. The total length of the line to be constructed is about 660 miles, and 100 miles were completed at the end of September, 1897. A telegraph line is also in process of construction. The necessary funds for the construction of the railway were provided by the *Uganda Railway Act, 1896* (59 & 60 Vict. ch. 38) by which the issue of £3,000,000 was authorized from the Consolidated Fund. From a Report laid before Parliament in June, 1897 (*Africa No. 4, 1897, C.—8435*) it appears that the total expenditure on the railway to March 31, 1897, was £397,838.

THE WITU PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, Omari bin Hamed, succeeded 1895. British Resident, A. S. Rogers. (See East Africa Protectorate.)

This Protectorate is a small tract of country extending about 66 miles along the coast, and 30 miles at furthest inland, at the mouth of the river Tana. The Germans proclaimed a protectorate over it in 1885, which they resigned to Great Britain by the agreement of 1890. (See introductory note.) The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31st, 1893. Witu is now regarded, for administrative purposes, as part of Tanaland, one of the districts into which the British East Africa Protectorate is divided.

Parcels, 1st lb. 1s., then 8d. to 11 lbs.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, succeeded his cousin, Hamed bin Thwain, 27th Aug., 1896. H. B. M. Agent and Consul-General, Sir A. H.

<i>Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	£1,800
<i>Consul, Basil S. Cave, C.B.</i>	700
<i>Judge of H. B. M. Court, W. B. Cracknell</i>	1,000

President of Ministry, General Sir Lloyd William Mathews, K.C.M.G. (October, 1891).
Officer in Command of Native Troops, Brigadier General A. E. Raikes.

The Zanzibar Dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far South as Taughhi Bay and North as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (98½ sq. m., and 165,000 inhabitants), and a ten-mile coast line from Wanga to Kipini, together with the islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magdisho, each with a radius of 10 miles, and the port of Warsheikh, with a radius of 5 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Commissioner and Consul-General in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 521), and the remainder, known as Benadir, is leased to the Italian Government. Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

On the sudden death of the late Sultan, Hamed bin Thwain, in August, 1896, Said Khaled, a member of the reigning family, seized the palace and held it with a large number of armed followers, in defiance of the protecting power. He proclaimed himself Sultan, but was not recognized as such by any of the foreign Consular representatives. Khaled having refused to quit the palace, it was found necessary to resort to force to compel his submission. After a bombardment of half-an-hour from the British warships in the harbour, Khaled fled to the German Consulate, whence he was eventually deported to German East Africa, and remains there under German supervision.

By a recent decree of Sultan Hamud the legal status of slavery has ceased to be recognized in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities to shipping and trade generally. It was declared a free port in February, 1892. The population of Zanzibar is about 250,000.

The principal imports, which amounted in 1896 to a total value of £1,275,470, are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, rice and groceries; the exports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles amounting in 1896 to £1,158,806. The largest proportion of imports (£385,537) comes from British India, £64,597 from Germany, £17,566 from France, and £118,022 from Great Britain. The largest exports are made to German East Africa, which in 1896 accounted for £413,492, the principal other participants being Great Britain (£129,199), and British India (£115,818). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship

at Aden. There are through steamers of French and German Companies.

The number of ocean-going vessels which entered the port in 1896 was—British 64, German 60, French 23, other nationalities 8, the total tonnage being 244,266. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles, transit 20 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 1s.; then 8d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. per word.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

<i>H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General,</i>	
Alfred Sharpe, C.B.	£1,400
<i>Deputy Commissioner, Consul, and Commandant of Forces, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Manning ...</i>	800
<i>Assist. Dep. Commr., Capt. F. B. Pearce ...</i>	700
<i>Judicial Officer, G. B. Piggott ...</i>	600
<i>Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. Poole.</i>	
<i>Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies.</i>	

This country, which was formerly termed Nyassaland, was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and is administered directly by the Imperial Government through the Foreign Office. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate was estimated in 1896 at 845,000, of whom 289 were Europeans and 259 British Indian subjects. The principal exports are coffee and ivory. The cultivation of coffee is largely on the increase, and there are prospects of a steady development of this industry. Rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and tea are grown. Total exports (April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897), £23,299. Principal imports are soft goods, provisions and hardware, and amounted in the year ending March 31, 1897, to £30,054. On Lake Nyassa there are five British steamers (two of which are gunboats) and one German Government steamer. There are also gunboats and other steamers on the upper and lower Shiré river. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

The Protectorate contains 19 administrative stations. Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the administration. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers, the Zambesi Traffic Co., and the African International Flotilla Company.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line via Natal, the Union Steam Ship Co., the German East Africa S.S. Co., and the Portuguese Royal Mail steamers.

The construction of a railway to connect Chiromo with Blantyre is under consideration. The Protectorate will before long be connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, via Fort Salisbury. A local telegraph service is already open, as well as wires to Chinde and Quilimane.

Parcels, 1s. 6d. per lb. to 7 lbs. Telegrams, 5s. 8d. per word.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18'—57° 49' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'—20° 32', and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The resident population on the 31st December, 1896, was 374,942, of whom no less than 259,004 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates). The general population is mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Count Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, and in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry. In the war between England and France it was a base for privateering expeditions, which inflicted serious damage on British trade, until it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French called it the Isle of France, and the French language and French law have been preserved under British rule. Its past greatness, and much of its present value, are due to the excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands. In 1896 there were 105 miles of railway and 64 post-offices in the island, with 135 miles of telegraph. A cable to Zanzibar was opened in 1893, bringing Mauritius and the Seychelles into telegraphic touch with the world. The annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis.

The Government is more representative than that of an ordinary Crown Colony, being administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials, and two elected members of the Council of Government, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, of whom eight are ex-officio, nine nominated by the governor, and ten elected for the various districts into which the island is divided. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. The department of public instruction comprises two branches—the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools' Department for primary education. The College, which is affiliated to the London University, is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools' Department is under the direction of a superintendent, aided by two inspectors. The government schools are supported wholly by the State, the grant schools only partially so. The total expenditure on education in 1896 amounted to Rs. 510,190. Of the pupils in the government and aided schools 70·97 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2·96 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 1·29 per cent.

to other Christian denominations; 24·98 per cent. are Hindoos and Mohammedans to whom no assistance is given. A British garrison of about 1,000 strong is maintained at Curepipe and Port Louis.

CAPITAL, PORT LOUIS. Population, 1897, 55,869.

Public revenue in 1895	Rs: 8,849,181
Public expenditure in 1895	8,544,736
Public debt, 1895	£1,455,200
Paper money in circulation, 1895	Rs: 3,374,250
Total imports, 1895	22,501,462
Total exports, 1895	31,893,775
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	3,255,230
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 ...	394,235

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. Rs: 50,000

Commanding Forces, Major-General G. Salis Schwabe

Col. Sec., Hon. G. Ruthven le Hunte, M.A. 13,500

Assist. do., Douglas Young

Procureur & Adv.-Gen., F. T. Piggott ... 13,500

Receiver-General, J. J. Brown

Registrar-Gen., George E. Dick and fees, 7,000

Auditor-General, E. C. Ashley

Collector of Customs, G. Lumgair

Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter ... 10,000

Surveyor-General, G. de Coriolis

Clerk of Councils, W. C. Rae

Chief Judge, Sir Eug. P. J. Lécélézio

Puisne Judges, L. V. Delafaye, q.c., Hon. F. C. Moncreiff

Bishop of Mauritius (vacant)

Do. Pt. Louis, R. C., Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill

7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.—(1.) THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, 940 miles due north of Mauritius

and about 1,100 east of Zanzibar, are governed by an Administrator, assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council. Originally discovered by the Portuguese, they were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and finally assigned to Great Britain at the peace of 1814. Although close to the Equator they are very healthy, the death-rate being but 14·80 per 1,000. The estimated population, 1895, was 17,625. There are about 30 islands, the whole area of which is variously estimated at 78 to 160 square miles. Mahé is the largest island; and Port Victoria, the capital, is situated on a fine harbour on the N.E. side, which is visited by numerous men-of-war, and steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Co., which make it a coaling station on their monthly voyages to and from Australia. The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nut oil, and tortoise-shell; but the most remarkable product is the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*.

Revenue, 1895, Rs. 233,282; Expenditure, Rs. 226,004

Imports, 1894, Rs. 604,000; Exports,

Administrator, Henry C. Stewart, C.M.G. Rs. 13,500

Judge, E. M. Brown

Collector and Treas., G. A. Banbury

Auditor, &c., J. Driver, B.A. Rs. 3,000

Government Med. Officer (vacant)

4,000

(2.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population in 1895 estimated at 2,540.

Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island suffers much from hurricanes; and the revenue usually has to be supplemented by a grant from Mauritius. Magistrate, B. H. Colin, Rs. 5,120.

(3.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by a magistrate, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to him. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important

is Diego Garcia, one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station.

Transit: Mauritius, 24 days; Seychelles, 19 days. Parcels, *via* Colombo, 3 lbs. 2s., 7 lbs. 3s., 11 lbs. (limit) 4s.; *via* France, 3 lbs. 3s. 2d., 7 lbs. 3s. 9d., 11 lbs. 4s. 4d.; telegrams, 5s. per word.

Greater Britain in the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 690 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat., and 14° 25' 5" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart 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 abound, and a few pheasants, guinea-fowls, sea-swallows, partridges, and goats, which afford some sport. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; as many as 276 being "turned" during the season of 1897. The weight is from 500 to 800 lbs., and they are sold at an average price of £2 15s. In 1896 there were about 16 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and bananas. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom a naval officer is appointed as Captain in charge, and it is managed in all respects as if it were a man-of-war. There are no inhabitants except officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being 380 with about 60 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is of importance as a coaling station, and as a health resort for crews of vessels detained on the African coast. It has recently been strongly fortified.

Imports from U. K., 1896 £5,139

Officer in Charge, Capt. J. E. Blaxland, R.N. £800

Fleet Paymaster, Abraham Turner, R.N.

Staff Surgeon, C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton, R.N.

Transit, about 28 days outward through St. Helena, and 14 days homeward. Parcels, per lb. to 11 lbs. 8d. Telegrams forwarded by post from Cape Town.

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, and are very healthy. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length: the island 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 1896 of about 1,992. 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 were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. 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 colony 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. The chief exports in 1896 were wool £112,139, sheep-skins £11,431, and tallow £5,305. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1896 was 109,667. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of 100 men.

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, 1896 £12,538

Amount of expenditure, 1896 13,569

Total imports, 1896 69,985

Total exports, 1896 132,194

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896... 62,641

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 131,183

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a

Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

<i>Governor and Judge, William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.</i>	(and fees) £1,200
<i>Judge & Police Magis. (vacant)</i>	500
<i>Colonial Secretary and Magistrate, Frederick Craige-Halkett</i>	500
<i>Colonial Surgeon, S. Hamilton, F.R.C.S.I.</i>	300
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D.</i> .....	.....
<i>Colonial Chaplain, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.</i>	300
<i>Government Clerk, Clerk to Council & Shipping Master, &c., C. W. Hill</i>	250

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles, transit, 30 days. Parcels, 9d. per lb. to 11 lbs. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 4,116, including 1,986 males and 2,130 females. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. 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. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day. The lowest temperature in winter is 51°. The total rainfall (1896) was 40 inches. 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 1538, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from

Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5th May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In those days it was a most important station on the route to India, and many highly-paid officials and wealthy merchants were settled in the island. Its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by American whalers and by a few sailing ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships was abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port. Its strategical importance as a coaling station for the British Navy is now recognized, and modern fortifications, with heavy guns, have recently been constructed by the Imperial Government. There is one good inlet only, on the north-west of the island—St. James's Bay—possessing a good anchorage. Oats, barley, root-crops and flax are grown. Of export trade in the ordinary sense there is none, and the natural products are not so fully developed as they might be. The fisheries might be better worked, and productive industries increased by the introduction of plants and trees for which the soil is adapted.

The number of vessels which called in 1896, excluding 159 boarded by island boatmen when passing, was 151.

The government of the island is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members. There is no Legislative Council, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population, 2,233.

Amount of public revenue, 1895.....	£9,160
Amount of expenditure, 1896.....	8,872
Amount of public debt, 31 December, 1897	(Nil)
Total imports, 1896.....	30,950
Total exports, 1896.....	4,739
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896	21,233
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896.....	4,012
<i>Governor, Robert Armitage Sterndale</i>	£500
<i>Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee</i>	420
<i>Harbour Master (Naval) and Emigration Agent, Commander Hewetson, R.N.</i>	(and fees) 200
<i>Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby</i>	200
<i>Post Master, H. S. Hands</i>	230
<i>Commanding Troops, Capt. Frendergast, R.A.</i>	
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days. Parcels, 8d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegraph, inland only; foreign messages sent by post from Teneriffe, 1s. 3d. per word.	

Greater Britain: In the Mediterranean.

CYPRUS,

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35'. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from 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 long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards

the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1891 was 209,286 persons, of whom about 23 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine, silk, olives, locust-beans, cotton wool, and hides. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1896 the wine and spirits exported amounted to 1,472,578 gals., the bulk of which went to Turkey and Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer

heat is very great, and the British troops suffered severely when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

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. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 oke of salt in kind (an oke=2·83 lbs.). This sum 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.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 12,515 in 1891; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 7,593), Limassol (7,388), Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho.

Public revenue, 1896-97	£188,658
Public expenditure, 1896-97	129,494
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ...	458,892
Exports to ditto, 1896	459,395
Total imports, 1896	4240,051
Total exports, 1896	4297,142
a Exclusive of specie.	

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Sir Walter Joseph	
Sendall, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Private Sec. and A.-de-C.</i> , Capt. R. B. Feilden	150
<i>Chief Sec.</i> , Capt. Arthur H. Young, C.M.G.	80
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , W. H. Bennett	
<i>Receiver-General</i> , A. M. Ashmore	750
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir William James Smith...	1,000
<i> Puisne Judge</i> , J. P. Middleton	750
<i>Queen's Advocate</i> , F. G. Templey	750

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 1s.; additional to 11 lbs. 5d. Telegrams, 6½d. a word, by Eastern Co. 1s. 7d.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889, and several islets. The population of the whole group, 31 Dec., 1896, was 176,231, exclusive of the British troops, who numbered 9,707. In religion the Maltese are

Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants from families who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe, and usually speak Italian. There is a native order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are cotton, corn, oranges, melons, grapes, cummin seed, and early potatoes for the London market; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1891 the area under cultivation in the three islands was about 37,896 tumuli. From 4,000 to 5,000 women and children, chiefly in Gozo, are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is, however, in connection with the shipping. In 1896 there were 59,329 persons living in Valletta and the "Three Cities" on the other side of the harbour, and many persons from the neighbouring villages come in daily to work at the Port. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, with such a depth that the largest vessels can anchor alongside the very shore. It is a most important port of call for the many vessels passing to and from the East and Australasia by the Suez Canal, being just half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is also an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison of 11,887 (including 671 Royal Malta Artillery and a Maltese regiment of militia 1,509 strong). The climate, although not actually tropical, is very hot in summer. In the two hottest months (July and August) the average daily range of temperature is from 71° to 87° F., with an occasional rise to 96° or fall to 65°. In winter the range is from 48° to 58°, with an occasional fall to 41° or rise to 64°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, is a handsome old town of 7,446 inhabitants, and contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary. It has, however, been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern fortified capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta is well provided with an educational system. It possesses a University and Lyceum at Valletta; and 89 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 29 night schools for boys, are maintained by Government at a cost of £21,049 in 1896; in addition to which there are Garrison schools and a Dockyard school, while 126 private schools attended by 3,763 pupils in Malta and Gozo, receive no aid from the government.

In ancient times, Malta was occupied in succession by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantine Greeks, as each nation secured the command of the Mediterranean Sea. It attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity, being especially noted in Roman times for its textile fabrics. It is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of St. Paul's shipwreck in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger, of Sicily. For the next 400 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom; but in

1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who proceeded at once to make it a stronghold of Christianity against the Turks. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by the Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights freely expended their vast revenues in fortifying the island and carrying out many useful and magnificent works, until, in 1798, they were expelled by Napoleon. The Maltese, however, rose against the French garrison, and with some help from British and Neapolitan forces, compelled it, in 1800, to capitulate. They then ceded the islands to Great Britain, and the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 official and 3 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—5 official and 14 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1896 the port of Valletta was entered by 3,726 vessels (tonnage, 3,293,200).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 25,650 in 1891.

Amount of public revenue, 1896	£313,680
Amount of expenditure, 1896	308,902
Imports (actual), 1896	885,313
Exports (actual), 1896	43,276
Imports (in transit), 1896	9,586,824
Exports (in transit), 1896	11,842,873
Total imports from U. K., 1896	761,131
Total exports to U. K., 1896	68,819

<i>Governor and Comm. of the Troops, Gen. Sir Arthur J. Lyon-Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	£5,000
<i>Assistant Military Secretary, Captain J. S. Ewart, Cameron Highlanders</i>	
<i>Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt. (vacant)...</i>	150
<i>Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.</i>	1,000
<i>Crown Advocate, Hon. Alfredo Naudi, LL.D.</i>	600
<i>Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports, Hon. Francesco Vella, C.M.G.</i>	572
<i>Compt. of Charitable Instit., Hon. R. Micallef</i>	500
<i>Public Works, P. Trapani</i>	500
<i>Sec-Gen. & Dir. of Contracts, Hn. E. de Petri</i>	500
<i>Auditor-General, Hon. A. Sciortino</i>	500
<i>Postmaster-Gen., S. Camilleri</i>	500
<i>Superintendent of Police, Capt. O. L. primandaye, R.N.</i>	500
<i>Education, Napoleon Tagliaferro</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Judges, Dr. L. Ganado; Dr. Baron A. Chapelle; Dr. P. Debono; Dr. Z. Roncali; Dr. G. Pullicino</i>	each 500

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 8d., then *qd.* per lb. to 11 lbs.—*vid* Italy, 3 lbs. 2s. 4d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 10d.; 11 lbs. 4s. 2d.; telegrams, per word, 6d.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its

greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1896 no fewer than 4,303 vessels entered, with a tonnage of 4,334,582. 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. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, is being built at an estimated cost of about £4,000,000; the works include a commercial and coaling mole. The estimated resident civilian population 31 Dec., 1896, was 19,859. The actual strength of the troops at that date was 4,925.

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. The currency is that of Spain. The accounts are kept in pesetas, which are approximately the same as francs.

Amount of public revenue, 1896	£63,271
Amount of expenditure, 1896	60,348
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	543,618
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	40,692

<i>Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G.</i>	Psts. 125,000
<i>Assistant Military Secretary, Major W. B. Fletcher, R.A.</i>	
<i>Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. J. B. Richardson, R.A.</i>	
<i>Commanding Infantry Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B.</i>	

	Psts.
<i>Colonial Secretary, H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.</i>	25,000
<i>Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood</i>	Psts. 12,000 to 15,000

<i>Captain of the Port, Comm. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (acting)</i>	
<i>Postmistress, Miss M. Creswell</i>	16,452
<i>Police Magistrate, A. M. Coll, D.C.L.</i>	15,000
<i>Chief of Police, J. Bennet</i>	9,000 to 11,250
<i>Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.D.</i>	11,000
<i>Chief Justice, Stephen H. Gatty</i>	32,500
<i>Attorney-General, A. W. Fawkes, Q.C.</i>	23,750
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court, E. M. Hutton, M.A.</i>	15,000

Distance 1,209 miles; transit $\frac{3}{4}$ days. Parcel post, 1st lb. 8d.; then *qd.* per lb. to 11 lbs. telegrams, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per word.

See also Indian Section, pp. 441-476; Geographical Exploration, pp. 595-597; Treaties and Territorial Changes' pp. 598-60, and Maps, pp. 469, 598, 600, 602, 604.

A list of the Principal Foreign Countries, giving the Name of their Sovereign or Ruler and Statistics of the Area, Population, Products, and Commerce, distinguishing the Amount of Trade with this Country; the Names of Her Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls are also given, together with their actual Salaries, and the names of the Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London.

To many Countries their distance from this country is given and, to nearly all, the time occupied in transit, the rates of Parcel Post, and cost of Telegrams.

POSTAGE.—There is a uniform rate to all parts of the world, the charge for letters being 2½d. the half-ounce; newspapers and books ½d. for two ounces; patterns and samples ½d. the two ounces, but with a minimum charge of 1d.; and commercial papers the same, but with a minimum charge of 2½d.

Many of the following Statistics have been revised specially for the Almanack by direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also indebted to Her Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, and to the British Consuls; he has also to thank several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London for many particulars.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

See also Map, p. 600.

Emperor (Negus Negusti or King of Kings) Menelek of Shoa, G.C.M.G., b. 1843, procl. 12th March, 1889. Viceroys of Tigré, Ras Alula. Viceroy of Shoa, Ras Makunan.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces, Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The area of these provinces, lying between 8° and 15° 30' N. lat. and 36° and 40° E. long. may be reckoned at 100,000 square miles with a population of 3 or 4 millions. But the boundaries of the empire are indefinite except on the east where they touch the Italian colony of Massowah (Eretria) which is a narrow coast strip, the French colony of Obok or Jibuti, and the British Somali Coast Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30' N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. The arrangement between England and Italy in 1891 when Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia, drew the westerly limit of Abyssinia along the 35° of longitude and the southerly limit along the 6° of N. lat. as far as the Shebeli river. A recent traveller gives almost the same boundaries,—viz., to the south a line from Irne on the Shebeli to a point immediately below Bonga in Kaffa, and to the west a line north and south along the western border of Kaffa—as the extreme limits of Abyssinian dominion either by peaceful occupation, by treaty with Chiefs, or by conquest. On the other hand French supporters of Abyssinian pretensions would extend these limits from near Kassala due west to reach the White Nile a little south of Khartoum, and along the whole length of that river as far south as lake Albert (2° N. L.) and then due east to the Shebeli. Russian and French expeditions are seeking to establish an Anti-British dominion across the Nile, between Abyssinia to the French Congo territory. There are the regions called 'the Equatorial Provinces of Ethiopia,' over which M. Leontiff, the Russian, is said to have been appointed Governor, and Prince Henri d'Orleans his deputy. It is no secret that English statesmen have declared most of this region to lie within the English and Anglo-Egyptian sphere of influence.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon, gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, silver, are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the

higher plateaus are well watered and have a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, &c. flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats and sheep, form a large portion of the wealth of the people, the wild game consists of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, antelope, buffalo, hyena, linx, &c. To the north east the people are more akin to the Caucasian and the Semitic, to the south east more akin to the negro; on the west are the plain dwellers who talk Amharic; on the east the mountaineers speaking Tigré, which is akin to ancient Arabic. Of the Galla tribes to the south, some are Pagan, some Mahomedan, and some Christian; the Somalis are Mahomedan, but the Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. They themselves were converted to Christianity probably about 600 A.D. by monks from Egypt, but have long been isolated from the rest of the Christian world. At the end of the 15th century, an attempt was made by the Jesuits under the Portuguese power to bring the Abyssinian Church under the Papacy. For a time this event seemed likely; but, before the middle of the 17th century, the Jesuit influence was overthrown and expelled, and the Abyssinian Church reverted to its eastern forms, and no trace of Jesuit influence remained. There is no popular literature, and no education; there is a legal code said to be derived from Constantine, but practically government is autocratic, qualified by the power of revolt. There is no standing army, but all are soldiers, and in the struggle against Italy, the Emperor's army probably numbered 100,000, there being certainly that number of modern rifles in the country. The principal pursuits are war, agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, wax, gums, muck, vegetable oils, spices, hides, ivory, gold, mules, cattle, and horses. The currency is the Maria Theresa (Austrian) dollar but Indian rupees also

find some circulation in Hassar. There is a demand for imported cloth and woollen goods, metal goods, and cutlery. The import duty on all goods is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is a large trade between the British port of Zaila and Hassar. England came into conflict with Abyssinia in 1867-68 when the then capital, Magdala, was occupied by a British Army under Gen. Napier (Lord Napier of Magdala). In 1889 the Italians made a treaty with King Menelek, under which they claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia; this was repudiated by Menelek in 1893 and finally given up after the Italian defeat at Adowa (1st March, 1896). The subsequent treaty with Italy confined the Italian protectorate to a mere strip along the coast. Since that date Russian, French, and English missions have visited King Menelek at his new capital Antoto or Abdiss Ababa; the French mission under M. Lagarde, and the English mission under Mr. Rennell Rodd. A concession has been given for the construction of a railway under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital with a branch to Hassar. If built, this would take the trade which now mainly passes through the British port of Zaila, from which the road to Hassar is easier and shorter and more secure than that from Jibuti. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Antoto, are Adowa, the capital of Tigre, Gonfâr, Basso, Aksum, Ankober, and Hassar which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896, £11,562. The Parcel Post is not in operation.

AFGHANISTAN. (See pp. 459 & 471.)

ALGERIA.

Gov.-Gen., M. Lépine, 1897.

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 and Christian slavery were for ever suppressed in the Eastern States of Barbary. In 1830, in consequence of a dispute between their Consul and the Dey, the French besieged and took the city, and conquered and annexed the country, which is now a province of France. It is situated 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 shots or sebkhas (salt swamps); and the Sahara, with its oases, portions of which lie below the level of the sea. The area is 122,910 sq. miles, exclusive of the Sahara; the population (1896) 4,429,421, including 318,137 Frenchmen and 446,343 other Europeans. The country exports wheat and other cereals, wine, alfalfa or esparto grass, olive oil, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco. The mineral wealth is considerable, and iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked, while large deposits of phosphates have been discovered in the province of Constantine. The live-stock is numerous, and in 1896 included 255,408 camels, 645,460 horses, mules, and asses, and 11,437,120 sheep and goats. Algiers is much frequented as a winter health resort, the average mean temperature for 13 years being Jan. 54°; Feb. 55°; March 57°; April 61°; May 66°; June 71°; July 76°; Aug. 76°; Sept.

75°; Oct. 68°; Nov. 60°; Dec. 55° Fahr. There were (October, 1896) 2,925 miles of railway. The Revenue is not equal to the cost of administration if the army of occupation, which consists of 54,000 men and 15,000 horses, is included. Algiers has become an important coaling station, and in 1896, 2,677 vessels (mainly British) called at the port.

Total Revenue, 1895	£2,093,492
Imports, 1895, £10,448,493; exports	12,311,494
" French £8,126,536; " to France, 9,131,729	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896...	261,417
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896	531,523

CAPITAL, Algiers. Pop. (1897), 157,003.

British Consul-General, F. H. Newton

Algiers—Vice-Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay 150

Arsee—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautray, M.D.

Bone—Vice-Consul, Abel de la Croix

Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber.

Philippeville—Vice-Consul, Herbert Scratchley

Algiers city is 1,390 miles from London; transit, 2½ days. Parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. 1s. 9d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 2d.; 11 lbs. (limit) 2s. 7d.; telegrams, per word, 3d.

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 is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two vicars (priests) appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ANNAM. (See p. 474.)

ARABIA. (See p. 475.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. J. E. Uriburu, sworn in 22nd Jan., 1895, for three years

Provisional Vice-Pres., Gen. Julio A. Roca. \$18,000.

Foreign Affairs, & Interior ad int.), Dr. A. Alcorta.

Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. L. Belauastegui.

Finance, Dr. W. Escalante.

War and Marine, General N. Levalle.

Minister in London, Don Luiz L. Domínguez, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

1st Sec. of Legation, Don Florencio L. Domínguez.

2nd Secretary, Don Luis H. Domínguez.

Consul-Gen., Don Sergio Garcia Uriburu, Broad St. House, New Broad Street, E.C.

Consul, A. Lumb, Broad Street House, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Miguel R. Carneiro.

Consul at Liverpool, Francisco P. Hansen.

Do. Southampton, G. Burmeister.

Do. Cardiff, I. C. Belvis.

Do. Manchester, D. Francisco Leys.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,212,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 4,093,000. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chile, 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, linseed, sugar, maize, wheat, and tobacco. The other products are tallow, Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, and salt. The export of frozen sheep to Europe

a becoming of great importance: there are at present 5 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export in the first half of the year 1897 were:—

Wool, 144,000 tons	£5,377,300
Frozen Mutton, 23,094 tons	184,753
Wheat, 87,603 tons	574,155
Maize, 286,098 „	724,487
Hides,	1,728,851
Sundries,	3,198,161

Total £12,807,707

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are machinery, hardware, and cotton, woolen, and linen goods. The total trade in 1895, with Great Britain £10,842,000; France £5,894,000; Belgium £4,527,000; Germany £4,896,000; and to other countries £17,567,000.

In 1897 there were 9,026 miles of railways in working order, connecting the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Telegraphs, 21,000 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals in 1889 reaching the unprecedented number of 218,744, mostly Italians, and in 1896 the total number of immigrants was 102,673; the language in ordinary use is Spanish. The Buenos Aires port works and the new port at the Ensenada have been opened for traffic, while two graving docks have been constructed at Buenos Aires and a naval port at Bahia Blanca.

The Argentine Republic is connected by cable with all the cities in the world. The Army consists of 749 officers and 10,906 men, in addition to the National Guard of about 400,000. The military school has 150 cadets, and the school for non-commissioned officers, 120. Navy (1897): 30 vessels, including 6 armoured vessels, 4 cruisers, 8 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 3 transports, 26 torpedo boats, and 2 vessels under construction. 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 3,751 public schools, and a school for deaf-mutes, with 9,035 teachers and 330,961 pupils in 1896. The climate of the Argentine Republic is temperate and healthy.

Public revenue 1897-98	£10,503,083
Public expenditure, 1897-98	10,458,831
Internal debt, Nov. 1896	
Paper	£3,298,300
Gold	37,845,500

41,143,900	
External debt, Nov. 1896	81,000,000
Total Imports, 1896	22,212,896
Total Exports, 1896	23,132,897
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	6,855,745
Exports to United Kingdom in 1895	8,974,164

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop., 1897, 656,198.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	£3,000
Secretary of Legation, Edward Thornton	500
3rd Secretary (acting), Hon. W. A. Erskine	
Consul, Ronald Bridgett	1,000
Vice-Consul, Percy Staniforth	400
Bahia Blanca — Vice-Consul, Charles C. Cumming	
Concordia—Vice-Consul, Oliver Budge	
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro	
La Plata, Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston	
Parana—Vice-Consul,	
Rosario—Vice-Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet	400
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, J. W. Richards	
Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton;	

transit 22 days. Parcels, *via* Hamburg, 3 lbs. 4s. 7d.; 7 lbs. 5s. 1d. or by R.M.S. 3 lbs. 2s. 4d., 11 lbs. 4s. 10d.; telegrams, 4s. and 4s. 6d. a word.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, born 18 August, 1830; *suc.* 2 Dec., 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Ofen, June 8, 1867; married April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria, born 24 Dec. 1837, and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, born 18 Dec., 1863.

[There are three Ministries for the whole Empire—Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War.]

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Count A. Goluchowski.

Minister of Finance, M. Benjamin de Kállay.

Minister of War, Edler von Kriehhammer.

Navy (forming a department of War Office), Commander: Admiral Baron Maximilian Sternneck.

MINISTRY FOR AUSTRIA.

President and Interior, Casimir Count Badeni.

Pub. Instruct., Dr. Baron P. Gautsch.

Justice, Count T. Gleispach.

Finance, Dr. Chevalier L. de Bilinski.

Commerce, Baron H. Glanz.

Agriculture, Count T. Ledebur.

Defence, Count Zeno Welsersheimb.

Railways, Edler von Guttenberg.

Without Portfolio, Dr. E. S. Ritterer.

Ambassador in London, Count Franz Deym, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor and 1st Sec., Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Secretaries, Count Alexander Palfy; Count Nicolaus Revertea.

Attaché, Count Francis Karolyi.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Ladislau Sztranyavaszky.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H.S.H. Prince Louis Esterhazy.

Chancellor, Eduard K. Rütli.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.

Deputy Consul-General and Director of the Commercial Department of the Embassy, and Vice-Consul, Chevalier Walter de Princié (acting).

Secretary, J. Kohn.

Office, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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 (1895) of 44,448,474, viz.:—Austria proper, 115,914 sq. miles, population, 24,736,700; Hungary, 124,448 sq. miles, pop. (1890) 18,120,738; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20,177 sq. miles, pop. 1,591,036. Among the population (41,359,204 without Bosnia and Herzegovina) there were in 1890 about 18,648,000 Slavs, 10,370,000 Germans, 7,435,000 Magyars, and 2,801,000 Roumanians. According to religion, there were (1890) nearly 32,312,000 Roman Catholics, 3,886,000 Protestants, 3,190,000 Greeks and Armenians, and 1,872,000 Jews. 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 (Görz, Gradiaca—Trieste, and Istria), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The lands of the Hungarian Crown embrace Hungary proper, 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 (Austria, 1895: 78,820,962 gallons, and 30,514,198 in Hungary, 1894); but from its inland position and other causes the wines are not so well known in this country as they deserve to be: 767,138 tons of beet-sugar were manufactured in 1895-96. 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; Brunn is famed for its woollens, Reichenberg for woollens and cottons, Trautenuau for linen, Bohemia for glass, and Vienna and Pilsen for lager beer. The mineral riches are very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc, and coal; petroleum is also found in Galicia.

The Empire possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 377,018 men, with 14,657 officers; and the war establishment, including a Landsturm of 1,060,300 men, consists of 2,769,714 officers and men, with 2,192 field guns. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 133 vessels, of which 10 are line-of-battle ships, 3 ironclads, 13 torpedo vessels, and 63 torpedo boats. Pola is the great naval arsenal.

In the year 1895 the imports to Austria-Hungary amounted to £65,132,000; the exports from Austria-Hungary to £63,894,899—precious metals imported £4,512,233, exported £2,021,478. The value of some of the principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1895 is as follows:—Cereals, animals, and mill produce £13,057,597; sugar, £5,006,395; wood, coal, turf, £7,862,679; raw materials and manufactures of the textile industry, £6,201,994; metals, machines and vehicles, £2,521,765; chemicals, grease and oils, £2,536,673; divers other materials, £5,047,196; manufactures, £19,587,687. The share Hungary took in the trade of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the year 1895 is as follows:—Imports to Hungary, raw material, £9,348,750; manufactured goods, £35,941,000. Exports from Hungary, raw materials, £26,084,083; manufactured goods, £15,983,583. Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Roumania, and Russia, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1894, 19,548 miles of railway were open for traffic. The commercial marine (Austria) consisted in 1895 of 1,693 vessels, burthen 165,550 tons, and Hungary 246 vessels, burthen 66,076 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 were estimated for 1895 at £13,617,000.

Each of the two countries has a separate Parliament and a separate Ministry.

Austria, Revenue, 1896 (estim.)	£55,500,516
" Expenditure, 1896 (do.)	55,380,813
Debt, Common 5%, December, 1895	229,675,020
" Austrian, " 1895	119,601,444
Common Floating Debt	16,128,299
Total exports, A. & H., 1896	65,470,000

Total imports, A. & H., 1896	60,730,000
Direct imports from U. K., 1896	1,967,258
Direct exports to U. K., 1895	1,232,678

[In calculating the above amounts the florin is reckoned at the rate of 12 to the £.]

CAPITALS, Vienna, Population, 1895, 1,326,625; Buda-Pest, 566,000.

British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Ralph Milbanke, C.B.	850
Military Attaché, Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B.	500
Naval Attachés, Capt. A. W. Paget and Capt. H. B. Jackson	each 500
Commercial Attaché, E. Fitz G. Law	1,000
2nd Secs., F. S. Clarke	450
" P. H. Wyndham	330
" H. G. M. Rumbold	315
Hon. Attachés, Hon. Orlando Bridgeman; Lord Langton	
Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler	300
Consul-General, P. von Schoeller	
Consul, Moriz Feldscharek	
Trieste—Consul, J. G. Haggard	600
" Vice-Consul, Jacob A. Nathan	
" Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Thorndike	
" (ast.) Rev. J. L. Davies	
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich	

Vienna is 955 miles, Buda-Pest 1,126, and Prague 826 from London. Transit (to Vienna) 36 hours. Parcels, *via* Hamburg, not ex. 3 lbs. 1s. 5½d.; 3 lbs. and not ex. 7 lbs. 1s. 11½d.; *via* Belgium, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 2d. Telegrams, per word, 3d.

Austria is charged with the administration of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40' to 40° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long. The Austrian garrison consists of 22,944 men, with a native army of 3,528, and a gendarmerie of 2,359. An entirely Austrian administration has been established. The local Revenue (1894: £1,047,310) suffices for the cost of administration, but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serat). Population (1895), 38,083.

Brit. Cons.—Gen., Edwd. Bothamley Freeman £950.

Parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s. 5½d., 7 lbs. 1s. 11½d.; 11 lbs. (limit) 2s. 4d.; or *via* Belgium, 3 lbs. 1s. 9d., 7 lbs. 2s. 2d., and 11 lbs. 2s. 7d.; telegrams, 3d. per word.

HUNGARY.

King, Francis-Joseph, also Emperor of Austria, crowned 8th June, 1867.

MINISTRY FOR THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY, 1895.

President, Baron Desiderius Bánffy.

Ministre *à l'inter.*, Baron Samuel Josika.

Interior, M. Desiderius Perczel.

Finance, M. Ladislaus Lukács.

Instruction and Religion, M. Julius Wlassits.

Commerce, Baron Ernest Dániel.

Agriculture, Ignatius Darányi.

Justice, Alexander Erdelyi.

National Defence, Gen. Baron Géza Fejerváry.

Minister for Croatia, Emerich Josipovich.

Although the term Austria-Hungary is occasionally used, Hungary itself as a State is seldom thought of. Austria alone is mentioned as covering the whole monarchy. Actually Hungary is an independent state, which has, in almost every sense, a separate and distinct existence. The Emperor of Austria is also separately crowned as King of Hungary. In 1896 there were festivities at Buda Pest to celebrate the millennium of the Hungarian State.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 322,310 sq. kilometres, about 124,448 sq. miles, that is, rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 17,463,791 at the census of 1890: to this Fiume contributes 30,337, and Croatia and Slavonia 2,201,927. The country is divided into 72 counties, with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia are annexes of the Crown of Hungary, but both countries have an autonomy for home affairs, law and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Ban*us Khuen Héderváry, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister; all other matters are in common, the Croatian Diet sending 40 members to the Hungarian Parliament, while the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member.

The Hungarian Parliament consists of a Lower House of 433 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they are not entitled to vote on matters connected with Hungarian justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 3,000 florins to the land tax, the *Ban*us, and three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown. Of the inhabitants there were about 8,000,000 native Magyars at the census of 1890, but a large portion of the other nationalities speak also that tongue. Those who do not are generally the uneducated, chiefly Roumanians in Transylvania, who are there nearly as numerous as the Hungarians, the Székelys, "the most excellent Hungarian race," and the Saxons of Transylvania. In addition to Buda Pest, which has about 600,000 inhabitants, there are five cities each containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, and thirty-two with more than 20,000 each.

Hungary excels in its agriculture. All the great plains produce vast quantities of grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1895 (excluding Croatia and Slavonia) give 56,759,473 hectolitres of wheat, 16,751,028 of rye, 19,368,848 of barley, 25,237,853 of oats, and 46,901,275 of Indian corn. The cattle number 4,879,038, sheep 10,594,831, horses 1,748,859, and swine 4,803,639. Hungary is not a manufacturing country; its exports, therefore, are chiefly of cereals, live stock, or of raw materials. Amongst them wheat figures for £3,655,000; barley £1,360,000; rye £1,065,000; and wheaten flour £5,801,000. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods; textile fabrics alone were valued at £12,103,000 in 1891, at £13,114,000 in 1892, at £11,924,000 in 1893, at £13,447,000 in 1894, and at £13,460,000 in 1895.

In mineral productions Hungary is one of the richest countries in the world. The chief products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, "brown coal," sulphur. The mines, however, are not so well worked as they should be, and might be made a much greater source of income to the State and to individuals. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, produced £1,127,000 in 1894.

The chief articles (over 4 million florins) of import in the year 1895 (in thousand florins) were:—

Cotton stuffs	58,649	Ribbons, &c.	6,177
Woolen cloth	75,738	Men's clothes	8,530
Wine in barrels	9,990	Boots and shoes	8,199
Silk fabrics	17,719	Sawn wooden wares	6,087
Women's dress	30,466	Oxen	6,037
Sugar, refined	10,104	Soling leather	5,666
Coffee	7,818	Pictures on paper	4,474
Cotton yarn	9,004	Linon	6,884
Coal	8,539	Books	5,074
Swine	4,079	Wooden furniture	5,020
Linen cloth	7,822	Tobacco, raw	6,630
Parts of machines	8,009	Rice	4,919
Overleather	7,330	Petroleum, raw	4,596

79.3 per cent. being manufactured articles. Hungary manages its own money matters, the income and expenditure for 1895 being as follows:—

Total imports, 1895	£45,331,000
Total exports, 1895	42,068,000
Income, 1895	42,640,226
Expenditure, 1895	41,261,224
Showing a surplus of £1,369,002.	

The National Debt of Hungary, 1895, was:—
I. 4 p. c. Gold Rentes Fl. 577,919,187
4 p. c. Hungarian Crown Gold Rentes 483,663,416
Other Gold Debts 227,764,361
Other debts, Paper and Silver 840,500,996
II. Debts, burdening single portfolios 37,650,079

(£180,493,630) = fl. 2,167,498,039

To the debt of Austria, contracted before 1867, Hungary pays the sum of £2,526,108 annually. As a set-off against its indebtedness the country possesses railways, mines, forests, and other national State property, valued at £27,220,978.

CAPITAL, Buda Pest. Pop. 1896, 600,000.
British Cons.—Gen., W. N. Beauclerk £1,000
" *Consul*, Ignatz Brüll *unp.*
Fiume—*Consul*, George Louis Faber 300
" *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker *unp.*
For parcel and telegraphic rates see Austria.

BALUCHISTAN. (See p. 470.)

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, born 17 Nov., 1845; issue one son, Albert, born April 8, 1879, and two daughters.

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Desmet Denaeyer.

Foreign Affairs, Paul de Faveran.
Interior and Public Instr., F. Schollaert.
Agriculture and Public Works, M. Debruyne.
Industry & Labour, A. Nyssens.

Justice, M. Begerem.

Railways, Posts & Teleg., and War ad int., M. Van den Peereboom.

Minister in London, Baron Whetttnall, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Councillor, Viscount de Beughem.

First Secretary, M. Wauters.

2nd do., Baron Raymond Nothomb.

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, Sir Wm. 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. 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 has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), and has a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land 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 Ostend, Nieuport, and Blankenberg.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escarot) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 6,495,885 on 31 Dec., 1896. It is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. It is divided into nine provinces, namely, Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (East and West), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 531,011 inhabitants), is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (267,902 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (159,218), and Liège (165,404).

The population increases decennially at the rate of about 10 per cent. From 1861 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants. In 1895 the totals were respectively, emigrants 18,617; immigrants 23,476. There are 1,004 females to every 1,000 males; and annually 29 births and 20 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

French is the chief official language and that of the upper classes, but Flemish has also been adopted as an official language, and may now be used in criminal proceedings; it is spoken by the majority, and preponderates in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp; the study of it is making great progress. In 1890 45 per cent. spoke Flemish, 41 per cent. French, 11 per cent. both Flemish and French. Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1890 there existed 1,775 convents, inhabited by 4,120 monks and 21,242 nuns. Education can hardly be said to be in a satisfactory condition, for in 1890 29 out of every hundred inhabitants of 5 years of age and upwards were unable to read; and of the recruits levied in 1890, 13.45 per cent. were in a similar condition. There are four universities—Ghent (with 417 students), Liège (979), Brussels (1,265), and Louvain (1,179)—3,850 students in the academic year 1895-96,

besides a famous Academy of Art at Antwerp, a Conservatoire of Music at Brussels, Ghent, Liège and Antwerp, and numerous technical schools.

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, for although agriculture is carried on with much industry, like England it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil is divided (*1889) among 1,173,169 proprietors. Of the total area 58 per cent. is under cultivation, 13 per cent. consists of meadows and pastures, 17 per cent. of forest. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1895, 20,451,000 tons), iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading manufactures are fire-arms (Liège), machinery (Seraing), iron and steel, glass (Charleroy), 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 domestic exports in 1896 amounted to £58,717,748. France, Germany, and England take the lead in this foreign commerce. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1896 were valued at £19,221,408, the chief articles being:—

Butter	£190,554	Lace	£107,768
Clocks & watches..	489,398	Linen yarn & mfs..	756,290
Cotton manufacts.	1,004,854	Preserved Meat ..	184,154
Eggs	604,323	Silk and manufs..	2,074,607
Flax	1,076,219	Sugar Refined ..	434,879
Glass	1,170,355	Unrefined ..	554,616
Gloves	431,814	Wool	600,423
Gold leaves	129,660	Woolen manufs..	430,301
Hides	317,995	Do. yarn	1,107,418
Hops	90,129	Zinc	547,558
Iron manufactures	889,960		

The imports of British produce and manufacture amounted to £12,336,634, and included—

Animals (horses)..	£223,093	Linen yarn & mfs.	£253,413
Caoutchouc	118,980	Machinery	721,081
Coals, &c.	339,799	Leather & manufs.	154,866
Cotton yarn & mfs.	1,999,474	Manure	205,911
Cycles	200,519	Metals & hardware	671,301
Fish	191,488	Woolen yarn & mf.	1,398,003

The value of foreign and colonial goods imported by Belgium included cotton, £255,200; wool, £10,297,160; coffee, £3,732,120; jute, £209,800; and palm oil, £25,640; the chief exports being cotton goods, £992,480; woollens, £3,344,800; coffee, £2,090,400; jute, £206,720; palm oil, £222,520. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1895) of 59 vessels (54 steamers), 87,213 tons, in addition to which there were 366 fishing boats. In 1893 there were 2,828 miles of railway (2.036 being the property of the state, with a gross revenue of about £1,785 per mile); the telegraphs had a length of 3,914 miles, and the post-office carried 356 millions of letters, post-cards, &c. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,370 miles.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 62 senators (with the exception of 26 elected by the provincial councils), and 172 representatives are elected by the people, the former for 8, the latter for 4 years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to 3 votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, and the united constituencies numbered about 1,407,000 voters, with 2,170,000 votes in 1897.

* Results of 1895 census not yet known.

† Board of Trade Figures.

‡ Belgian Government Statistics.

There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

The army, on a peace footing, numbers 47,361 men without officers with the colours (1896), while the total force upon paper appears to be 164,146. It is recruited by conscription, the term of service being thirteen years, of which from 28 months to four years are passed with the colours. Exemption can be purchased for 1,600 francs. There is also a *Garde civique* of 43,647 men. Antwerp is the principal fortress. In 1888 the Chambers voted £480,000 for the construction of new forts on the Meuse: they are to be armed with guns placed in iron cupolas according to the designs of Gen. Brialmont, to whom the execution of these works was intrusted. 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, 1896 £14,637,088
Public expenditure, 1896 14,686,972
Public debt, 1895, of all kinds 89,861,180
Total imports, 1896 (including Transit) 11,494,868
Total exports, 1896 108,812,084
Imports from U.K., 1896 12,326,634
Exports to U.K., 1896 19,221,408

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 531,611.
British Minister, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett,
G.C.M.G. £3,230

Sec. of Legation, George E. Welby 500
2nd Secretary, Hugh M. Ellicombe 420
Lord Vaux of Harrowden ... 405

Hon. Attaché, Edward Blount
Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes
Antwerp—*Consul-Gen.*, Gerald E. de Courcy
Perry, G.C.M.G. 500

Vice-Consul, W. Lydeotte
Ghent—*Vice-Consul*, George H. Hallett...
Liege—*Vice-Consul*, R. S. Menzies
Ostend and Bruges—*Vice-Consul*, Comm.
Broughton, R.N.

Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal
Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 10
hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 3d., 7 lbs. 1s. 8d., 11 lbs.
2s. 2½d.; telegrams, per word, 2d.

See also CONGO FREE STATE, pp. 544, 600, 603.

BOKHARA. (See p. 473.)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Severo Fernandez Alonso, proclaimed
Aug. 20, 1896 (until 1900).

Foreign Affairs, Señor Gomez.

Finance, Señor Gutierrez.

War, Señor Oblitas.

Justice, Señor Pinilla.

Interior, Señor Sanguinez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., Señor F. A.
Aramayo.

Consulate, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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 Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 2,000,000. 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, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks.

Public revenue, 1894-5 £515,527
Public expenditure, 1894-5 552,479
Total exports, 1894 3,935,611
Total imports, 1894, over 1,000,000
Interior debt, 1896, about 600,000
Exterior debt, 1896, about 300,000

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.
Sucre, 8,386 miles from London. Telegrams,
6s. 2d. per word. There is no parcel post.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

(See also p. 605.)

President Prudente de Moraes, Nov. 15, 1894.

Foreign Affairs, General Dionysio de Cerqueira.

Marine, Admiral Alves Barboza.

War, (vacant).

Finance, Bernardino de Campos.

Agriculture, Gonçalves de Lacerda.

Interior, Amaro Cavalcanti.

Minister in London, A. de Souza Corrêa, 55 Curzon
St., Mayfair, W.

1st Secretary, José Cordeiro do Rego Barros.

2nd Secretaries, Raul Reyndner do Amaral; J. G.
de Mattos.

Attaché, Hippolyto P. Alves de Araiyo.

Consul in London, E. Chermont, 6 Great Win-
chester Street.

Consul-General in Liverpool, J. C. de Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. A provisional government was immediately formed, upon the model of that of the United States of America, under the presidency of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, and on February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years. Everything went on much as usual; but the Church and the State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised. A second revolution broke out in 1891 by which President Fonseca was unseated.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the 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. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 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 3,261,000 square miles, and contained a population of 17,000,000 in 1891, the greater part of mixed blood. In 1871 there were 1,800,000 slaves, but in that year the work of emancipation was commenced; children were born free, but under certain regulations were compelled to serve with their mother until they reached the age of 21. On the 13th of May, 1888, a bill was passed for the immediate and unconditional manumission of all slaves, and now not one is to be found

throughout the States. There are about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians, and other uncivilised tribes; 100,547 immigrants, mostly Italians, Portuguese, and Spanish arrived at Rio in 1896. In 1896 the army consisted of 25,000 men, and the navy of 3 iron-clads, 5 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats, and 1 torpedo-catcher. Brazil contains 20 states, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio with a shore line of 123 miles. 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. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, log-wood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south 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. 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 country, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, and Sao Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there are 149 cotton-mills, giving employment to 30,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of 200,000 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, and 1896. In 1897 there were 9,072 miles of railway open, and about 3,500 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1897 about 11,376 miles; number of post offices, 2,862.

Public Revenue, 1896 £12,210,166
 Public Expenditure, 1896 13,918,750
 (of which £1,909,126 for the Army).
 Total Imports, 1895 (estimate) 36,000,000
 Total Exports, 1895 36,000,000
 Coffee export, 1895 bags 7,483,165

PUBLIC DEBT, Dec. 31st, 1896:—
 Foreign Debt £35,261,700
 Internal Funded Debt (31 March, '97) 144,552,372
 Internal Floating Debt 9,451,822
 Paper Currency 24,161,845
 Western Minas Loan 3,710,000
 Treasury Bills reis 5,277,500
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1896... £6,983,046
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1896..... 4,053,663

Number of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Rio in 1896—1,535 (2,469,628 tons), 687 being British.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 674,972.

Brit. Minister, E. Constantine H. Phipps, C.B. £4,000
Sec. of Legation, Arthur Stewart Raikes..... 700
3rd Sec., H. D. Beaumont..... 250
Consul-General, William George Wagstaff 1,100
Vice-Consul, C. B. Rhind 450
Translator, J. R. Hancock 500
Bahia—Consul, Ernest C. A. Nicolini..... 800
Chaplain, Rev. E. J. Hockley, M.A.....
Pará—Consul, W. A. Churchill 800
Mandós—Vice-Consul, D. R. Parker 800
Maranhão—Vice-Consul, Henry Airlie ...
Pernambuco—Consul, Adolph F. Howard ... 800
Vice-Consul, A. L. G. Williams unpr.
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. E. Macray, M.A.
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart.....
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Charles Goble 800
Paraíba—V.-Cons., A. T. Connor.....
Penedo—Consular Agent, Henry B. Cox ...
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Con., S. Bolshaw
Rio Grande do Sul—Con., Ralph Bernal ... 600
Porto Alegre—Vice-Con., Ambrose Archer
St. Catherine's—V.-Cons., W. B. Chaplin
Santos—Consul, Francis W. Mark £50
Curitybá.—V.-Cons., J. F. Murray.
Paranagua—Vice-Con., Joaquim S. Gomes
Sao Paulo—Cons. Agent, P. C. P. Lupton.
Rio Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 16 days. Telegrams, per word, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. There is no parcel post.

BULGARIA.

Prince, H. R. H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, born 26 Feb., 1861; elected 7 July, 1887; m., 20 April, 1893, Princess Maria Louise de Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma; b. 17 January, 1870; and has issue—Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirново, b. 30 January, 1894 (2nd son, Prince Cyril, b. 17 Nov., 1895).
President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, M. Stoiloff.
Minister of Finance, M. Theodoroff.
Minister of Interior, M. Beneff.
Minister of War, Col. Ivanoff.
Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications, M. Madjaroff.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Vazoff.
Minister of Commerce & Agriculture, M. Velitchkoff.
Minister of Justice, M. Zgouruff.

The Principality of Bulgaria, with which is now incorporated Eastern Roumelia, 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. By modification of the Constitution 1893, there is now one Deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants. On 7th July, 1887, His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was nominated, and is now recognized by the six great Powers as ruler. United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Servia and Macedonia, east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople, the Danube forming the northern boundary line. The union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria was proclaimed on the 18th September, 1885. Bulgaria contains the five famous Turkish fortresses of Widin, Roustchouk, Silistria, Shoumla, and Varna. Including E. Roumelia, it has a regular army of 39,780 men on a peace footing, and of 302,600 men, with 270 guns, in time of war. There is a flotilla of 16 steamers on the Danube. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal

imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. There are (1877) 607 miles of railway open and 406 under construction; there are 7,731 miles of telegraph and telephone wires. Nationalities and religions of the inhabitants (estimated in 1893):—

NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.
Bulgarians	Orthodox Greek
Turks	Mohammedan
Greeks	Roman Catholic
Gypsies	Protestants
Jews	Jews
Germans	Armenians
Russians	Unknown
Various	

EASTERN ROUMELIA, or South Bulgaria, a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 992,386 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis, of September 18th, 1885, the former autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia has been incorporated with the principality, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5th, 1886, at Constantinople, whereby the Prince of Bulgaria was appointed at the same time Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia. Among the products of the country are wheat, wine, tobacco, silk, and attar of roses. The live-stock is very considerable.

The Province, under the name of South Bulgaria, now forms 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 with those from the Northern Province.

Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have an area of 38,562 sq. miles, with 3,310,713 (1893) inhabitants. Public revenue, 1896 (estimated) £3,645,756
Public expenditure, 1896 " 3,638,304
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1897 6,833,800
Total imports, 1895 3,061,211
Total exports, 1895 4,349,599
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1896 728,360
Exports to the U. Kingdom, 1896 1,313,263

CAPITALS, Sofia, pop. (1893), 47,000; Philippopolis, 35,033; Varna, 28,174; Roustchouk, 28,121; Slivno, 23,210; Shoumla, 23,517.
British Agent & Consul-Gen., F. E. H. Elliot, £1,500
Vice-Consul, F. G. Freeman 400
Philippopolis—Vice-Com. A. C. Wratisslaw. 450
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Dalziel. 400
Varna—Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Brophy... 400
Bourgas—Consular Agent, J. Bonnal (actg.)

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days. Parcels, *via* Cologne, 3 lbs. 2s. 9d., 7 lbs. 3s. 2d.; *via* Hamburg 2s. 5d. and 3s.; telegrams, per word, 4½d.

CAMBODIA. (See p. 474.)

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, see p. 491), with a population of 3,053,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizos of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Dom 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 established, 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, cocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, &c.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895 £1,379,570
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895... 976,014
British Minister and Consul-Gen. to the several Republics of Central America, George Francis Birt Jenner (New Guatemala) £2,000
See under COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SALVADOR.

CENTRAL AMERICA, THE GREATER

REPUBLIC OF.

See p. 604.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Federico Errazuriz, installed 18 Sept., 1896.

Minister of the Interior, A. Valdes Cuevas.

Foreign Affairs, R. Silva Cruz.

Finance, E. Fernando Albano.

Justice, Domingo Amunátegui Rivera.

War, C. Palacios Zapeta.

Public Works, Emilio L. Orrego.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Señor A.

Bascunan, 36 Victoria Street, S. W.

Consul, A. G. Kendall, 148 Leadenhall 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 Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28' and 56° 35' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 40' 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; but 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 none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1896) of about 3,300,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The boundary with Argentina has been determined by a treaty concluded at Buenos Aires on July 23rd, 1881, and recently revised and confirmed, but the actual boundary line has still to be marked. 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 1883, but several tribes

on the islands and in the densely-wooded territory of Magellanes 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, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile-pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The mineral wealth is considerable; some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are 1,801 miles of railway open, 8,346 miles of telegraph, 484 post offices, and 5,250 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English Company. Contracts have been entered into for 600 additional miles in order to extend the trunk line through Araucania, and open up some of the mineral districts in the north as far as Huasco and Vallenar. These lines will be all Government property. A Civil War broke out in January, 1891, between the Congressionalists and the Presidential party, terminating, on August 28th, in the capture of Valparaiso by the former. The commercial marine numbers 191 vessels (40 steamers) of 90,738 tons. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The regular army annually authorised by Congress consists of 5,000 men and 600 officers; the navy consists of about 12 large and 10 small ships of war. In 1896, at the request of the governments of Chile and Argentina, Queen Victoria consented to act as arbitrator in the boundary contentions of these two countries. There is a metallic currency with a gold \$ worth 1s. 6d.

Ordinary revenue, 1896	£5,099,647
Extraordinary revenue, 1896	1,604,444
Ordinary expenditure, 1896	5,219,474
Extraordinary expenditure, 1896	2,511,244
External debt, June, 1896	17,696,270
Internal debt, June, 1896	2,262,678
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	2,719,176
Exports to United Kingdom 1896	3,606,357
Total imports (exclud. bullion), 1896	11,729,777
Total exports (exclud. bullion), 1896	11,773,573

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 189,322; Valparaiso, 104,452; Concepcion, 24,180; Iquique, 15,391.

British Minister, Audley C. Gosling £2,000

Hon. Attaché, Ronald F. Gosling

Vice-Consul, Frederic W. Kerr

Iquique—Consul, Herbert Hervey

Valparaiso—Consul-General, T. B. Cusack-Smith

Vice-Consul, John Croker

Antofagasta—Vice-Consul, John Barnett

Arica—Vice-Consul, David Simpson

Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley

Caleta Buena—V.-Consul, George P. James
 Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King

Coquimbo—Vice-Cons., G. L. Ansted

Coronel—Vice-Cons., Alfred J. Franklin

Lota—Cons. Agent, H. H. Maguire

Pisagua—Vice-Cons., G. J. Clarke

Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, R. Stubenrauch
 Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, W. O. Applegarth
 Talcaí—Vice-Consul, P. N. Schjolberg ...

Tocopilla—V.-Consul, Wm. H. Williams
 Tomé—V.-Consul, M. S. Pasmore

Traiguén—Vice-Cons., F. Anderton

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit, about 40 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 3s. 9d.; 7 lbs. 4s. 2d.; 11 lbs. 4s. 7d.; telegrams, per word, 6s. 2d.

CHINA.

(See also p. 599.)

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; married 26th Feb., 1889.

Head of Tsungli Yamèn, Prince Kung.

Inspector-General of Customs & Posts, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Envoy Extra. & Min. Plen. in London, H. E. Lo Feng Lu, 49 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3 Harley Place, Regent's Park, W.

Secretaries, Kingcast Tséng; Wang Sih-Kun.

Attachés, Ou Tsong-léen; Kung Sing Chang.

China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of 1,534,953 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 Burma; on the south by Burma, 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 W. 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. To the area of China Proper must be added those of her dependent territories, the whole extending to about 4,468,750 square miles, or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. To this should perhaps be added Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, and some other dependencies more or less closely connected with the empire. 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 m. 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; it is generally thought that the so-called census returns of Chinese officials are untrustworthy, and that the population does not exceed a total of over 300,000,000, a recent official

Yellow Book giving the number of people as 303,241,969. The density of population in some parts is very great, but the statements regarding this require to be treated with caution. Of the 10,855 foreign residents in 1896, 4,362 were British, 1,439 Americans, 933 French, 870 Germans, 871 Portuguese, and 852 Japanese; and of the 672 foreign firms in China, 263 were British, 99 German, and 87 Japanese.

The NAVY consisted (before the war of 1894-95) of 3 ironclads, 7 cruisers, and 35 ironclad gunboats, 9 torpedo vessels built in England and Germany, and about 100 other vessels, some of which were built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow, but the entire northern squadron was destroyed or captured in the war, and only a few vessels of no fighting value now remain in the possession of China. The MERCANTILE MARINE (1895) consisted of 166 steam and 88 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 58,154. The ARMY at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men. The chief imports are opium, cotton and woollen stuffs, kerosene, ginseng, and rice, whilst tea, silk, and silk manufactures, camphor, and sugar constitute the bulk of the exports. A war broke out in 1894 between China and Japan, owing to the attempt of the latter country to put an end to the unsettled state of affairs in Corea, over which country China claimed the suzerainty. Owing to the vigorous conduct of the war by Japan and the lack of organization in the Chinese forces, a speedy result was obtained, and the treaty of Shimonoeki signed on April 17, 1895. Corea was recognized as independent; the island of Formosa was ceded to, and a large indemnity (\$80,000,000) exacted by, the victors. In addition to their personal advantages, Japan obtained the opening of three new treaty ports, Shashih, Soochow and Hangchow. Twenty-six "Treaty" ports are thrown open to foreign commerce, and the customs are managed by European officials.

SHIPPING.—In 1896 the number of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 40,495, with a tonnage of 33,490,857; of these 19,711 were British (tonnage 21,847,032), and 2,030 were German (tonnage 1,945,019).

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1896 amounted to 343 millions of Haikwan taels (£57,117,473), which was shared by the nations of the world as under:—

Country.	Millions.	Country.	Millions.
Great Britain	55.8	U. S. A.	23.0
Hong Kong	24.4	Europe, except Russia ..	27.5
India	25.2	Russia	17.1
Singapore	4.9	Japan	26.7
Australasia	1.2	Macao	6.2
Mauritius	3	Cochin China	1.4
Brit. America	2.5	Turkey in Asia	1.7
Great & Greater Brit. ..	253.3	Foreign Countries ..	105.6

The principal exports to this country from China in 1896 were tea (£1,119,572), silk (£478,837), skins and furs of all kinds (£451,258), and straw for plaiting purposes (£348,453); while the chief articles exported to China from the United Kingdom were cottons and cotton yarn (£5,882,134), woolsens and worsteds (£785,225), machinery and mill work (£352,977), and metals (£671,890).

EDUCATION.—Nearly all the inhabitants are able to read more or less, with the exception of the women, of whom about 90 per cent. are absolute illiterates. In Peking, Tientsin, and Canton there are schools where a moderate education on western lines may be obtained, but these are not much frequented. The national universities have a unique syllabus and confine

themselves to the Chinese classics. The pioneer of advance in educational and all other matters is Li Hung Chang, G.C.V.O., and the western-style schools are under the direction of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G.

RAILWAYS.—Two lines only are quite or nearly complete, with a total length of about 320 miles in 1897; 200 miles, from Tientsin to Shan-Hai-Kwan, are open; a line from Tientsin to Peking has been opened, and several other lines are authorized. There are about 3,000 miles of telegraph.

CUSTOMS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling board; this body consists of 854 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports the board manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The debt was inconsiderable until the war with Japan, which has left China burdened with the payment of a heavy indemnity involving large foreign loans.

FINANCES.—Sir N. J. Hannen estimates the annual revenue as follows: land tax, 25,088,000 taels; grain tax, 6,561,000 taels; salt gabel, 13,659,000; likin, 12,952,000; customs (foreign), 21,989,000, (native) 1,000,000; duty and likin on natus opium, 2,229,000; miscellaneous, 5,500,000; total, 88,979,000 taels, or about £14,829,000.

Revenue and expenditure, 1896, about	£14,850,000
+Gross customs revenue, 1896	3,751,023
+Total debt, 1896, about	40,000,000
+Yearly interest due about	2,500,000
+Total imports, 1896	33,764,959
+Total exports, 1896	21,846,973
*+Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1896 ..	6,860,896
*+Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 ..	2,973,687

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.
British Minister, Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.M.G. £5,000

Sec. of Legation, H. O. Bax-Ironside	800
Mil. Attaché, Col. G. F. Browne	500
2nd Secretary, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor	800
Chinese Sec., Henry Cockburn	800
Physician, Dr. S. Wootton Bushell, C.M.G.	200
Chaplain (acting), Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott	200
Amoy—Consul, C. T. Gardner, C.M.G.	1,000
Canton—Consul, Byron Brennan, C.M.G.	1,200
Chefoo—Consul, L. C. Hopkins	800
Chinkiang—Consul, F. S. A. Bourne	800
Chungking—Consul, M. F. A. Fraser	800
Foochow—Consul, C. F. R. Allen	1,000
Pagoda Island—Vice-Cons., E. H. Fraser	600
Hangchow—Vice-Cons., A. J. Sundius	1,000
Hankow—Consul, Pelham Laird Warren	800
Ichang—Consul, William Holland	800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, Octavius Johnson	800
Kiungchow—Consul, P. E. O'Brien Butler	800
Macao—Vice-Cons., E. C. F. Wilton (actg.)	400
Momai—Vice-Cons., P. F. Hauser	800
Newchwang—Consul, E. L. B. Allen	800
Ningpo—Consul, G. M. H. Playfair	800
Pakhoi—Consul, W. H. Wilkinson (actg.)	800
Samshui—V.-Cons., Herbert F. Brady	800
Shanghai—Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China & Japan, & Consul-General, Sir Nicholas John Hannen	2,100
Cons.-Gen. and Commercial Attaché, G. Jamieson, C.M.O.	1,600

* These figures only represent the direct trade with the U.K., exclusive of India and the Colonies; they should be trebled to represent approximately the actual value of commodities exchanged.

† The tael reckoned at 3s. 4d.

<i>Crown Adv., Hiram Shaw Wilkinson</i> ...	£500
<i>Chief Clerk, Eustace Burrows</i>	400
<i>Vice-Consul, James Scott</i>	900
<i>H. E. Fulford</i>	650
<i>Shashih—Vice-Cons., W. J. Clennell</i>	
<i>soochow—Vice-Cons. (vacant.)</i>	
<i>Ssumao—Consul, J. N. Tratman</i>	800
<i>Vice-Cons. (vacant.)</i>	
<i>Swatow—Consul, W. R. Carles</i>	800
<i>Tientsin—Consul, B. C. G. Scott</i>	1,100
<i>Wenchow—Consul, W. S. Ayrton</i>	800
<i>Wuchow—Cons., Alex. Hosie</i>	800
<i>Wuhu—Consul, R. W. Mansfield</i>	800

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days.
 Parcels (to Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Haskow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow), 1 lb., 10d., then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per word.

COCHIN-CHINA. (See p. 474.)

Telegrams, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 1d. per word.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

(See also p. 605.)

President, Miguel A. Caro, October, 1894.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mariano Taneo.
Envoy Extraordinary, J. M. Hurtado.
Secretary of Legation, J. N. Mendez, 39 Warwick Gardens, W.

Cons.-Gen., Gonzales Ramos Ruiz, 5 Fenchurch St.

Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, 35 Mark Lane, E.C.

Consul in Liverpool, Don Juan V. Aycardi.

Consul at Southampton, Don Pablo Solano.

Formerly New Granada—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 502,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 5,000,000, 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 table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold (of which the output is estimated to exceed that of any of the South American Republics), silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, while in some parts tobacco, which was largely grown in years gone by, is again receiving attention; 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 coffee (11,215 tons in 1895, value £857,800), the precious metals, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 10,000 men, and the navy of 3 small gunboats and one cruiser. Railroads are in their infancy, only 3½ miles being open in 1895, including the Panama line (47 miles), with about 6,500 (1894) miles of telegraph. The currency is paper, of which £2,571,863 was in circu-

lation in 1895; the rate of exchange average

\$12 to the £.	
Revenue, 1896	\$14,977,028
Expenditure, 1895	£1,571,783
Debt, foreign, 1896	1,913,500
" Arrears of interest, 1879-1896	1,600,942
Debt, interior, 1895	157,675
Total imports, 1895	960,697
Total exports, 1895	1,257,367
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	1,386,849
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	569,233
CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.	
<i>British Vice-Consul & Chargé d'Affaires</i>	
<i>ad int., Montagu Villiers</i>	£1,000
<i>Honda—Vice-Consul, John Gillies</i>	18
<i>Medellin—Vice-Consul, William Gordon</i>	
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 4s. 5d.; 11 lbs. 6s.; telegrams, per word, Buenaventura, 5s. 6d.; all other places, 5s. 9d.	

PANAMA,

one of the nine Departments of Colombia, occupying the isthmus which joins North to South America. The area is 31,890 square miles, the population (1895) about 311,000. There are 97 primary schools, at which about 3,500 children attend; and 8 public and private colleges, with about 500 pupils. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked near the Chiriqui Islands, the production being about 1½ tons of shells monthly. Each ton produces about £15 worth of pearls. In 1890 tax was paid on 60 gold and 12 manganese mines, but only 11 gold and 1 manganese are being worked, and the bullion shipments have not been encouraging. The prosperity of the State depends very largely upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. A railway 47½ miles in length, fare first class, 20s., joins the two oceans, and a ship-canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881. In March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. Up to the date of the stoppage of work 48,400,000 cubic metres of earth and rock had been removed, leaving a balance of 30,000,000 cubic metres to be removed for an eight lock canal, as proposed. The total length of the proposed Canal is 46½ miles; depth, 30 feet; width at bottom, 72 feet, and at surface of water, 124 feet.

The following figures taken from the report presented to the president and judges of the Court of the Seine, on July 25, 1890, by the liquidator, M. Monchicourt, will show the greatness of the enterprise:—

Total expenses at Panama	£31,330,937
Total expenses in Paris	15,628,066
Purchase of Panama Railway shares	3,730,727
Payments to the Civil Society of obligations for the lottery scheme	1,290,587
Payment to the Colombian Government	98,203
Total	£52,078,520

A new company (Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panamá) has been formed in Paris with a capital of 65,000,000 fr., and work was commenced at Culebra on 1st Oct., 1894. A large amount is being spent upon the wharf at La Boca, the Pacific terminus.

Panama—Consul, Claude C. Mallet	£300
Vice-Consul, C. H. Dolby-Tyler	
Barranguilla—Vice-Consul, E. Macgregor	
Buenaventura—Consular Agent, Ed. Blum	
Carthagena—V.-Cons., Thos. C. Stevenson	
Colon—Vice-Consul, Frederick P. Leay ...	500
Pedregal—Cons. Agent, T. C. S. Pready	
Santa Martha—Vice-Cons., Mansel F. Carr	
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, A. J. Woodville	
Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool	
direct every Thursday, 17 days. Parcels, 3 lbs.	
2s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 4s. 5d.; 11 lbs., 6s. Telegrams 5s.	
to 5s. 9d. per word.	

CONGO FREE STATE.

(See also p. 603; Map, p. 600.)

Sovereign, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
Governor-General, Colonel Wahis.
Secretary of State, M. van Etvelde.

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 was in the course of 1884 and 1885 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. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo to within a few miles below Shonzo; both banks of the river thence to Manyanga; the left bank only as far as the Equator, and thenceforth both banks. In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a population of probably not over 8,000,000. The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matodi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and re-charge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls, which it has been proposed to avoid by a railroad 300 miles in length, the first section of which, from Matadi to Tumba, is now open for traffic. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes, of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, whilst some still practise cannibalism. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain-land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expenses for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear them, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. The railway has been surveyed up to the 214th kilometre, and completed up to the 160th kil., and one year's outlay up to June, 1895, was over 6,000,000 frs. The exports consist mainly of palm-kernels, palm-oil, ground-nuts, caoutchouc, copal, ivory, wax, sesam, dyewoods, copra, hides, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant, sugarcane, and cotton grow wild, and tobacco has been planted with success. Gold, iron, lead, copper, and other minerals have been found. The King of the Belgians has endowed this State out of his private fortune to the extent of £40,000 annually. Receipts, 1895, £280,108; Expenditure, '95 £329,452.

Imports, 1895, £427,432; Exports, 1895, £437,720.
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ... 98,559
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 ... 12,985
Boma—British Consul, W. C. Pickersgill, c.s.b. 1,000
Vice-Consul, A. J. Underwood (Acting) 500
Parcels (steamers once a month from Antwerp),
3 lbs. 2s. 7d.; 7 lbs. 3s.; 11 lbs. 3s. 5d., liable to
a further charge on delivery.

COREA.

See also p. 603.

Emperor, Li Hsi, (King, 1846, proclaimed Emperor, 1877).

Corea, the bone of contention in the war between Japan and China (1894-5), is an Asiatic Kingdom consisting mainly of a peninsula lying to the north-east of China, between 34° and 43° N. lat. and 125° and 130° E. long., and measuring some 600 miles from north to south, and 135 miles from east to west. The area is estimated at upwards of 80,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated between 6 and 18 millions, but reckoned according to the "last government census" at 10,528,937. Corea has only three neighbours, China, Japan, and Russia. It possesses several good natural harbours. Off its southern coast is the island of Port Hamilton, which was occupied by Great Britain in 1885, but subsequently evacuated, China at the time guaranteeing that it should not be occupied by any other power, and Russia undertaking not to occupy Corean territory under any circumstances whatsoever. The name Corea is derived through the Portuguese from *Ko-ri* (Chinese Kao-li), the title of the previous dynasty from 920-1392 A.D.; to the inhabitants themselves the country is known as Cho-sen. Buddhism grafted on spirit and ancestor worship may be said to be the religion of the country. There are a number of American and British and other Protestant missionaries in Corea; but their following is small compared with the converts of the Roman Catholic missionaries. The people are tall, robust and good-looking. They belong to the Mongolian stock, and their language is Turanian with the addition of many Chinese words. The people are idle and unprogressive, so that the commerce of the country is falling into the hands of the Japanese. The soil is very fertile, but only partially cultivated: rice, beans, and all kinds of grain are raised, as also tobacco, hemp, pea-cotton, &c.; ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by Chinese, is an important article of cultivation and revenue under Government monopoly. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and galena abound, and a concession was recently granted to an American syndicate to work the gold mines in the neighbourhood of Ping-Yang. Native manufactures are in a very primitive condition; the only article calling for special notice being an excellent quality of paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*. The country, until the war of 1894-5, was considered to be subject to a rather indefinite suzerainty on the part of China, and was accustomed to send annual tribute missions to Peking; but by the Treaty of Shimonoseki Corea was declared independent of China. Japan enforced all her demands, possessed herself of Corea, and regulated its internal administration. The constitution as established by Japan is still in existence, but many reforms introduced by them have been allowed to fall into desuetude, and a strong tendency has recently shown itself to revive the abuses that were formerly rampant. The finances of the country have been placed on a

sound footing under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Customs (J. McLeary Brown), who has proved conclusively during his eighteen months' tenure of office that Corea can exist on her own resources.

The army has recently been reorganized under Russian superintendence; the nominal force consists of about 5,000 men, of whom 1,000 constitute the Palace guard, the whole being drilled by Russian (27) commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

By recent Treaties of Commerce (that with Great Britain having been concluded in 1883), the capital, Séoul, and the three ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan or Jinsen), Fusan, and Wonsan (Yuen-san or Gen-san) are open to foreign trade, and from Oct. 1, 1877, the ports of Chinnampo and Pingyang. The seaborne trade is almost wholly carried on in Japanese bottoms, the number of Japanese vessels cleared in 1896 being 1,389, with a tonnage of 424,984, British vessels numbering 13, tonnage 14,651. In 1894 the trade of Chemulpo with Japan and China amounted to \$3,088,012 and \$1,894,820 respectively.

Railways.—A French firm has obtained a concession to construct a line from Séoul to Wigu, and an American syndicate one from Séoul to Chemulpo.

Total revenue, 1896, about \$4,000,000
 Customs Revenue, 1896 £80,000
 Total Imports, 1896 708,461
 Total Exports, 1896 512,275

CAPITAL, Séoul or Söul. Population, 200,000.

Brit. Min., Sir C. M. MacDonald (Peking).
Consul-General, John Newell Jordan, C.M.G. £1,200
Chemulpo—Vice-Cons., H. B. Joly (acting).

Séoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 40 days; telegrams, 7s. to 10s. 5d. per word.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

(See also p. 603.)

President, Rafael Iglesias, *elect-d* 8 May, 1894.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor R. Pacheco.

Consul-Gen. in London, John A. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1892) of 243,205. The chief exports are coffee (233,065 bags, £380,000 in 1896-97), sugar, caoutchouc, metals, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, hides, cedarwood, tortoise-shell, and fruits. In 1896, 1,692,000 bunches of bananas were exported, valued at £121,824. The chief ports are Punta-Arenas, on the Pacific, and Port Limon, on the Atlantic. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, and machinery for drying and cleaning coffee from the United States, Germany, and England. A railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to San José, the capital, 118 miles, and from thence to Alajuela, a further distance of 13 miles, is now open, and the chief imports and exports of the Republic are now made at Port Limon. There is a further line of railway, about 12 miles, from Punta-Arenas to Esparita on the Pacific, and a small line (4 miles) from Limon to Rio Banano. An American firm has contracted to construct a railway from San José to Titives on the Pacific. The line from Alajuela to Port Limon belongs to an English company styled "The Costa Rica Railway Com-

pany," and besides this a considerable amount of English capital is embarked in large tracts of lands, mines, markets, tramways, and other industries.

Public income (Budget), 1897 £676,652
 Public expenditure (Budget), 1897 672,826
 Public debt, foreign (consolidated 1888) 2,000,000
 Total imports, 1896, £949,763; exports, £1,119,543
 Imports from U.K., 1896 £225,448; exports £317,514
 \$11 50 = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Population (1892), about 20,000.
British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala).
British Consul, Percy G. Harrison £

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, C. V. Lindo ...
Puntarenas—Vice-Consul, M. Amador
 San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 21 days; *via* New York, 18 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 4d., 7 lbs. 3s. 10d., 11 lbs. 5s. 6d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 2d.

CRETE (OR CANDIA).

(See also p. 597.)

Sovereign, H. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
Governor-General (vacant).

Crete (or Candia) is an island about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population amounts to about 250,000, of whom quite four-fifths are Christians, the remainder being Mussulmans speaking the Greek tongue. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empire, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks, from whose rule it has been almost perpetually in revolt, there having been seven insurrections of note in 1821, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1889, and 1895. General attention has been directed upon the island owing to the calling in of Greece to aid the last-named rebellion, and the reproving action of the Concert of Europe, owing to the fact that the intervention of Greece seemed likely to render more difficult the fulfilment of treaty obligations towards Turkey.

A blockade was commenced in 1897 in order to coerce the revolutionists into submission and to prevent indiscriminate slaughter, but it was found impossible to prevent Greece from rushing into a disastrous war with Turkey on the mainland, during the finish of which the Greek forces were withdrawn from the island. The revolution is still smouldering, but it is hoped that the new governor will be able to pacify the island. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, and cheese are the principal exports.

The chief towns are Canea (pop. 22,000).
 CANDIA, the capital (pop. 14,000), and Retimo (pop. 8,000).

Candia—Consul, Sir Alfred Biliotti, K.C.M.G., C.B. £700

Vice-Consul, E. Cassimatis
Candia—Vice-Consul, L. A. Calocherino ...
Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli ...
 Parcels, to some places (see Postal Guide, page 459), 3 lbs. 2s. 3d., 7 lbs. 2s. 8d., 11 lbs. 3s. 1d.; telegrams, 11d. per word.

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., born 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov., 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise (b. 7 September, 1817), daughter of William Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and has issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Frederik, born June 3, 1843; *married*, July 28, 1869, Louise, Prin-

cess of Sweden and Norway, b. 31 Oct. 1851; issue (1) Christian, b. 1870; (2) Carl, b. 1872, m. 1896, Princess Maud of Wales; and 6 other children.

Premier and Minister of Finance, H. E. Hørring.
Interior, V. Bardenfleth.

Justice and Minister for Iceland, N. R. Rump.
Public Worship and Instruction, Bishop Sthyr.

War (ad interim), Col. C. F. Tuxen.

Marine & Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral N. F. Ravn.
Agriculture, Alfred Hage.

Envoys Extraordinary and Min. Plenip. in London,

F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.

Secretary (ad interim), H. A. Bernhoff.

Attaché, C. C. A. Gosch, 21 Stanhope Gardens.

Consul-Gen. in London, Ernest Adolf Delcomyn, 5
Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.

Consul—Hull, H. Pattinson.

Consul-General—Leith, W. O. Berry.

Consul—Liverpool, J. F. Carøe.

Ditto—Manchester, P. A. Paulsen.

Ditto—Belfast, A. M. Münster.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866; consisting of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Lolland, &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 1890 of (including Farøe Islands) 2,185,335, 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 coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. Its chief exports are 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 warfooting; a navy consisting of 37 steam-vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,651 vessels, with a tonnage of 345,583. There are 1,389 miles of railway and 8,201 miles of telegraph. There is a free harbour (Frihavn) at Copenhagen, opened 9th November, 1894.

Revenue, 1896–97	£3,624,185
Reserve Fund	992,476
Expenditure, 1895–97	3,664,311
Public debt, 31st March, 1897	10,911,413
Total imports, 1896	21,329,816
Total exports, 1896	15,771,053
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	3,307,785
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	10,640,598

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1895) (including suburbs), 408,300.

British Minister, Sir C. S. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,000

Sec. of Legation, Hon. Alan Johnstone

3rd Sec., James R. Macleay

Chaplain, Rev. Mortimer E. Kennedy, M.A.

Consul, Captain James Boyle

Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, C. T. Malling

Aarhus—Vice-Consul, G. F. Stark

Elsinore—V.-Con., Lorenz M. F. Schmidt

Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, J. Nielsen

Fredericia—V.-Con., H. M. E. Rasmussen

Frederikshavn—V.-Con., Wm. Schmidt

Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl...

Korsør—Vice-Consul, P. Jørgensen

Lemvig—Vice-Consul, Anthon Andersen...

Nyborg—Vice-Consul, August Birch

Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus...

Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsoß

Rønne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, J. Hintze

Thisted—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Bendixen ...

Thorshavn—Vice-Consul, Louis Bergh

St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, Herman

W. McDougal

Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson

Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Con., R. Armstrong

Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, W. B. Woods

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FARØE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (40,458 sq. m., pop. 70,927); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516); and 3 islands in the West Indies, ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U. K., 1894, £18,237

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 39 hours.

Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 5d. & 1s. 9d., 7 lbs. 2s. & 2s. 2d., 11 lbs. 2s. 5d. and 2s. 7d.; telegrams, per word, 3½d.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, General Ulises Heureaux, elected 1st Sept., 1886 (and twice re-elected).

Vice-President, W. Figueroa.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Enrique Henríquez.

War and Marine, General Tomás D. Morales.

Finance, José de Jesús Alvarez.

Public Works, Teófilo Cordero-Bidó.

Justice, S. E. Valverde.

Interior, José D. Pichardo.

Posts and Telegraphs, Juan F. Sánchez.

Cons.-Gen., Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.

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 nearly 500,000. 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. There are several miles of railway, and telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America.

CAPITAL, San Domingo. Population, 18,000

Revenue, 1896

Expenditure, 1896

Internal Debt, 1886, about

Imports, 1895

Exports, 1895

British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Augustus Cohen

Vice-Consul, Arthur Tweedy

Porto Plata—Vice-Cons., Charles McGrigor

San Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit,

22 days. Parcels, per lb., 7d., maximum 11 lbs.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Eloy Alfaro (1893) \$24,000
 Foreign Minister, Rafael Gómez de la Torre.
 Sub-Secretary to do., Leonidas P. Arteta.

Consul-General in London, Don Celso Neveas,
 3 Cophthall Buildings, E.C.

A State of South America, on 'its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 26' S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, a original Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, 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, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 16 provinces and one territory. In 1891 there were 57 miles of railway open. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port: population, 1896, about 50,000. In 1890 the customs duties amounted to £460,162.

The population of the other chief towns is approximately as follows: Quito, 40,000; Cuenca, 25,000; Riobamba, 12,000; Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga, 10,000.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

Public revenue, 1893	\$4,325,701
Public expenditure, 1893	4,433,450
Public debt, 1893	£750,000
Internal debt, 1893	264,000
Imports, 1893, \$2,975,718; Exports, 1893,	533,769
Total receipts from Custom House, 1893	3,509,484
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	£394,733
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	153,812
Average currency exchange, 1895, \$10 to the £. The \$ is a paper Suce.	

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.
Brit. Min., Capt. H. M. Jones, V.C. (see Lima, Peru)
 Consul, Ludovico Söderström

Guayaquil—Consul, George Chambers £200
 Vice-Consul, Alfred Cartwright

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, 6s. 6d. a word.

EGYPT.

(See also p. 599, and Map, p. 600.)

Khedive or Reigning Sovereign, Abbas Pasha, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 14 July, 1874; suc. 7 Jan., 1892.
 Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Ali Bey, younger brother of the Khedive, born 1876.

President of Council and Minister of Interior, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.O.
 Adviser on Internal Affairs, J. L. Gorst.
 Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghaly.
 Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.
 War and Navy, Abani Pasha.
 Minister of Public Works and Instruction, Fakhry Pasha.

Minister of Finance, Masloum Pasha.
 Financial Adviser to Khedive, Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.B.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-General Sir Herbert Horatio Kitchener Pasha, K.C.B.

Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.

Commanding British Troops, Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G.

Director-Gen. of Customs, Alfred Caillard, G.M.O.
 British Controller-General, Daira Sanieh Administration, Harry Crookshank Pasha, F.Z.C.S.

The position and condition of Egypt are unparalleled. Nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, it is also autonomous and under the rule of the Khedive by Firmans of the Sultan in 1841, 1866, 1867, 1879, and 1892, subject to the annual payment of a tribute of £682,092. 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 occupation 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 (26 Jan., 1885) 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 until the year 1896, when a military expedition under the Sirdar started for the south; the province of Dongola was recovered in that year, and Berber in 1897. There is a railway from Cairo to Dongola, which is now being extended to Berber. The Italians have established themselves in Abyssinia, and part of that country forms the colony of Eritrea (see p. 561, and Map, p. 600), but owing to serious reverses they have been gradually retreating, and will, it is said, shortly hand back the administration of part of their remaining territory to the Egyptian government. Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan, Darfur, and other districts acknowledge the sway of Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi, whom the Mahdi appointed his successor when he died. The whole of these former dependencies of Egypt have an estimated area of 760,000 square miles with 11,000,000 inhabitants. 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.), and by the census of 1897, 9,700,000, of whom about 100,000 are foreigners.

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to

The country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. Its agricultural products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &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, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cottonseed (85 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 53 per cent. is carried on with the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. with Turkey, 8 per cent. with France and Austria. There are 958 miles of railway open to traffic.

The British army of occupation, October, 1892, numbered about 3,500 men, which was increased in January, 1893, by two battalions. There is a local military and police force of about 16,000 men. One of the beneficial effects of the English occupation has been the abolition, in 1890, of the hateful *Corvée*, or forced labour system, except in cases of emergency, such as the guarding of the Nile banks during the floods. In the same year Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer) was able to announce the Conversion of the Privileged Debt, by which large economies to the Egyptian Treasury were effected.

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 made to bring the Revenue and Expenditure into a state of stable equilibrium, and at the present moment Egyptian Finance stands in a position of acknowledged security.

Public revenue, 1896	£E 10,693,777
Public expenditure, 1896	9,922,743
Consolidated debt, 31 Dec., 1896	£93,994,140
Annual debt charge, 1896	3,493,143
Reserve Funds	£E 5,845,653
Total imports, 1896*	£E 9,828,604
Total exports, 1896*	13,232,108
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896*	3,055,830
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896*	6,972,681

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the English Government acquiring by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the present value being £22,299,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 327 feet for 77, and 196 for the remaining 22 miles; the depth is 26 feet throughout. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war.

Traffic Returns:—

	No. of Vessels.	Nett Tons.	% British.
1890	3,425	6,783,187	77
1893	3,341	7,659,068	75
1894	3,352	8,039,175	74
1895	3,434	8,448,383	71
1896	3,409	8,560,283	63

The Receipts in 1893 were £2,826,692; in 1894, £2,951,072; in 1895, £3,124,148; and in 1896, £3,255,061.

* Exclusive of specie.

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 576,400.	
Alexandria, chief port, pop. 319,700.	
Cairo, British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister	
Pleapotentiatary, Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,	
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	£5,000
2nd Sec., James Rennell Rodd, C.B., C.M.G.	535
Count J. de Sallis	460
3rd Secretary, Hon. Arthur Stanley	250
Do., Earl Granville	250
Consul, Raphael Borg, C.M.G.	600
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.	
Alexandria—Con.-Gen. Edw. B. Gould	800
" Vice-Consul, A. D. Alban	500
" Chaplain (Scotch), Rev. Wm. Cowan	
" Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D.	375
Assouan—Cons. Agent, Boutros Sarkiss	
Birket-es-Sab—Consul Agent, Alex. W.	
Murdoch	
Mansourah—Cons.-Agent, Fredk. Murdoch	
Tantah—Cons. Agent, Joseph Inglis	
Thebes (Luxor)—Cons. Agent, Ahmed	
Mustapha	
Zag-a-sig—Vice-Consul, Salvatore Felice	
Port Said—Consul, D. Cameron	800
" Vice-Cons., Frederick F. Maling	400
Suakin—Consul, Harry H. Lamb	700
Sues—Vice-Consul, John Roper Norrish	450
Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6	
days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 3d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 3d., and	
11 lbs. 3s. 3d.; vid Brindisi, 3 lbs. 2s. 6d., 7 lbs.	
3s. 2d., 11 lbs. 3s. 10d.; telegrams, per word, to	
Alexandria, 1s. 7d., Suakin, 2s. 6d., other places	
1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.	

FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Gov.-Gen. Lt.-Gen., S. Gontsharow (acting).
Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. C. Von Daehn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808, but was, nevertheless, permitted to retain its ancient native institutions. The Finns call their country "Suomenmaa," that is, "Land of Fens," and very appropriately so, for Finland is a granite plateau, about 400 feet high, abounding in morasses and lakes. The hills nowhere attain a greater height than 4,000 feet, and that only in the extreme north: the coast, considered very beautiful, 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, and only about 10 per cent. is under cultivation, and the rest waste land or coarse pastures. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 2,572,801 in 1897, of whom about 2,195,900 are Finns, 360,000 Swedes, 12,000 Russians, and 2,000 Germans and 1,000 Laps; 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, with over 2,000 students. Swedish is the language of the upper classes. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes; but Finland does not produce sufficient cereals for home consumption, and large quantities are imported from Russia and Germany. Most of the land belongs to peasant proprietors. Thanks to the picturesque scenery, the abundance of fish and game, and the number of good routes by rail or steamer, the country is now becoming a favourite resort of tourists and sportsmen. The live stock, in addition to horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, includes also the reindeer in the extreme north.

Iron lake and bog-ore, 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, shipbuilding, saw mills, and other branches of industry are carried on with success. The forests are a great source of wealth. Immense quantities of timber are prepared for export, and owing to improved means of communication, and the use of machinery, the wood which formerly took two or three years to reach the ships, is now frequently felled, prepared, and exported in one year. The exports include timber, wood-pulp, butter, textile fabrics, paper, and iron. There are 1,491 miles of railway; and (1896) a marine of 1,920 vessels, of 265,830 tons.

Finland is a constitutional monarchy of a somewhat antiquated type. The Diet consists of four estates:—nobles, clergy, burgesses, and peasants, and is convoked triennially, and the country is chiefly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, comprised of 22 members. There are 9 battalions of Finnish Rifles, mustering 4,471 men, with a reserve of 30,000.

Public revenue, 1895 £2,624,070
 Public expenditure, 1896 2,174,983
 Public debt, 1897 3,454,592
 Imports, 1895, £6,905,662; exports, 1896 6,357,697

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Pop., 85,000, inc. garrison.
Helsingfors—Vice-Cons., Lars Krogius (acting) £300
Bjornborg—Vice-Consul, Hugo Rosenlew ...
Uleaborg—Vice-Consul, Otto Ravander
Abo—Vice-Consul, Oscar Wikeström
Hango—Vice-Consul, K. W. Korsman
Nikolaistad—Vice-Consul, G. Bucht
Wiborg—Vice-Cons., E. Wolf
Borga—Con. Agent, S. Elmgren
Frederikshamn—Vice-Cons., Arthur Alginst...
Kotka—Vice-Cons., O. Bülow
Kemi—Vice-Cons., Uno Höckert
Louisa—Vice-Consul, Ernst Hedengrén

Helsingfors, 1,990 miles; transit by sea 3½ days, leaving Hull every Saturday at 1 p.m.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 9d., 7 lbs. 2s. 4d.; telegrams, per word, 5½d.

FRANCE.

(See also pp. 593-505.)

Pres. of the Republic, Félix Faure, born at Paris 31 January, 1841; elected 17 January, 1895 (in place of Jean Casimir-Périer, who resigned).

Formerly a member of Chamber of Deputies and Minister of Marine £24,000

* *Premier and Minister of Agriculture, M. Méline.*
Minister of Finance, M. Georges Cochet.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. A. Rambaud.
Minister of Justice, M. Darlan.
Minister of War, General Billot.

* As a general rule modern French Ministries enjoy but a short term of office. In the years since the fall of the Empire there have been thirty-five Ministries:—

1870 M. Jules Favre.	1883 M. Jules Ferry (a).
1871 M. Dufaure.	1886 M. Brisson.
1873 Duc de Broglie.	1886 M. C. de Freycinet (3).
1874 General de Cissey.	1886 M. Goblet.
1875 M. Buffet.	1887 M. Rouvier.
1876 M. Dufaure (a).	1887 M. Tirard.
1876 M. Jules Simon.	1888 M. Charles Floquet.
1877 Duc de Broglie (a).	1888 M. Tirard (a).
1877 Gen. de Rochebouet.	1890 M. C. de Freycinet (4).
1877 M. Dufaure (3).	1892 M. Loubet.
1879 M. Waddington.	1892-3 M. Ribot (1 & a).
1879 M. Chas. de Freycinet.	1893 M. Dupuy.
1880 M. Jules Ferry.	1893 M. Casimir-Périer.
1881 M. Léon Gambetta.	1894 M. Dupuy (a).
1882 M. C. de Freycinet (a).	1895 M. Ribot (3).
1882 M. Duclerc.	1895 M. Bourgeois.
1883 M. Fallières.	1896 M. Méline.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard.
Minister of Commerce, M. Henri Boucher.
Minister of Interior, M. Barthou.
Minister of Public Works, M. Turrell.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux.
Minister of Colonies, M. André Léon.
Ambassador to Russia, Comte de Montebello;
Austria-Hungary, Marquis de Reverseaux;
Germany, Marquis de Noailles; Italy, Monsieur
Billot; Turkey, Monsieur Cambon; U.S.A., M.
Jules Cambon.

Ambassador in London, Baron Alphonse de Courcel, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Geoffray.
1st Secretary, Count E. de St. Genys.
2nd Secretaries, M. D. de la Chaussée; M. Doulet.
3rd ditto, Vicomte de Manneville; M. R. de Billy;
C. de Valdrome.

Attachés, J. Seydoux; Vicomte A. d'Espenilles.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Le Comte Du Poata-vice de Heusey.

Secretary Archivist, M. Knecht.
Consulate-General, 38 Finsbury Circus,
Consul-General, M. André Lequeux.
Consuls, M. Edouard Clavery; M. Gausсен.
Chancelier, M. Nettement.

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 204,146 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. 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 (1896, 982,435,365 gal.). The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1896, 27,583,000 French tons), pig iron (1894, 2,069,714 French tons), 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, as will be seen from the following table:

Year. Population. Year. Population
 1700 19,660,300
 1801 27,349,003
 1821 30,461,873
 1856 36,039,364
 1866 38,067,064
 1872 36,102,921

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1891) 1,112,072 were resident there, the department of the Seine containing 186,792 in

1881 37,672,048
1886 38,228,003
1891 38,343,592
1895 38,133,365
1896 38,517,975

* France is the largest wheat-growing country in Europe, the average crop for the last three years amounting to 341,230,213 bushels (1894, 366,797 319; 1895 320,921,299; 1896, 320,989,019).

1896. There are about 517,000 Frenchmen in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, and a colonial population of (according to the estimates of the French Ministry of Commerce) 31,053,774; but with French protectorates 77,139,000, including France. Even the comparatively small increase of the population now shown was (as it, in fact, still is) largely due to immigration from other countries. The annual number of births has been steadily decreasing, whilst, at the same time, that of deaths has been more or less on the increase, viz. :—

Births.		Deaths.	
1884.....	937,758	—	—
889.....	880,579	794,933	—
1890.....	836,019	876,000	—
1893.....	874,000	867,000	—
1894.....	855,000	815,000	—
1895.....	834,173	821,986	—

In 1881 there were 650,000 Protestants and about 85,000 Jews, 40,000 of whom reside in Paris.

The effective strength of the ARMY under the colours in 1897 was 576,859, with a gendarmerie of about 25,861 men. On a war footing the army numbers fully 2,200,000 men, with 141,798 horses and 3,200 guns. The NAVY consisted in 1896 of 29 battleships (6 *building*), 9 armoured cruisers (1 *building*), 23 protected cruisers (14 *building*), 20 unprotected cruisers, 14 coast defence, 13 torpedo vessels (3 *building*), 211 torpedo boats (9 *building*), and 1 special vessel, with 2,084 officers and 43,451 men. 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 almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The average length open for traffic in 1894 was 22,656 miles, the total receipts for 1894 from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £47,319,063. The length of telegraphs is 62,862 miles. There is a mercantile marine of 15,536 vessels (14,301 sailing) of 894,071 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, wines, silks, hides and skins, raw silk, leather wares, haberdashery, &c., cheese and butter.

The trade in 1894 was shared thus:—

Exports, 3,028,100,000 francs—	
Great Britain	912,900,000
Belgium.....	478,000,000
U.S.A.....	185,000,000
Germany.....	324,600,000
Italy.....	98,100,000

Imports, 3,850,400,000 francs—

Great Britain	480,300,000
Belgium.....	371,900,000
U.S.A.....	327,000,000
Germany.....	310,000,000
Italy.....	121,600,000

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1896 were:—

Brandy.....	£1,195,479	Gloves.....	£902,608
Butter.....	4,537,695	Lace.....	612,783
Clocks and Watches	871,005	Leather & Hides	1,015,959
Corn, all kinds.....	827,851	Silk, all kinds.....	12,973,994
Cotton Manufacts.	14,641	Skins and Fur.....	443,401
Eggs.....	1,272,300	Sugar, Refined.....	1,018,530
Fish, £460,727; Poultry and Rabbits.	345,397	Unrefined.....	793,505
Flowers, Artificial.	502,882	Wines.....	3,405,314
Feathers.....	413,328	Wool.....	819,433
Fruit.....	248,943	Woolen Manfrs.....	5,943,308

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1896 were:—

Coals, &c.....	£2,524,426	Machinery.....	£1,324,729
Cotton Yarn.....	419,037	Metals & Hardware.	960,052
Cotton Manfrs....	638,600	Silk and Manfrs....	420,139
Iron and Manfrs.	351,840	Woolen Manfr., &c.	1,288,366
Leather and Hides	388,047	Yarn, Alpaca, &c..	668,821

The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1896 to £1,228,114,532 (the total of the Floating Debt being £51,653,672 in 1894), the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world.

The Interest on the Funded Debt paid in 1895 was as follows:—

Perpetual 3 per Cents.....	£18,245,077
Perpetual 3½ per Cents.....	9,505,697
Redeemable 3 per Cents.....	4,783,824

Total..... £32,534,358

In the Budget for 1897 preparation is made for the expenditure of 260,000,000 francs for establishing fortified posts and coaling stations at Madagascar, Martinique, and in the Mediterranean; and for increasing and restoring the existing fleet.

Revenue, 1896.....	£135,740,473
Expenditure, 1896.....	£135,727,563

(including Military..... £25,350,280 and Naval..... 10,637,096)

Total value of imports, 1896.....	151,944,000
Total value of exports, 1896.....	136,036,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.....	20,517,320
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.....	40,336,240

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1896), 2,534,834.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1896)..... £9,000

Secretary of Embassy, M. le M. Gosselin, G.B. 1,200

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. F. R. Dawson..... 500

Naval do., Capt. Jackson, B.N..... 500

Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, H. Austin

Lee, C.B..... 1,500

2nd Sec., T. B. Clarke-Thornhill..... 450

„ Sir B. Boothby, Bart..... 431

„ C. M. Marling..... 345

3rd Sec., C. de K. Barclay..... 250

Attaché, G. D. Grahame.....

Hon. Attaché, A. D. J. Monson.....

„ Sir B. Sheffield, Bart.....

Consul, A. Percy Inglis..... 700

Vice-Consul, G. Falconer Adee..... 150

Ajaccio—Consul, Montague E. Loftus..... 450

Bastia—Vice-Cons., Arthur C. Southwell.....

Bordeaux—Consul, W. R. Hearn..... 700

„ Vice-Consul, William John Noreop.....

Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap.....

Bayonne—V.—Consul, Paul Shoedelin.....

Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs.....

Pau—Vice-Cons., Capt. F. J. Newton-King..... 600

Brest—Consul, W. R. Hoare.....

„ Vice-Consul, Frederick Bonar.....

Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton..... 600

„ Vice-Consul, William Thomsett..... 100

Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer.....

Cayenne—Consul, Sidney J. A. Churchill..... 800

„ Vice-Consul, Leon Wacongne.....

Cherbourg—Consul, Martyn Cecil Gurney..... 500

„ Vice-Consul, N. C. Haag.....

St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Hon. E. Henniker-Major.....

Dakar—Consul, Capt. L. R. S. Arthur.....

Dunkirk—Consul, Edward Taylor..... 500

„ Vice-Consul, W. Sigerson.....

<i>Havre</i> —Consul-Gen., E. Cecil Hertslet	£800
„ Vice-Consul, John Soulsby Rowell ...	150
<i>Caen</i> —Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge ...	
<i>Dieppe</i> —V. -Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin ...	
<i>Pécamp</i> —Vice-Consul, Alfred Handisyde	
<i>Honfleur</i> —Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlsson	
<i>Trouville</i> , Alan F. O'Neill	
<i>La Rochelle</i> —Consul, R. S. Warburton	500
<i>Sables d'Olonne</i> —V.-C., T. Lelièvre	
<i>St. Nazaire and Nantes</i> —Vice-Consul,	
Harry Elford Dickie	
<i>Tonnay-Charente</i> —Vice-Consul, E. Rizat	
<i>Marseilles</i> —Consul, Chas. G. Perceval ...	1,000
„ Vice-Consul, Charles A. S. Perceval...	
„ Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Skeggs	
<i>Cette</i> —Vice-Consul, Gustave Espitalier ...	
<i>Ilyères</i> —Vice-Consul, G. Corbett	
<i>Lyons</i> —Vice-Consul, W. L. Nott	
<i>Trulon</i> —Vice-Consul, L. J. B. V. Jouve...	50
<i>Martinique</i> —Consul, James Japp	
<i>Guadaloupe</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>New Caledonia</i> —Cons., Capt. S. H. Harford	800
„ Vice-Consul, Robert Erskine	
<i>Nice</i> —Consul, Sir James Charles Harris	500
„ Vice-Consul, Lucien J. Jerome	
<i>Cannes</i> —Vice-Consul, John Taylor	
<i>Mentons</i> —Vice-Consul, Charles Palmaro...	
<i>Pondicherry and Karikal</i> —Consular Agent,	
Capt. H. E. Nepean (acting)	
<i>Réunion</i> —Consul, Courtenay W. Bennett ...	1,000
<i>Rouen</i> —Consul, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, R.N. ...	300
„ Vice-Consul, Comm. H. Cutfield, R.N.	
<i>Saigon</i> —Consul, Charles F. Tremlett	
Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit,	
8 to 9 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 4d., 7 lbs. 1s. 9d.,	
11 lbs. 2s. 2d.; telegrams, per word, 2d.	

FRENCH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

(See also MAPS pp. 600 and 602.)

I. In Africa: Starting on the west coast we find (1) the FRENCH CONGO and GABON with the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east. The area of this colony is about 280,000 to 290,000 square miles, and its population between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000; the principal exports are cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum copal, palm oil and rubber, the chief town and trading station being Loango on the coast. The next colony is (2) DAHOMEY between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland; it consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland, and contains an area of about 4,000 or 5,000 square miles inclusive of the Protectorates. The capital of the colony is Abomey and the chief port Whydah. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the republic of Liberia is (3) the FRENCH IVORY COAST comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland; and next in order comes (4) FRENCH GUINEA comprising the settlements of RIVIERES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of (5) SENEGAL (capital, St. Louis, pop. about 22,000), the principal exports of which are gold, ground nuts, gum, palm nuts and oil, and rubber. The total area of French Guinea and Senegal is about 60,000 square miles with a population of over 1,000,000. The territory watered by the rivers

Senegal and Gambia forms the district known as SENEGAMBIA. The hinterland of the Senegal and Guinea colonies forms the vast tract of territory known as (6) the FRENCH SOUDAN, which embraces an area of about 300,000 square miles, and contains an estimated population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. In addition to the foregoing the greater part of (7) the SAHARA is a French Protectorate on the southern verge of which is the town of TIMBUCTU (pop. about 25,000). The area of this vast district is variously estimated but probably contains over 1,000,000 square miles; the population may number anything between 50,000 and 500,000.

On the north of the continent is the colony of (8) ALGERIA (see p. 533) practically part of France and the Protectorate of (9) TUNIS (see p. 581), and on the north-east coast (10) OBOOK and the GULF of TAJUBA, to the north of British Somaliland, having, with its dependencies, an area of about 45,000 square miles, and an estimated population of under 250,000. Off the east coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of (11) MADAGASCAR (see p. 563), with the dependencies NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE islands, and further east is the island of (12) REUNION, area about 970 square miles, estimated population 170,000, with the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM, and KERGUELEN ISLAND to the south east.

II. In America, France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population of about 12,000, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. In the West Indies two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Fort Royal), area about 400 square miles, estimated population 190,000 (Total imports, 1896, £915,520, exports, £857,240); and GUADALOUPE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 500 square miles, estimated population 170,000 (Total imports, 1896, £870,508, exports, £751,756). Guadaloupe Proper has six dependencies; MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In South America, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 47,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 26,000.

III. In Asia, France retains only PONDICHERRY, CHANDERNAGORE, KARIKAL, YANAON and MATREE (see p. 455), of her former Indian Empire, but FRENCH INDO-CHINA consisting of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia (see p. 474), extends over about 203,000 square miles with a population of about 20,000,000.

IV. In Oceania, France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of 5,000 to 6,000 square miles, with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago annexed in 1886 (Total imports, 1896, £367,704, exports, £229,942); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (see p. 575), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO of Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,400 square miles with about 20,000 inhabitants. CLIFFERTON in the N. Pacific is an isolated and desolate possession of about 2 square miles. By a con-

vention with Great Britain, of 24 Oct., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the New Hebrides (5,106 square miles, population 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. (See p. 605.)

The Total Area of these Colonies and Possessions is over 3,250,000 square miles, and the population amounts to about 45,000,000; their trade in 1895 amounted to about £21,500,000 for Imports, and £24,450,000 for Exports. Imports to Colonies from U.K., 1896.....£935,563 Exports from Colonies to U.K., 1896.....£764,958 See also FRENCH INDIA, p. 455; FRENCH ASIA, p. 474; ALGERIA, p. 533; MADAGASCAR, p. 563; Map of Abyssinia, p. 600; and TUNIS, p. 581; and Treaties and Territorial Changes, p. 598.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

(See also p. 599.)

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. Born 27th January, 1859; succeeded his father 15th June, 1888; married 27th February, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, b. 22nd Oct., 1858 (issue, 6 sons and a daughter). *Heir Apparent, Crown Prince William, born 6 May, 1882.*

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Prince Clovis zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Bülow.

Interior, Count von Pozadowsky Wehner.

Navy, Vice-Admiral Tirpitz.

Justice, Herr Nieberding.

Finance, Baron von Thielmann.

Posts, General von Podbielski.

German Ambassador to Austria, Count Eulenbug;

Italy, Baron Sauma; France, Count Münster;

Russia, Count Radolin; Turkey, Baron Marshall

von Bieberstein; U.S.A., Baron von Holleben

Ambassador in London, Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Councillor of Embassy, Count Arco-Valley.

2nd Secretary, Count H. Hatzfeldt.

3rd ditto, Baron Ritter zu Grünstein.

Attachés, Baron Eckhardtstein; Herr von Oppell.

Military and Naval Attachés, Capt. E. Guelich.

Technical do., Herr H. Muthesius.

Agricultural do., Dr. H. Gerlich.

Physician, Dr. H. Weber.

Consul-Gen., Baron G. von Lindenfels, 49 Finsbury Square.

Vice-Consul, Dr. F. C. Rieloff.

Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the

Embassy, William Adolph Schmettau.

Chancelliers, F. R. Moebius, F. Spies, F. Fischer.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of

16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the president-

ship 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 Saxony, Bavaria and Württemberg, 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 Government is the *Bundesrath*, formed of delegates of the confederated governments, and the *Reichstag*, or legislative parliament, consisting of one deputy to about every hundred thousand inhabitants of the Empire.

The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government are—all matters connected with the 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. 554):—

	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1895	1882-90 per cent.
1. Prussia	134,531	31,849,795	6·3
Heligoland.....	3/4	2,086	
2. Bavaria	29,634	5,797,414	3·6
3. Saxony	5,856	3,763,014	8·0
4. Württemberg	7,619	2,080,898	2·0
5. Baden	5,891	1,725,470	4·1
6. Hesse	3,000	1,039,368	4·7
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	595,883	3·2
8. Saxe-Weimar	1,404	338,887	3·9
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,144	101,513	3·6
10. Oldenburg	2,508	373,739	5·3
11. Brunswick	1,441	431,966	7·5
12. Saxe-Meiningen ..	964	234,005	4·5
13. Saxe-Altenburg ..	517	180,012	5·1
14. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	765	216,624	4·9
15. Anhalt.....	917	293,123	7·8
16. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	78,248	3·6
17. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	88,590	3·2
18. Waldeck	438	57,782	0·9
19. Reuss (elder line)...	123	67,454	7·5
20. Reuss (younger line)	323	131,453	9·7
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	133	41,224	5·3
22. Lippe	475	134,617	4·8
23. Lübeck	116	83,324	8·9
24. Bremen	100	196,278	8·8
25. Hamburg	160	681,622	9·5
26. Alsace-Lorraine ...	5,601	1,640,986	2·4
Total German Empire	211,168	52,246,589	5·7

According to religious confessions there were (1890) 31,026,810 Protestants (62·8 per cent.), 17,671,929 Catholics (35·8 per cent.), 567,884 Jews (1·1 per cent.).

German is spoken by the bulk of the inhabitants, but there reside within the limits of the Empire over 3,240,000 persons of other nationalities, viz. 2,922,411 Poles and 121,345 Lithuanians in the eastern parts of Prussia; 117,883 Wends in Lusatia, 50,000 Czechs in the Bohemian frontier, 140,000 Danes in Schleswig, and 280,000 Wallones and French to the west of the Rhine. On the other hand, about 13,500,000 Germans live in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Russia.

There are in Germany 26 towns of over 100,000 inhabitants—viz., Berlin (1,677,135), Munich

(350,594), Breslau (355,186), Hamburg (568,666), Leipzig (385,308), Cologne (281,681), Dresden (322,953), Magdeburg (202,234), Frankfurt-on-the-Main (180,130), Hanover (174,455), Königsberg (161,666), Düsseldorf (144,662), Altona (143,249), Nuremberg (142,590), Stuttgart (139,817), Chemnitz (138,954), Elberfeld (125,899), Bremen (125,684), Strassburg (123,500), Dantzig (120,338), Barmen (116,144), Stettin (116,228), Crefeld (105,376), Aix la Chapelle (103,470), Halle (101,401), Brunswick (101,047).

EMIGRATION.—Between 1871-91 1,992,188 Germans emigrated, of whom 1,896,963 went to the United States. In 1881 the number of emigrants reached the exceptional figure of 210,547; in 1886 it had sunk down to 79,875; in 1887 it rose to 99,712; sunk in 1890 to 91,925, reaching 115,392 in 1891, falling in 1892 to 112,208, in 1893 to 84,458, in 1894 to 40,964, in 1895 to 37,498, and in 1896 to 33,824.

EDUCATION.—There are (1895) 21 universities in the Empire, with 2,430 professors and teachers, attended by about 31,556 matriculated students. Education is general and compulsory.

Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1895, 36 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 39 per cent. by mining and industries, 11 per cent. by commerce and transportation. Of the total area in 1893 48·7 per cent. are cultivated, 20·3 per cent. consist of meadows and pastures, 25·7 per cent. are covered with forest. The agricultural produce no longer suffices to support the population. The produce of the mines was valued in 1888 at £24,735,350, in 1889 at £27,790,000, and in 1894 at £33,757,550, and included 76,741,100 tons of coal, 22,004,600 tons of lignite, 12,392,100 tons of iron ore, 2,378,500 tons of mineral salts, besides copper, lead, zinc, &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 1895 were the following:—

Butter	£536,246	Iron manufactures	16,000,068
Caoutchouc	174,779	Musical instruments	697,286
China, &c.	214,333	Oil seed and cake ..	372,680
Chemical manufa. .	235,814	Palm oil	273,090
Coffee (Raw)	117,884	Paper & pasteboard.	612,676
Corn of all kinds ..	282,359	Seeds of all kinds ..	395,949
Cotton mfs. & yarn ..	868,199	Sugar, refined	6,715,205
Eggs	782,121	unrefined	5,579,396
Farinaceous substances ..	312,315	Wine, spirits, and beer ..	153,944
Flax & hemp	271,721	Wood & timber	1,193,539
Glass	759,929	Wool & manufacts.	1,796,612
Hide & leather	540,719	Zinc	480,578

During the same period the chief articles of import from the United Kingdom were:—

Apparel	£138,773	Leather	£338,226
Caoutchouc manufa.	171,088	Linen (yarn, &c.) ..	522,874
Chemical products ..	312,439	Machinery	1,767,968
Coal, &c.	2,129,928	Manure	262,997
Cotton yarn	2,060,301	Oil seed, &c.	283,063
Cotton manufacts.	1,784,635	Painters' colours ..	105,864
Cycles	93,387	Slates	124,259
Hardware	124,636	Wool & yarn	4,449,243
Herrings	793,064	Woolen manufa. .	1,133,799
Iron, &c.	2,149,524	Yarn, Alpaca, &c.	914,428

The MERCANTILE MARINE in 1896 consisted of 3,592 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,502,044, manned by about 40,000 men; of these 1,058 were steamers, with a tonnage of 879,938.

The total length of the RAILWAYS in the Empire on 1st May, 1896, extended to 45,202 kilometers, of which 90 per cent. belong to the State. At the end of 1895 the length of telegraph lines

was 131,915 kilometers, the number of telegraph offices being 20,713, and 61,500,000 telegrams being sent and received. In 1896 there were 31,497 post-offices, with about 168,000 employés, and 2,253,000,000 letters, &c., were conveyed.

The NATIONAL DEBT, 1896, is £112,263,655. The funds created from the French war indemnity for building the Reichstag, and for invalids and war purposes, amounted (31 March, 1895) to £22,385,000.

The strength of the GERMAN ARMY on the peace footing amounted in the year 1896 to 585,440, including the Bavarian Army, and is made up of —23,088 officers, 78,217 non-commissioned officers, 479,229 privates, 2,107 doctors, 1,078 paymasters, &c., 583 veterinary surgeons, 1,138 armourers, 93 saddlers, with 97,850 horses, and 1,914 guns. The numbers of the army on the war footing cannot be so definitely determined, but the German 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, and Germany is prepared to place more than 3,350,000 men in the field fully armed in time of war. In October, 1892, a new army bill was presented to the Reichstag by which 4,400,000 men will be available in 1916.

The IMPERIAL NAVY in 1896 consisted of 21 battleships (3 building), armoured cruiser (building), 7 protected cruisers (6 building), 22 unprotected cruisers, 11 coast defence, 5 torpedo vessels, 105 torpedo boats (9 building), and 1 special service, with 511 guns, including 33 ironclads, mounting 168 guns, and 17 cruisers, with 22774, men in 1897.

Estimated expenditure, 1897-98	£66,415,091
(£27,190,545 for the Army, and £4,372,069 for the Navy in 1896-7.)	
Estimated revenue, 1897-98	66,415,091
Total imports (Zollverein), 1896	227,900,000
Total exports (Zollverein), 1896	187,690,000
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1896 ..	32,366,300
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 ..	35,755,000

British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Viscount Gough	800
Mil. Attaché, Lieut.-Col. James M. Grierson ..	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. W. Paget, R.N.	500
2nd Secretaries, James Beethom Whitehead ..	450
C. A. Spring-Rice	405
Commercial Attaché, W. S. H. Gastrell	800
3rd Secretary, Hon. R. D. Acton	150
Consul-General, Julius L. Schwabach	
Vice-Consul, Paul Schwabach	
Dantzig—Consul, Hy. T. Carew-Hunt	600
" Vice-Consul, Edward A. Grandt	
Breslau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Humbert	
Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Edw. A. E. Hay	
Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch	
Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke	
Düsseldorf—Consul, Thomas R. Mulvany	
" Vice-Consul, F. W. Lucan	
Cologne—Vice-Consul, C. A. Niessen	
Frankfurt—Con.-Gen., Sir Chas. Oppenheimer ..	
Vice-Consul, Hugo Kessler	
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., W. Ward	900
" Vice-Consul, George A. Pogson	
" Brake—Vice-Consul, Karl Gross	
Bremen—Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes	

Bremerhaven—V.-Con., F. F. Hodgkinson £
 Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, George Starke...
 Emden—Vice-Consul, Franz D. Ihnen ...
 Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen
 Harburg—Vice-Consul, Carl Renck
 Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen ...
 Kiel—Vice-Consul, Christian Kruse
 Lübeck—Vice-Cons., Heinrich L. Behncke
 Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns.....
 Rostock—Vice-Consul, Charles Lesenburg
 Tonnung—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker
 Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus

Stettin—Consul, Wilfred Powell 600
 „ Vice-Consul, James Stevenson
 Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor, born 27 Jan., 1859; suc. 15 June, 1888; married, 27 Feb., 1881, Augusta Victoria (born 22 Oct., 1858), daughter of the late Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein (issue, 6 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, William (German Crown Prince), born 6 May, 1882.

Premier & Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

Minister of State and Interior, Baron von der Recke. Vice-President and Finance, Dr. von Miquel.

War, General von Gossler.

Public Works, Herr Thielen.

Agric., Woods, & Forests, Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten.

Commerce and Mines, Herr Brefeld.

Justice, Dr. Schönstedt.

Instruction and Worship, Dr. Bosse.

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 14th June, 1895, the population was as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,281	1,979,387
2. West Prussia	9,851	1,469,932
3. Brandenburg	15,405	4,410,829
4. Pomerania	11,626	1,574,950
5. Posen	11,182	1,773,936
6. Silesia	15,562	4,357,555
7. Saxony	9,746	2,704,539
8. Schleswig-Holstein	7,299	1,298,192
Heligoland	¾	...
9. Hanover	14,855	2,406,546
10. Westphalia	7,802	2,669,415
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,060	1,736,961
12. Rhenish Province	10,421	5,043,979
13. Hohenzollern	441	65,888
Total	134,531 ¾	31,349,795

Of the above 36·1 lived by agriculture and fishery.

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, the 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 belong partially, and amber totally, 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, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dyestuffs. 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 4,900,000 scholars. There are also 547 high schools, in addition to numerous technical schools.

There are ten celebrated universities in Prussia, attended by about 14,635 matriculated students in 1892; 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 19,232,449 in 1890; of Catholics there were 10,252,818, and of Jews 372,059.

Public revenue, 1897-98 £102,301,566
 Expenditure, 1895-96 102,301,566
 Total debt, 31 March, 1897 324,905,931
 Debt charge, 1897 13,662,139
 CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, 1895, 1,677,135.

ALSACE-LORRINE.

Statthalter, Prince Hermann Ernst von Hohenlohe-Langenburg (1894), b. Aug. 31, 1832.

Minister of State, Herr von Puttkamer.

Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, was 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 Luxembourg. 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 "Reichland," 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 5,601 square miles. The population in 1895 was 1,640,986. French was spoken by about 210,000 persons.

The principal towns are Strassburg (135,608), Mülhausen (82,986), and Metz (59,794).

Revenue (1897-98) £2,810,533
 Debt (1897-98) (Rentes £36,172) 1,205,750

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; married, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; born, 26 July, 1865.

Prime Minister, Herr von Koschwitz.
 A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 905 square miles and a population of 293,298. Budget, 1897-98, £637,500; Credit (1896), £338,124.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 42,375.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick, born 9 Sept., 1826; Regent, 24 April, 1852; Grand Duke, 5 Sept., 1856; mar. 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, born 3 Dec., 1833, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.

Heir Apparent, Frederick, born 9 July, 1857; m. 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, born 5 Nov., 1864.

President of Ministry, Dr. W. Nokk.
 A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. 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 Karlsruhe, and comprises an area of 5,893 square miles, 3,231 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. The population in 1895 was 1,725,470, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and more than one-third Protestants (Jews 26,735). One-half of the people are engaged in agriculture, the other half mostly in manufactures. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery. Elementary instruction is compulsory. There are 1,629 elementary schools, 56 colleges, a technical academy, and two universities, in addition to several technical, agricultural, normal, and other schools, including 2 State establishments for art. There are 946 miles of railway, almost entirely belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of over £22,000,000.

Budget, 1897 £2,600,634
 Debt Jan. 1, 1896 (only railways) 16,799,988

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population, (1895) 84,030.
British Chargé d'Aff., G. Buchanan (Darmstadt).
Mannheim—Consul, Ferdinand Ladenburg ...

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, born 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 10 June, 1886.

Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, born 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 14 June, 1886; mar. 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who died 26 April, 1864.

Ministers of State—President, Baron von Crallshaim, Dr. Baron von Riedel (Finance), Baron von Feilitzsch (Interior), Baron von Leonrod (Justice), Lt.-Gen. Freiherr von Asch (War), Ritter von Landmann (Instruction).

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° 48' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, 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 29,622 square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 5,797,414 (3,959,077 were Roman Catholics, 1,569,176 Protestants, and 53,885 Jews). Bavaria contributes two corps d'armée to the forces of the German Empire, and a division at Metz; their strength is about 56,865 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, 1896-97 £17,267,825
 Public debt (including railway debt) ... 69,442,803

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1895), 407,307.
British Minister Resident, Victor Drummond £1,500
2nd Secretary, F. D. Harford 375
Consul, John S. Smith —

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, born 8 May, 1837; elected 21 Oct., 1885.

Minister of State, Dr. Otto.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,441 English square miles, and a population (1895) of 434,213, of whom 411,377 are Protestants; 19,508 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews. Budget, 1896-97, Income, £646,500; Expenditure, £686,340; debt, £3,100,291.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population, 115,138.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868; suc. 13 Mar., 1892; m. 19 April, 1894, Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, b. 25 Nov., 1876.

President of Ministry, J. Finger.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 1,039,020, 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, and there is a technical university at Darmstadt.

Budget, 1897-98 £2,026,682
 Public debt, 1897 (mostly for railways) 8,170,000

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1895), 63,745.
British Chargé d'Affaires, George William Buchanan (Darmstadt) £500
Consul-Gen., Sir Charles Oppenheimer (at Frankfurt).

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.
Grand Duke, Frederick Francis, b. 9 April, 1882; suc. 10 April, 1897.

Heir Apparent, Paul Frederick, b. 1854.
Minister of State, A. von Bülow.

A maritime State of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, comprising an area of 5,197 square miles, with a population of 596,883. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue, £1,080,000; debt (1894), £5,153,585.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 36,388.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.
Grand Duke, Frederick William, born 17 Oct., 1819; suc. 6 Sept., 1860; mar. 28 June, 1843, Princess Augusta of Cambridge, b. 19 July, 1822.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus Fred., b. 22 July, 1848; 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, 1,144 square miles; population, 121,540. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 10,343.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Peter, born 8 July, 1827; suc. 27 February, 1853; married, 10 February, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of the late 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 the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A maritime State of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser, with an area of 2,508 square miles and a population of 373,739. Revenue, 1894, £705,000; expenditure, £550,000; debt, 1894, £2,127,655.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 23,118.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Alfred (H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh), born 6 August, 1844; suc. 22 Aug., 1893; mar. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.

Children: 1. Alfred, hereditary prince, b. 15 Oct., 1874; 2. Marie, Princess, b. 29 Oct., 1875, mar. 11 Jan., 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; 3. Victoria Melita, Princess, b. 25 Nov. 1876, mar. 19 April, 1894, Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse; 4. Alexandra, Princess, b. 1 Sept., 1878, mar. April 20, 1896, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; 5. Beatrice, Princess, b. 20 April, 1884.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 765 English sq. miles, and a population (1895) of 216,603, the majority of whom are Protestants. The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhardtbrunn and Rosenau, favourite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha (population 31,670), 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 18,688 inhabitants. The Crown revenue for the year 1894 was £46,000; that of the State (1895) £139,940.

British Minister Resident, Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. £950

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, Charles Alexander, b. 24 June, 1818; suc. 8 July, 1853; married 8 Oct., 1842, Princess Sofia of the Netherlands, born 8 April, 1824.

Heir Apparent, William, born 10 June, 1876.

Area, 1,388 square miles. Population (1895) 339,217. Income and expenditure, 1897-8 £482,810. CAPITAL, Weimar. Population, 1895, 26,670.

SAXONY.

King, Albert, born 23 April, 1828; suc. 29 Oct., 1873; mar. 18 June, 1853, Caroline, dau. of the late Prince Gustave de Wassa, b. 5 Aug., 1833.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Field-Marshal Prince George, b. 8 Aug., 1832; mar. 11 May, 1859, Maria Anna Infanta of Portugal, who d. 5 Feb., 1884.

Ministers of State, Dr. Schurig, Herr von Metsch, Herr von der Planitz, Herr von Seydewitz, Herr von Watzdorf.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population of 3,783,014 (1895 census), among whom are 114,198 Roman Catholics, and 9,368 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, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The potato harvest in the year 1892 yielded 28,316,465 lbs. 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, &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. 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, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, and bottle glass; to these may be added musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, and cigars. The government factory at Meissen continues to produce the famous Meissen porcelain. 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 those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 3,126 matriculated students in 1896); Freiberg, in the mining district; Zwickau, and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Saxony furnishes the 12th Army Corps of 41,225 officers and men.

Revenue and expendit., Budget, 1896-97 £11,430,000
 Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), January, 1898 34,882,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1895), 336,440.

Brit. Minister Resident, Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (see Saxe-Coburg)

Consul, H. Palmié

Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz

Transit, 32 hours; postage, &c., same as Berlin.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Waziegen, &c., born 20 Jan., 1865;

suc. 12 May, 1893. His sisters are:—Pauline, b. 19 Oct., 1855; m. 7 May, 1881, to the Prince of Bentheim-Steinfurt; Emma, b. 2 Aug., 1858, m. 7 Jan., 1879, to the late King of Holland, now Queen-Regent of the Netherlands; Helena F. Augusta, b. 17 Feb., 1861, married 27 April, 1882, the late Duke of Albany; Elizabeth, born 6 Sept., 1873; and a half-brother, b. 26 June, 1892. A Principality in the north-west of Germany, with an area of 438 square miles, and 57,766 inhabitants. The Budget for 1897 gives an income and expenditure of £70,021 each. There is also a Debt of £101,850.

CAPITAL, Arolsen. Population, 2,768.
Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, Sir Alexander Condie
 Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Coburg).

WÜRTEMBERG.

King, William II., born 25 Feb., 1848; succeeded 6 October, 1891; mar. 15 Feb., 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died 30 April, 1882; remar. 8 April, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
Hier Presumptive, Duke Nicolaus of Württemberg, born 1 March, 1833.

President of Ministry, Baron Dr. von Mittnacht. A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,528 English square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 2,080,898, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 23,260 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pastureland being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, freclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, fire-arms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

Budget, 1897-98 £3,734,995
 Total amount of public debt, April, 1897
 (including £21,964,306 for railways) ... 23,700,101

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population, 158,321.
Brit. Min. Res., Victor A. W. Drummond (Munich)
Consul, Albert von Kaulla

THE HANSE TOWNS.

The Hanse Towns comprise the three Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The commerce between the Hanse Towns and Great Britain is very large; the imports from the United Kingdom to Hamburg alone in 1896 (excluding bullion) amounting to £20,497,200. In October, 1888, Hamburg and Bremen, following the example set by Lübeck several years previously, joined the German Customs Union. They retain, however, their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire.

HAMBURG possesses an area of 160 square miles, and had a total population in 1896 of 697,860.

Burgomaster, 1897, Dr. Versmann.

Public revenue in 1896 £3,701,313
 Public expenditure in 1896 3,693,125
 Public debt, 1896 16,274,789
 Total imports, 1896 (exclud. bullion) ... 144,510,400
 Total exports, 1896 131,846,400
British Consul-Gen., William Ward £900
Vice-Consul, George Ambrose Pogson.....
 Hamburg, transit, 24 hours.

BREMEN possesses an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 196,276.

Burgomaster, 1897, Dr. Pauli.

Public revenue, 1896-97 £927,334
 Public expenditure, 1896-97 1,322,382
 Total value of imports, 1896 41,073,607
 Total value of exports, 1896 40,468,235
British Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes
Bremerhaven-Vice-Cons., F. F. Hodgkinson

LÜBECK possesses an area of 115 square miles, with a population in 1895 of 83,324.

Burgomaster, 1897-98, Dr. W. Brehmer.

Revenue, 1894, £252,735; Expenditure... £244,625
 do. 1895, £228,234; do. ... 221,235
 do. 1896, £228,115; do. ... 228,115
 Public debt, 1896 956,001
 Total value of imports, 1896 15,035,000
 do. exports, 1896 11,650,000

Brit. Vice-Consul, Heinrich Leo Behncke.....
 Berlin, transit, 27 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs., 1s. and 1s. 4d.; 3 to 7 lbs., 1s. 7d. and 1s. 9d.; 11 lbs. 2s. and 2s. 2d.; telegrams, per word, 2d.

GERMAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The African colonies have a total area of about 923,430 square miles, with about 9,350,000 inhabitants; the Pacific colonies extend over about 86,525 square miles with a population of about 416,000. Of the 9,766,000 inhabitants 3,580 were whites in 1896, 1,350 being German officials and soldiers, and 1,778 non-Germans.

I. THE AFRICAN POSSESSIONS: TOGOLAND (23,160 square miles, pop. 850,000), capital Little Popo, exports india-rubber and ivory; and the CAMEROONS (191,074 square miles, pop. 4,500,000), capital Cameroon, in the west. DAMARALAND with GREAT NAMAQUALAND, capital Great Windhoek, in the south-west (326,117 sq. miles, pop. 250,000), and the large tract of country between Lake Nyassa and the Victoria Nyanza called GERMAN EAST AFRICA, capital Bagamoyo (383,079 sq. miles, pop. 3,750,000).

II. KAISER WILHELMSLAND, in New Guinea, with the SOLOMON ISLANDS and the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (86,371 sq. miles, pop. 400,000), and the MARSHALL ISLANDS in the Pacific (154 sq. miles, pop. 16,000).

The total expenditure upon these Colonies for 1897-98 is estimated at £563,500, which is met by a

revenue of £161,500 and imperial grants of £402,000 and their trade is given in the following table:—

	Imports, 1895.	Exports, 1895.
Togoland	£117,650	£162,900
Cameroons	287,900	204,450
S.-W. Africa (1894-5)	95,065	6,238
East Africa	381,450	194,700
New Guinea, &c. (1894-5)	129,950	23,500
	£895,015	£591,788
Imports from Germany, 1896	£337,150	
Exports to Germany, 1896	230,250	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	92,677	
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	52,211	

GREECE.

'See Map, p. 593.

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, issue 5 sons and a daughter.

Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug., 1868; married 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, born 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister, and Foreign Affairs, M. Zaimis (3 Oct., 1897).

Interior, M. Korpas.

Marine, Capt. Hadji Kyriacos.

Education and Religion, M. Panagiotopoulos.

War, General Smolensky.

Justice, M. Toman.

Finance, M. Streit.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. D. Metaxas, 31 Maroefo Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Cons.-Gen., M. L. Mess nesis, Earstcheap Bldgs, E.C.
Consul and Secretary, J. M. Joannides.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40'—40° 10' N. and long. 18° 20'—25° 50' E., comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1895) of 2,433,806. 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. 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, cattle, hides, sugar. Its exports consist of currants, olive oil, wine, lead from the mines of Laurium, and sponges. The army in 1895 consisted of 26,642 officers and men. The navy consisted in 1897 of 51 armoured vessels, 11 cruisers, 1 training ship, 51 torpedo vessels, and about 4,000 officers and men. There are 582 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal, cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. Telegraphs, 4,569 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 5,809 sailing vessels, tonnage 223,158, and 103 steamers, tonnage 58,237.

Revenue, 1896 (estimated)	£3,813,757
Expenditure, 1896 (estimated)	3,750,102
Public debt, 1896, about	32,872,000

Total imports, 1895	£4,544,184
Total exports, 1895	2,914,417
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ...	900,496
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	1,246,574

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1896 (including the Piræus), 179,755.

British Minister, Sir E. H. Egerton, K.C.B. £3,500

Sec. of Legation, Arthur Leveson-Gower ... 500

2nd Secretary, Vincent E. H. Corbett 405

3rd do. John Charles Tudor Vaughan 250

Hon. Attaché, T. Comyn Platt

Chaplain, Rev. F. R. Elliot

Vice-Consul,

Translator, Anthony Martelaoz

Corfu—Consul, Hamner Lewis Dupuis

" **Vice-Consul**, Otho Alexander

" **Cephalonia—Vice-Consul**, John Saunders..

" **Zante—Vice-Consul**, A. L. Crowe

" **Patras—Consul**, Frederick B. Wood

" **Vice-Consul**, George W. Crowe

" **Calamata—Vice-Consul**, Demetrius A.

" **Leonaritti**

" **Argos—Vice-Consul**, Charles Fauquier ...

" **Piræus—Consul**, Hon. Reginald Walsh

" **Vice-Consul**, John Joannidis

" **Érgasteria—Vice-Con.**, Spiridon Desposito

" **Volo—Vice-Consul**, A. A. C. E. Merlin

" **Syra—Consul**, W. H. Cottrell

" **Vice-Consul**, Edward Bonavia

" **Milo—Consular Agent**, Andrew Gialeraki..

" **Seriphos—Consular Agent**, E. Grohmann.

Athens, transit, 5¼ days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 6d.

and 2s. 10d.; 7 lbs. (limit), 3s. and 3s. 3d.; tele-

grams, per word, 6½d. (See also Postal Guide,

pp. 435—440.)

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Reina Barrios (1894).

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Jorge Muñoz.

Consul-Gen., Col. José Saborio, 150 Leadenhall 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 1892 of 1,510,000. 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 about 350 miles of railway open, and the Inter-oceanic Railway connecting San José (Pacific) with Port Barrios (Atlantic) was commenced in September, 1892; when completed the capital, New Guatemala, will be within 290 hours of London. There were 2,643 miles of telegraph working in 1895. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £2,234,962 in 1896; the other articles are hides, indigo, sugar, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, and fruits.

Revenue, 1896

Expenditure, 1896

Debt, external, 1896

Internal debt, 1895

Exports, 1895, £2,308,554; imports (1896) 914,335

Imports from U.K., 1896 £457,499; exports £409,133

Exchange; \$10=£1.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop., 74,000.

British Minister Resident, Geo. F. B. Jenner £2,000

Consul, C. H. M. Trayner

Vice-Consul, C. Fleischmann

Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul,
Joseph Michovsky.....
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, John Milne.....
Telegrams, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. per word.

HAWAIIAN (OR SANDWICH) ISLANDS.
(See also p. 605).

President of Republic, Sanford B. Dole, elected 4 July, 1894 (for six years).

Vice-Cons. in Lond., Cyril Hopkins, 32 Cornhill, E.C.

A rich, beautiful, and most interesting chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean, forming the Republic 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 1896, of 107,000, of whom 75,000 are Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese, 15,000 Chinese, 9,000 Portuguese, and 14,000 whites of European and American descent. Hawaii (Owyhee), 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 lava that threatened to destroy the town of Hilo, and a similar eruption occurred in 1887, when the lava fortunately did little damage, and found its way into the open sea. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, while the exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas, coffee, wool, hides, &c. The islands are well situated for trade, being in the route between America, China, and Australasia. There is a commercial marine of 59 vessels of 29,024 tons; railways, 53 miles. Honolulu is lighted by electricity, and is well supplied with tramways and telephones. Public revenue, 1896 £407,409
Public expenditure, 1896 392,739
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1897 800,169
Total value of imports, 1896 1,477,687
Total value of exports, 1896 3,200,016

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population (1896), 28,061.
British Commissioner and Consul-General, W. J. Kenny (acting) £1,000
Vice-Consul, Thomas Rain Walker.
Honolulu, transit, 20 days. Parcels, 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs. Telegrams sent by post from San Francisco.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Therasias Augustin Simon Sam, e'ect. 31 March, 1896 £4,800
Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Ménos.

Minister in London, Louis Joseph Janvier, *Chargé d'Affaires,* 5 Albany Court Yard, W.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

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 about 1,210,600. 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, log

wood, 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 the United States, Great and Greater Britain, China and Japan. Puerto Plata, on the eastern side of the island, is the principal sea-port of the Dominican Republic. Revenue, customs only, 1895–96.....£1,409,500
Expenditure, 1895–96 1,024,000
Debt (external, 1895) 886,600
,, (internal, 1895) 3,170,000
Imports, 1892, at Puerto Plata 80,465
Exports, 1892, from do. 107,777
Imports from U. K., whole island, 1893 295,021
Exports to U. K., whole island, 1896 ... 92,940

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 60,000.
British Consul-Gen., Augustus Cohen £1,000
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, Ernest L. Dutton
Transit, 15 days; telegrams 5s. 4d. per word,

HONDURAS, STATE OF.

President, Policarpo Bonilla, 1 Feb. 1895.
Foreign Affairs, C. Bonilla.

Consul-Gen., for the Greater Republic of Central America, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

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 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1897 was 398,877, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. 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, furcile, rose and Lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Revenue, 1895–96 £257,818
Expenditure, 1895–96 279,192
Debt (internal), July, 1897 500,849
Debt (exterior) (no interest paid) 5,985,108
Imports from U.K. 1896, £46,612; exports, £7,927.

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1897), 14,000.
British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala).

Amapala—British Consul,
Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons. R. J. MacLachlan
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, William J. Bain.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Colin W. Campbell
Truxillo—Consul, William Melhado
Yuscaran—Vice-Consul (vacant)

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.
Parcels, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d., 7 lbs., 4s., 11 lbs., 5s. 8d.; telegrams, per word, 3s. 9d.

HUNGARY (see p. 535).

ICELAND (Danish Colony).

Governor, Magnus Stephensen.

Danish Minister for Iceland, N. R. Rump.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of over 39,000 square

miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1894 at 72,177.

The present constitution was granted in 1874, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The only products of the island are sheep, cattle, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber.

Total Imports, 1894 £344,748
Total Exports, 1894 371,522

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population about 3,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður and Akureyri.

Reykjavik—Consul, W. G. Spence Paterson
Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul, Jens M. Hansen.

Parcels, see Denmark; telegrams sent by post from Leith, N.B.

ITALY.

King, Humbert, born 14 March, 1844; succeeded 9 January, 1878; married, 22 April, 1868, Princess Margaret of Savoy (born 20 November, 1851), daughter of the late Duke of Genoa.

heir Apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, born 11 November, 1869, married, 24 Oct. 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

Premier & Minister of the Interior, Marquis di Rudini.

Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta.

Justice, Signor Gianturco.

War, General Pelloux.

Navy, Admiral Brin.

Public Instruction, Count Codronchi.

Treasury, Signor Luzzatti Luigi.

Finance, Signor Branca.

Agriculture, Count Gucciardini.

Public Works, Signor Prinetti.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Sineo.

Ambassador to France, Conte Toriellini; Russia,

; Germany, General Lanza;

* Austria, Conte Nigra; Turkey, Comm. I'anoa;

U. S. A., Barone Fava.

Ambassador in London, General Annibale Ferrero, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.

1st Secretary, Count F. Bottaro Costa.

Secretaries, Count A. Del Vaglio; Count Bosdari.

Attaché, Prince M. Ruspoli.

Naval Attaché, Commander A. Bianco.

Archivist, Cavaliere G. Manetti.

Consul-General, Sir J. Montefiore, 44 Finsbury Sq
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

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 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with an estimated population in 1893 of 30,535,848. 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 Tiber, and the Arno. 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 mineral produce is valued at £2,610,946 (1895), of which raw sulphur absorbed £800,000. The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom: in 1897 there were 9,592 miles open for traffic, and 23,665 miles of telegraph wire. The commercial marine (1892) consists of 5,624 vessels (316 steamers), of 811,264 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 1891, including the local and active militia, had a total nominal strength of 2,448,308 men on the war footing. The Force is divided into Regular Army in peace, 279,982, in war, 839,354; movable militia, 449,016; local militia, 1,559,938. The Navy in 1896 consisted of 13 battleships (2 building), 1 armoured cruiser (5 building), 15 protected cruisers (1 building), 1 unprotected cruiser, 15 torpedo vessels (3 building), 1 destroyer (building), 140 torpedo boats (1 building), and 2 special vessels. Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

FINANCE.—The expenditure on the army in 1896-7 was £9,390,180, and on the navy £3,720,000, while the annual charge on the National Debt is about £23,000,000.

Public revenue, 1896-97 £63,903,465
Public expenditure, 1896-97 64,061,298
Public debt, 1897 518,141,619
Total imports, including transit, 1896 51,347,666
Total exports, " " " " 46,887,089

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895... £5,888,129
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895..... 3,192,836

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1896), 476,917.

<i>British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.</i>	£7,000
<i>Secretary of Embassy, Sir G. Bonham, Bart.</i>	800
<i>Milit. Attaché, Col. Charles Needham</i>	500
<i>2nd Secretaries, Fairfax Cartwright</i>	450
<i>Stephen Leech</i>	350
<i>3rd do., H. Brinsley Brooke (acting)</i>	
<i>Hon. Attaché, Beauchamp Browne.</i>	
<i>Consul, Alexander Roessler</i>	
<i>Civita-Vecchia—Vice-Consul, L. Sperandio</i>	
<i>Briandisi, Consul, S. G. Cocoto</i>	
<i>Gallipoli—V.-Cons., A. Zarb</i>	100
<i>Taranto—V.-Cons., Hon. W. G. Thesiger</i>	300
<i>Caplari—Consul, Eugène Pernis</i>	
<i>Vice-Consul, Henry R. Pernis.</i>	
<i>Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul, Antonio Armeni</i>	
<i>Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni</i>	
<i>Terranova—V.-Cons., Gerolamo Tamponi.</i>	
<i>Florence, Consul-General, Major W. Percy Chapman</i>	600
<i>„ Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placoi</i>	
<i>Ancona—V.-Consul, Albert P. Tomassini</i>	
<i>Elba—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Tonietti</i> ...	
<i>Leighorn—Vice-Consul, M. Carmichael</i> ...	300
<i>Venice—V.-Consul, Edward de Zuccato</i> ...	
<i>Genoa—Consul, W. Keene</i>	600
<i>„ Vice-Consul, R. G. Macbean</i>	
<i>Bordighera—Vice-Cons., Henry de B. Daly</i>	
<i>San Remo—V.-Consul, John Congreve</i> ...	
<i>Savona—Vice-Consul, Ottavio Ponzone</i> ...	
<i>Spezia—Vice-Consul, Joseph H. Towsey</i> ...	300
<i>Turin—Vice-Consul, Giacinto Cassinis</i> ...	
<i>Milan—Consul, F. Armstrong</i>	300
<i>Naples and Southern Italy—Consul, Edward Neville Rolfe</i>	600
<i>„ Vice-Consul, Julius Wolfsohn</i>	
<i>Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner</i>	
<i>Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin</i>	
<i>Castellamare—V.-Cons., J. Drinkwater</i> ...	
<i>Catanzaro—V.-Cons., Pasquale Cricelli</i> ...	
<i>Gioja—Vice-Consul, Angelo Briglia</i>	
<i>Manfredonia—V.-Consul, Carlo Cafarelli</i>	
<i>Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. R. Kerrich</i>	
<i>Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio</i>	
<i>Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, J. R. Pigott</i>	600
<i>„ Vice-Consul, E. M. de Garston</i>	
<i>Catania—Vice-Consul, Arthur W. Elford</i>	
<i>Girgenti—Vice-Consul, Edward A. Oates</i>	
<i>Licata—Vice-Consul, Alphonse Giglio</i> ...	
<i>Marsala—V.-Consul, C. F. Gray</i>	
<i>Mazara—Vice-Consul, Vito F. Verderame</i>	
<i>Messina—Vice-Consul, Geo. Pignatorre</i> ...	400
<i>Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifletti</i> ...	
<i>Scoglitti—Vice-Consul, Cesare Porcelli</i> ...	
<i>Syracuse—Vice-Consul, Nicola Bisani</i>	
<i>Terranova—Vice-Cons., Giuseppe Bresme</i>	
<i>Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino</i>	

COLONIES.—Italy only possesses one colony, ERITREA, a strip of Red Sea coast, forming with (French) Obok and Jibuti and the (British) Somali Coast Protectorate a definite boundary on the east of Abyssinia. Their sphere of influence at one time included the whole of the province of Tigre, in Abyssinia, and surrounding territory as far as the Egyptian town of Kassala, which they have held in trust for some time, but are now about to restore to its original owner. The capital of ERITREA is Massowah, a seaport town in 15° 28' N. lat. and 39° 25' E. long.

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.

Rome, transit, 44 hours. Parcels, *vid* France, 3 lbs. 1s. 8d., 7 lbs. 2s. 1d., 11 lbs. 2s. 6d.; *vid* Belgium, 3 lbs. 2s. 4d., 7 lbs. 2s. 9d., 11 lbs. 3s. 2d.; telegrams, 3d. per word.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, born 3 Nov., 1852; *mar.* Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869; succeeded 13 Feb., 1867; crowned 13 Oct., 1868; married 1859, and has issue 1 son and 4 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, born 31st Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889; came of age, and took his seat in the Upper House, 1897.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Count Matsukata.

Foreign Affairs, Baron Nishi.

Agriculture and Commerce, (vacant).

Interior, Count Kabayama.

War, Viscount Takashima.

Marine, The Marquess Saigo.

Justice, M. Keigo Kiyoura.

Education, The Marquess Hachisuka.

Communications, Viscount Nomura.

Imperial Household, Count Hijikata.

Minister in London, M. Takaaki Kato, 8 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.

Secretary of Legation, Gonsuke Hayashi.

Secretary, Enjiro Yamaya.

Naval Attaché, Captain Mukoyama.

Military Attaché, Major Shiba.

Attaché, Chozo Koike.

Consul, Minoji Arakawa, 84 Bishopsgate Street.

Consul at Liverpool, James L. Bowee.

„ at Glasgow, A. R. Brown.

This ancient and extensive Empire, splendidly victorious (1894-95) in a war with China, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hon-dō (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiu-shū, and Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, excluding the temporarily occupied territory, comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 42,270,628, according to the last census, there being 21,345,750 men and 20,924,878 women.

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 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation 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, and since the revolution of 1868 she has shown a most remarkable power of adopting

Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11th Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tôkiô, is 12,370 ft. high, dormant since 1707. Japan is liable to frequent and disastrous earthquakes. On October 28, 1891, an earthquake occurred by which 9,960 persons were killed, 20,000 injured, and 130,000 houses destroyed; again in 1896 a tidal wave destroyed 17,475 houses, and killed 26,990 people, in addition to 25,137 injured. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, carnelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, and there is a fair supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "laquer" 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 are raw cotton from China and India, and piece goods, metals, woollens, drugs, and machinery from Europe. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are silk, rice, tea, fish, copper, and matches. There were 1,697 miles of private railway open in 1896, and 1,460 were in course of construction. The Tokaido, Shinans, and Echigo, and Oshiu and Dewa lines are the property of the Government, with a total length of 593 miles, while 34 miles were under construction in 1896. The net profit on these lines was estimated at £542,576 in the budget for 1897-98.

The army consisted of 273,268 officers and men at the end of 1893; the navy at the same date consisted of 4 battleships, 8 armoured cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, and 13 other cruisers, in addition to 15 gunboats, 60 torpedo-boats, and a few miscellaneous craft [in 1897 there were building for the Japanese navy 4 battleships, 11 cruisers, 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 12 torpedo-boats] it was manned by 14,852 officers and men. The mercantile marine consists (1896) of 621 (387,500 tons) vessels, of which 448 are steamers. Under treaties with Great Britain and several other powers, the ports of Yedo (Tôkiô), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo, and Osaka (on the Inland Sea), Hakodate (in Yezo), Niigata, and Nagasaki,

are open to trade. The trade of Japan in 1895 was distributed thus:—

Great and Greater Britain	£10,609,167	China	£3,883,921
United States, A.	6,819,432	France	3,218,432
		Germany	1,631,121

The principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Japan in 1896 were:—

China, &c.	£ 22,977	Silk	£114,771
Copper	135,785	Do., manufs.	201,586
Drugs	28,683	Skins and Furs	50,864
Paper	20,931	Straw	137,355
Rice	95,457	Tobacco	20,519

And the principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1896 were:—

Arms	£78,671	Machinery	£899,048
Carriages	71,120	Metals	989,597
Chemicals	94,227	Painters' Colours	57,524
Cotton Yarn	1,102,241	Telegraph Wires	90,815
Manufs.	1,311,675	Woollens	811,380

Of the 1,528 foreign vessels (tonnage 1,993,420) that entered Japanese ports (1893), 777 were British (tonnage 1,307,838). The value of the silver yen or dollar has fluctuated greatly during the past two years, and is now equivalent to about 2s. 2d.

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1895), 1,342,153. Other cities are—Osaka, 490,003; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 339,896; Nagoya, 209,270; Kobé, 153,382; and Yokohama, 187,200.

The total cost of the war with China was about \$25,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 was repaid by indemnity.

Estimated public revenue, 1896-97.....£15,000,000

Estimated public expenditure, 1896-97

(£2,441,000 for the navy, and

£1,794,501 for the army)..... 16,460,000

Total debt, March, 1896..... 56,415,141

Total imports, 1896..... 18,753,382

Total exports, 1896..... 12,629,022

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.. 6,160,197

Exports to United Kingdom, 1896..... 1,241,143

Brit. Env. Extradry., Min. Plenipotentiary, &

Con.-Gen., Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K.C.M.G. £4,000

Sec. of Legation, Gerard A. Lowther..... 800

Military Attaché, Col. F. W. Hemming..... 860

Japanese Secretary, J. H. Gubbins..... 400

2nd Sec., Ralph Paget..... 400

Chaplain, Ven. Archd. Alex. Croft Shaw... hon.

Medical Officer, Edwin Baelz..... 350

Hakodate—Consul, R. de B. Layard..... 700

Kobé—Consul, John C. Hall..... 900

Vice-Consul, A. E. Wileman..... 600

Nagasaki—Consul, J. H. Longford..... 850

Yokohama—Consul-General, James Troup, 1,000

Judge of Court for Japan, Yokohama, H. S. Wilkinson (acting)..... 1,500

Formosa: Tainan—Consul, W. J. Kenny... 800

Tamsui—Consul, H. A. C. Bonar..... 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 43

days (or *via* Vancouver, 30 days). Parcels, to

some places, * 3 lbs. 1s. 10d., 7 lbs. 3s. 6d., 11 lbs.

5s. 2d.; telegrams, per word, from 6s. 2d. to 7s. 9d.

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Tewfik Bey, appointed 26

October, 1897.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, has fallen upon evil days. Her ancient glories are departed, and although the country still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits, its resources remain undeveloped owing to the lack of enterprise, the want of good roads, and the poverty of the inhabitants. Its popu-

* See Postal Guide, pp. 435-440.

lation has dwindled away, as is proved by the numerous ruins scattered over the country, until now it probably does not exceed 620,000. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 45,000 to 50,000, and in the whole of Palestine from 80,000 to 100,000.

Geographically Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. The popular notion that Palestine is a barren country, not capable of yielding rich harvests, is a mistaken one. Its appearance is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses which cover the greater part of it are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains. The alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former fruitful condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent Mutessariflik of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with districts belonging to two other provinces, viz.: the vilayets of Beyrut and Damascus. The stream Nahr el Aujja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forming the boundary between the district of Jerusalem and the first-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans. There are, however, many Greeks, Jews, and Franks of all nations and denominations. A railway was opened connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports are Acre, Haifa, and Jaffa, and their exports amount annually to over £500,000, consisting principally of sesamo, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwts. The imports were valued at £650,000. Austria takes the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, John Dickson £800
Jaffa—Consular Agent, Haim Amzalak

Distant about 2,500 miles; transit, 8 days.
Parcels, same as Turkey*; telegrams, 6½d per word.

KHIVA. (See p. 474.)

LIBERIA.

President, William David Colman, 13 Nov. 1896.
Vice-President, Hon. G. H. Ross.
Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibbons.
Secretary of Treasury, Hon. A. Barclay.
Attorney-General, T. C. Stevens.
Postmaster-General, Hon. S. Ferdinand Dennis.
Con.-Gen. in London, H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E. C.
Consul, Sigismund Sinauer De Stein.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S. E., and Manna, N. W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. The population consists of 25,000 emigrants from America and their descendants, and aborigines, numbering in all nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, sugar, wax, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, hides, ivory, and gold-dust.

* See Postal Guide, pp. 435—440.

About 2,000,000 lbs. of these were exported in 1891. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European Powers since 1847 as an independent State.

Revenue, 1888... £35,000. Expenditure... £33,000
CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul, Col. Sir Frederick Cardew, K.C.M.G. (Sierra Leone).

Monrovia—Vice-Cons., William A. Ring.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, 19 days.
Parcel Post, 3 lbs. 1s. 10d.; over 3 lbs., under 7 lbs., 3s. 6d.; under 11 lbs. 5s. 2d. Telegrams forwarded by post from Sierra Leone.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., born 5 Oct., 1840; suc. 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Tyrol and Switzerland. It has an area of 61 square miles, with (1896) 9,434 inhabitants, who are not liable to conscription.

Revenue, 1896, £10,794; expenditure (1896), £9,976; debt (1890), £5,280.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, b. 24 July, 1817; suc., 23 November, 1890; mar. (2ndly) 23 April, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, born 25 Dec., 1833.
Heir, William Alexander, b. 22 April, 1832; m. 21 June, 1893, Princess Maria Anna of Braganza.
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic 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, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1895) 217,583, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1895 was £416,547, and there was a debt (Jan. 1, 1897) of £472,424. There are 270 miles of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (pop. 19,909), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Henry Howard, C.B. (The Hague).
Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 3d.; 7 lbs. 1s. 8d., 11 lbs. 2s.; telegrams, per word, 2½d.

MADAGASCAR (French Colony, see p. 604).

Resident-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Gallieni.

The fourth largest island in the world, situated to the east of the African 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. It is 975 miles in length, and 350 at its greatest width, contains an area of about 230,000 square miles, nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland, and has a population of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. There are some traditions of an aboriginal race of pigmies; but, broadly speaking, the inhabitants of Madagascar are one people, speaking one language (though with many variations of dialect) related to the Malayo-Polynesian. Excluding the aboriginal element, the Malagasy may be divided into (1) the lowland tribes, the Sakalava on the west coast and the Betsimisaraka on the east; (2) the midland or forest tribes; and (3) the highland or inland tribes, including the Hova and the Betsileo. The Hova are the dominant tribe. Their dialect was reduced to writing, about the year 1820, by missionaries of the London Missionary Society,

who also introduced the art of printing, in 1826. Christian missions have been very successful in the island, the Protestants numbering about 450,000, and the Roman Catholics about 50,000. Polygamy still prevails among the less civilised tribes, but with the central tribes monogamy is the rule. An impress of Arab influence is noticeable in the native calendar, and doubtless the island was known to Arab and Indian traders hundreds of years before it was discovered, in 1506, by the Portuguese, who named it St. Lawrence. Insignificant attempts to plant establishments in Madagascar were made by the Portuguese, and subsequently by the Dutch and English. The first French colony was planted in 1662 by a company, called the "Société de l'Orient," under the patronage of Cardinal de Richelieu. In 1664 the French Company of the East Indies made Madagascar their head-quarters; but notwithstanding all efforts, the colony languished and had to be practically abandoned in 1686. France, however, retained her claims to the island. As a dependency of Mauritius the French Settlements in Madagascar passed to the British crown by the Treaty of Paris (1814), and in the year 1816 diplomatic and commercial relations were entered into between Great Britain and Radama I., King of the Hovas, who was acknowledged as sovereign of the whole island. The British claims were disputed in 1817 by the French, who in the following year occupied the island of Ste. Marie. Nosibé was occupied by them in 1840, and Diego Suarez was taken possession of as a naval station in 1885. In 1885 was the first serious attempt to establish a French protectorate over the island. At the end of this war the Malagasy agreed to pay an indemnity of £400,000, but declined to admit the political rights claimed by France. Difficulties arose in regard to the exequaturs to be issued to Consuls of other foreign nations in Madagascar, which were finally settled by the recognition of the French protectorate. A declaration, signed between Great Britain and France, August 5, 1890, recognised on the part of Great Britain the French protectorate and its consequences over the island of Madagascar, guaranteed religious tolerance and complete protection to missionaries of both countries, and maintained unimpaired the rights and immunities of British subjects. In 1894 the French Government determined to enforce its political claims on the Hova Government. A French envoy arrived at the capital on the 18th Oct. with an ultimatum, which was refused, and a force of 15,000 men was despatched to Madagascar in May, 1895, to march on the capital by the route, more than 200 miles long, from Mojuanga on the west coast. After suffering great hardships and loss from fever to the amount of nearly half the force employed, the French, under General Duchesne, without meeting very serious opposition from the Hova forces, numbering 20,000 men, occupied the capital on 30 September, and the next day a treaty was signed by the queen, by which all the French claims were admitted. The establishment of a French protectorate was preferred to absolute annexation, but in 1896 the island was declared a French Colony, although it is rather a possession, as, apart from the officials, there are probably not 100 Frenchmen in the island. The Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony, who was made prisoner and deported, died at Algiers in 1896. The island is reputed rich in minerals, and the production of gold is increasing; copper, iron, coal, galena, and lead are also found. The

lowlands of Madagascar are fertile, and rice is cultivated in enormous quantities, while manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, which also flourishes in the uplands of the interior, and vanilla are grown with excellent results, and coffee and tea have been planted. Silk can be produced successfully. There is a large supply of india-rubber, caoutchouc and gum-copal, as well as timber of many varieties in the forests. In the interior large numbers of cattle are bred. Unfortunately the low country is very unhealthy, while the inland plateaux are not very fertile. The principal exports are cattle, hides, india-rubber, gum-copal, wax, raffia sugar, vanilla, coffee, rice, orchilla-weed, straw hats, silk shawls called *lamba*, and *lamba* woven of the raffia-fibre, coloured with native dyes. Amongst imports the chief are unbleached American sheetings, English imitations of the same, prints, calicoes, muslins, flannels, cheap silks, beads, plate tin, paraffin oil, and preserved provisions. There is a 10% *ad valorem* duty on all imports. The legal coinage is the silver 5-franc piece.

CAPITAL, Antananarivo, with a population of about 100,000, distant seven days' journey, by palanquin, from the chief port of entry, Tamatave, with which there is communication by a Government telegraph, and by French mails, running weekly.

The other ports are, Mojanga, Tolia, Faradofay (Fort Dauphin), Mananjara, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry.

Estimated military expenditure, 1897.....	£384,000
Estimated civil expenditure	80,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	149,565
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	92,335
<i>Tumatave—Brit. Cons., Anatole Sauzier</i>	£300
<i>Antananarivo—V.-C., T. P. Porter (acting)</i>	
<i>Mojunga—Vice-Cons., Stratton G. Knott</i> ...	

Distant from Marseilles, 5,310 miles. Parcels to some places, 3 lbs., 3s. 1d.; 7 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 11 lbs. 3s. 11d.; telegrams, 5s. 3d. per word.

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," and the Federated Malay States (see p. 476). The independent portion of the Malay Peninsula is occupied by a number of Mohammedan Malay States.

Parcels, 1st lb. 9d., then 6d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, acceded 1 Dec., 1884 (re-elected 3rd time 1896 until 1900).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

Minister in England, Manuel Iturbé, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Don Cayetano Romero.

Financial Agent, Don Luis Camacho, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E.C.

Consul, Don Adolfo Bulla, Broad St. House, E.C.

Liverpool—Consul-General, Don P. Garcia Conde.

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, 2 territories (Lower California, almost separated from the main portion by the Gulf of California), and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 30 political divisions, comprehending an area of 751,177 square miles, with an estimated population of (1889) 10,447,974, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl 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. There were 6,673 miles of railway open in 1895, and 37,125 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in six days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *via* Laredo taking five days to New York is also open. A third route *via* Eagle Pass (International Railway) is also completed. An efficient railway system will doubtless powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, pulse, Chile-pepper, sugar, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, indigo, grapes, and all kinds of fruit. The maguery, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque;" other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (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 in 1888 was composed of about 27,000 men. The navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 to 300 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling. The following figures are officially supplied, the reckoning in Mexico being at the old gold rate of \$5 to the £, the actual value, Sept. 1895, being 26 pence to the Mexican \$.

Estimated revenue, 1895-96	\$45,102,000
Estimated expenditure, 1895-96	45,010,000
Total exports, 1894-95	£90,854,953
Total imports, 1894-95	34,000,440
Public debt, Internal, 1890.	£10,500,000
External	6,200,000

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896... 1,682,453
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1896

CAPITAL, Mexico. Pop. 344,377 (census 1895).
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bt., C.B. £3,000
Sec. of Legation, Francis William Stronge. 500
Translator, A. J. J. Baker..... 300

Consul, Lionel Edward Gresley Carden..... £800
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., E. C. Creel

Ensenada—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. O. J. Crewe-Read

Guaymas—Vice-Cons., A. Bustamante ...
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul Chas. Woolrich.
Monterey—Vice-Cons., J. C. Middleton ...
Porfirio Diaz—Vice-Cons., H. Ivor Thomas
San Blas & Tepic—Vice-Consul, F. J. Parkinson

Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tampico—Vice-Cons., G. W. E. Griffith
Vera Cruz—Consul, Arthur Chapman..... 800
Vice-Consul, D. B. van der Goot
Coatzacoalcas—Vice-Cons., T. Gemmill.
Frontera—Vice-Consul, Michael Girard
Laguna de Terminos—V.-C., German Hahn
Progreso—Vice-Consul, J. Waddle

Tuxpam—Vice-Consul, H. A. Forrest.....
 Transit, 14 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s., 7 lbs. 2s. 6d.,
 11 lbs. 3s. 5d. See also Postal Guide, p. 438.
 Telegrams, per word, 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 8d.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, born 13 November, 1848; *suc.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.* 1869, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton (the Pope declared the marriage a nullity, 1880); *2ndly*, Oct. 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, born 10 February, 1838.
Heir, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870.
Governor-General, Olivier de Ritt.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1886) 12,548 inhabitants. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.
British Consul, Sir James Charles Harris (Nice).
Vice-Consul, J. W. Keogh (Monaco).
English Chaplain (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.
 Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 4d., 7 lbs. 1s. 9d., 11 lbs. 2s. 2d.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas (or Nikita), born 7 October, 1841; *succeeded* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug. 1860; *m.* 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; *issue* 3 sons, 6 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, b. 29 June, 1871.
Pres. of State Council, Voivode Bozo Petrovitch.
Foreign Affairs, Voivode Gavro Vukovitch.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, which claim was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 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, sardines, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation, but the fields are no larger than an ordinary tennis lawn.

The Prince's bodyguard numbers 150 men; but in war every male above the age of 17 years is forced to serve in the army, which musters about

35,000 men. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.
 Revenue, 1896 about £5,000
 Public Debt, 1895 " 83,000
 Total Imports, 1896 " 57,000
 Total Exports, 1896 " 50,000

CAPITAL, Cetigne. Population, 1,200.

British Minister, R. J. Kennedy, G.M.G. .. £1,300
 Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 6 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 3d. & 2s. 7d.: 7 lbs. 2s. 10d. & 3s.; 11 lbs. 3s. 3d. & 3s. 5d. See also p. 438. Telegrams, per word, 4d.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, b. 1879, s. June, 1894.
 Grand Visier and Minister of For. Affairs, Sid Hamed Ben Musa.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Hadji Mohammed Torres.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°–36° N. lat. and 1°–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 Taflet, Tuat, 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 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, and reside chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, 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, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, and by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa. The exports are almonds (£52,174 in 1893), maize, beans (£86,223 in 1896), peas (£36,778 in 1893), oil, wool (£140,928 in 1896), dates, oxen, fowls, eggs, carpets, slippers, goat-skins, leather, grain, 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, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Aksa*, a French paper, *Le Réveil du Maroc*, and three newspapers in Spanish are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the principal; Morocco, 50,000; and Mequinez, 56,000.

Imports, 1896 £1,514,545
 Exports, 1896 1,656,685
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ... 599,235
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 218,309

British Envoy, Sir Arth. Nicolson, K.C.I.E. £2,000

Hon. Attaché, J. H. Monk.

Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin 400

Clerk, (vacant) 150

Consul, with local rank of 2nd Secretary, Herbert E. White 600

Vice-Consul, A. M. Madden.

Alcazar—Cons. Agent E. P. Carleton.

Fez—Vice-Consul, James McIver Macleod 400

Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde 150

Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke 150

Dar-al-Baida—Cons., Allan Maclean 600

Vice-Consul, Capt. C. F. Cromie 300

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, Robt. A. Spinney

Mogador—V.-Cons., R. L. N. Johnston

Rabat—Vice-Consul, John Frost

Safi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 3 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days. Parcels, Tangier, 8d. first lb.; 5d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; other places, 3 lbs. 1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 3d. and 2s. 10d.; 11 lbs. 2s. 8d. and 3s. 3d.; telegrams, per word, Tangier 5d.; some other places, 3½d.

MUSCAT. (See p. 476.)

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. See SAMOA.

NEPAL. (See p. 470.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

(See also p. 599.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31st August, 1880, a minor; succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890.

Queen Regent, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 2 August, 1858; married the late King 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890. Proclaimed Regent at the death of the King by the law of 2 Aug., 1884.

Premier & Foreign Affairs, W. H. de Beaufort.

Interior, H. Goeman Borgesijs.

Colonies, J. T. Cremer.

Justice, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.

Finance, N. G. A. Pierson.

War, K. Eland.

Marine, J. C. Jansen.

Waterways, Commerce, & Industry, C. Lely.

Minister in London, Baron van Goltstein van

Oldenaller, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.

Secretary, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.

Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 40 Finsbury Circus.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–33° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1896, of 4,859,451. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, and a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns, such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. 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. There are 2,686 miles of railway open (1897), and 20,226 miles of telegraph. The chief native products are cattle, sheep, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chicory, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping bricks, butterine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, silks, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, butter and margarine, cheese, cattle,

sheep, geneva. The royal navy consisted, on Jan. 1, 1897, of 131 men-of-war (25 of them iron-clads); and the army, on the war footing, of 1,950 officers and 76,431 men, with a militia (Schutterij) numbering about 43,716 more. The mercantile marine, on the 1st Jan., 1897, consisted of 172 steamers, tonnage 556,000, and 440 sailing vessels, with 279,000 tonnage, employing 18,300 men.

Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise 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 1896:—

Animals (Horses) ..	£70,652
Biscuits and Bread ..	71,777
Caoutchouc manufs. ..	74,438
Chemical products ..	167,739
Coal, &c.	598,707
Cotton yarn ..	1,139,807
Cotton manufs.	986,636
Cycles, &c.	194,922
Grain, &c.	180,080
Metals, hardware ..	1,395,450

The chief exports to the U. K. for 1896 were:—

Books ..	£107,393
Butter ..	1,156,726
Cheese ..	734,611
Chemical manufa. ..	297,297
China, &c.	260,437
Cocoa, &c.	316,365
Coffee, raw ..	226,836
Corn, all kinds ..	173,036
Cotton manufa., &c. ..	980,229
Dye stuffs, &c.	564,337
Farinaceous sub., &c. ..	170,648
Fish ..	283,447
Flax ..	140,396
Fruit ..	219,960
Glass manufs., &c. ..	419,953
Gloves ..	910,521
Hides and leather ..	1473,529
Iron and steel, &c. ..	1,218,479

Revenue, 1897-8, estimated ..	£10,949,497
Expenditure, 1897-8, estimated ..	11,560,570
£1,144,694 for the army; £1,313,650 for navy, and £114,061 for colonies.)	

Public debt in 1896 ..	90,649,387
Total imports in 1896 ..	136,241,666
Total exports in 1896 ..	111,450,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ..	21,308,333
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 ..	26,183,083
COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1895) 450,189; and Rotterdam, population (1895), 268,202.	

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1895) 180,454.	
British Minister, Henry Howard, C.B.	£3,600
Secretary of Legation, Godfrey D. Bland.....	500
2nd Secretary, A. R. Peel ..	350
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.	
Vice-Consul, Rev. Edward Brine ..	
Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. Cherry Robinson ..	100
" Vice-Consul, Charles Robinson ..	
Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schilthuis ..	
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein ..	
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck ..	
Tezel—V. -Con., Joan R. G. C. Westenberg ..	
Batavia (Java)—Consul, H. V. S. Davids ..	
Samarang—Vice-Cons., D. D. Fraser ..	
Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, A. J. Warren ..	
Balek Pappan (Dutch Borneo)—Vice-Cons., M. Abrahams ..	
Curacao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun.....	
Paramaribo—See Surinam.	
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing ..	
Brouwershaven—Cons. Agent, J. de Kater ..	
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, E. Boonen.....	

Flushing—V.-Cons., Pieter L. de Bruyne ..	£150
Hellevoetsluis and Brielle—Cons. Agent, Johannes Magdalenus Mes ..	
Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager ...	
Termeuseu—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu ..	
Surinam—Consul, S. J. A. Churchill ..	800
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, J. C. Weidner.....	
Transit, 15 to 18 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s., 7 lbs. 1s. 8d., 11 lbs. 2s. 3d.; telegrams, per word, 2d.	

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 718,000 square miles, and a population (1895) of 34,273,561, of whom as many as 25,700,946 live in the islands of Java and Madura. Included in this estimate are many districts in the interior of SUMATRA, BORNEO, CEBLEBES, 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 "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,391 officers and 40,270 men, with a reserve of 7,579 officers and men, one half of whom are Europeans. The colonial revenue for 1897 is estimated at £10,647,798, and is largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, sugar, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure is £11,895,567. The exports, in addition to the above, include also sugar, tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1895 to £13,460,000, while the imports for the same year amounted to £18,757,250.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 65,539 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 48,972. Exports from colonies to U.K., 1896 £792,592 Imports to colonies from U.K., 1896 ... 2,263,162

NICARAGUA, STATE OF.

President, Señor José Santos Yelaya, June, 1893.	
Foreign Affairs, Manuel Coronel Matus.	
Finance, F. Lopes.	
Public Works, S. Muños.	
War, Home & Interior, Erasmo Calderon.	

Minister in England, M. Crisanto Medina.
Consul-General for the Greater Republic of Central America, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
Convul, Manuel de Montes.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 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 of 310,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood, and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos who are mostly in a savage state. In 1891 there were 93 miles of railway open, and several lines projected, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A Ship Canal connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic (see p. 539) was commenced in Oct., 1890. The interest on the foreign loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

Public revenue, 1896..... about £400,000
 Public expenditure, 1896 ,, 350,000
 Public debt, 1897, internal..... ,, 300,000
 Do. external four p. c..... ,, 300,000
 Imports, 1895, £850,000; Exports, ,, 900,000
 Imports from U. K., 1896, £198,238; exports, £53,972
CAPITAL, MANAGUA. Population, 20,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 30,000; Rivas, 10,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.
British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (New Guatemala).
Managua—Consul, Chas. Ed. Nicol.
Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham ...
Bluefields—Vice-Consul, F. Belanger
Granada—Consul, W. J. Chambers
Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazio.
 Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days. Telegrams, San Juan del Sur, per word, 3s. 11d.; all other places, 4s. 2d.

NORWAY.

(For SWEDEN see p. 578.)

King of Sweden and Norway, 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 (and has issue four sons).

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.

MINISTRY (14th Oct., 1895).

I. Council of State at Christiania.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Chief for the Department of Public Accounts, Dr. G. F. Hagerup.
Defence, Maj.-Gen. C. W. E. B. Olsson.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, J. L. E. Sverdrup.
Justice and Police, H. Smedal.
Interior, O. J. Olsen.
Public Works, F. Stang Lund.
Finance and Customs, B. Kildal.
State Secretary, H. Lehmann.

II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

*Minister of State, G. W. W. Gram; Ministers, T. v. W. Engelhart (and a vacancy).
 General Secretary, H. Schlytter.*

Envoy Extraordinary in London (see under Sweden, p. 578).

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 of 114 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odels-thing" 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 124,500 sq. miles, with a population (1896) of 2,082,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky 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 highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. 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 are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at £2,261,068 in 1895. The mineral products are similar to, but far less valuable than, those of Sweden. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of forest produce were valued at £2,866,465 in 1896, the value of wood-pulp alone being £846,976. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, fish, oil and other products of the fisheries, pulp, skins and furs, nails, textile manufactures, minerals, ice, condensed milk, margarine, butter, cattle, &c. The principal articles imported by Great Britain from Norway in 1896 were:

Fish.....	£475,467	Paper & Rags	£1,245,110
Ice	262,298	Timber	1,607,407

and the principal articles exported to Norway from this country in 1896 were:

Coal.....	£264,298	Metals	£327,417
Cottons, &c.....	290,231	Wool & Woollens	153,764

The navy consists of 55 steamers (4 being monitors) and 209 guns. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 1896, consisted of 7,192 vessels, of 1,566,558 tons. The army by law consists of 18,000 men of the line, and cannot be increased without the consent of the Storting, but the number of trained men and officers under different names is about 36,000. 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 "landvern," and four years in the "landstorn." 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 (1,119 miles open). The length of telegraphs belonging to the state in January, 1897, was 5,232 miles.

Revenue, 1897-98	Estimated £3,702,389
Expenditure, 1897-98	do. 3,681,856
Public debt, 1 July, 1897	9,940,444
Total imports, 1896	12,335,503
Total exports, 1896	8,137,170
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ...	2,759,548
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	4,312,166

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1897), 192,141.

British Minister (to Norway and Sweden),

Hon. F. Pakenham (Stockholm) £3,000

C. nsul-Gen., Hon. Chas. Saunders Dundas 900

Vice-Consul, Hon. S. Macgregor 200

Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig .

Bergen—V.—Consul, Albert N. Gran

Bodø—Vice-Consul, Otto Koch

Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand

Reinhardt

Christiansund—V.—Con., Gram Pareluis

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas ..

Egersund—Vice-Consul, O. M. Puntervold

Farsund—Vice-Consul, Peter I. Sundt ...

Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde

Fredericksald—V.—O., W. Klein

Frederickstad—V.—O., Carsten This

Hammerfest—V.—O., George Robertson ..

Haugesund—Vice-Cons., Johan Jacobsen

Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Tom Parker

Laurvig—Vice-Cons., Frederick Dahm

Lofoden—Vice-Cons., Henry J. Church

<i>Mandal—Vice-Con.</i> , Törnes F. Andersen	£
<i>Moldo—Vice-Consul</i> , Peter F. Dahl	.....
<i>Mosjōen—Vice-Consul</i> , Erik Bathen	.....
<i>Moss—Vice-Consul</i> , Jōrgen H. Vogt	.....
<i>Namsos—V.-Con.</i> , Johan Sommerschild	.....
<i>Porsgrund.—V.-C.</i> , James Franklin	.....
<i>Risør—Vice-Consul</i> , A. F. Finne	.....
<i>Stavanger—Vice-Consul</i> , Eric Berentsen	.....
<i>Tromsø—Vice-Consul</i> , J. H. Gjøver	.....
<i>Tromsø—V.-Con.</i> , Francis Kjeldberg	.....
<i>Vadsø—V.-C.</i> , Bernhard Akermund	.....
<i>Vardø—V.-C.</i> , Karl J. Schjelderup	.....
Holmboe	.....

Christiāna, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 10½d., 7 lbs. 1s. 5½d., 11 lbs. 2s. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 3½d.

OMĀN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee, *suc.* 4 June, 1888.

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. The small territory of Gwadar on the Mekran coast also belongs to it. 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 10,000 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, East Africans, 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. The imports are—sugar, rice, piece-goods, coffee, wheat, raw silk, cotton, &c. 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, 1896-97 \$1,909,300
" imports, 1896-97 2,879,500
British Consul, Major C. G. F. Fagan.

Transit, 24 days. Mails weekly *via* Bombay; telegrams sent by post from Jask and Gwadur.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, M. T. Steyn, 21 Feb., 1896, for 5 years.
Government Secretary, P. J. Blignaut.
Chairman of the Volksraad, C. W. H. van der Post.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, M. de Villiers.

Consul-General in London, Sir William Dunn, Bart., M.P., 43 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

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 has an area of 48,326 square miles, with a population of 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. It was founded by Dutch emigrants from the Cape Colony. The

country was proclaimed British territory by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, 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 and gold mines exist. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c. It possesses State property valued at nearly £1,000,000.

The legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, comprising 58 members, elected by the various constituencies into which the State is divided.

Public revenue, 1896 £374,774
Public expenditure, 1896 381,861
Public debt, 1896 about 45,000
Exports, 1896 1,744,484
Imports, 1896 1,206,457

CAPITAL, Bloemfontein. Pop. (1892), 5,817.

A fund of £200,000 has been established, the interest of which, amounting to £12,000 yearly, in addition to a further sum of £40,000 yearly, is devoted solely to educational purposes, whilst the Government is also a shareholder to the amount of £70,000 in the National Bank.

Parcels, per lb. 1s., limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 5s. 2d.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Eguaguiza, (25 Nov., 1894). £1,900
Foreign Secretary, José Segundo Decoud.
Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.

Consul-General in England, Christopher James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

Consul in London, A. F. Baillie.

Consul-General, Glasgow, John Galloway.

One of the most rising States of South America, and, except Bolivia, styled by some as the "Garden of South America," the only one without any seaboard, situate between 22° 4'—27° 30' S. lat. and 54° 32'—61° 20' W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, or about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of about 600,000. Now that it has a settled government, Paraguay may be considered one of the most promising countries of South America; its capabilities are practically exhaustless, and the climate favourable to Europeans; the average of the thermometer for 1887 was 73°. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; there is also the valuable tree Quebracho, use for tanning, and the valuable shrub called "Yerba Mate," or Paraguay tea-plant—one of its principal articles of commerce; there are an immense number of hardwood and other timber trees; medicinal plants also are very numerous. Stock-raising is the chief industry, and, there being excellent pasturage, it is capable of great development. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerbamate, and timber. The army, 60,000 men strong in the war of 1865-72, has been reduced to 30,000 men,

but there is at present no navy. A railway, 155 miles in length, belonging to an English Company, is open, but is said to be unprofitable. Revenue, 1895, \$5,120,247; Expenditure, \$4,992,006. Imports, 1895, £492,010; Exports, £424,290. Imports from United Kingdom, 1896, £13,779.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 35,000.
British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington (Buenos Aires).
Consul, W. J. Holmes £450
 Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 6d., 7 lbs. (limit) 4s.; telegrams, per word, 4s. and 4s. 6d.

PERSIA (See p. 471).

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Nicholas Pierola, installed 8 Sept. 1895, for four years.

1st Vice-President, Guillermo E. Billinghurst.
and do., Augusto Seminario y Vascones.

Premier, Señor Romana.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique de la Riva-Agüero.

Public Works, Señor Puente.

Justice, Señor Lavalle.

Finance and Commerce, Ignacio Rey.

War, Colonel Rosage.

Minister to England and France, Señor Don José F. Canevaro (*Legation*: 3 Park Place, S.W.).

Secretary, Don Alejandro N. Puente.

Attaches, José Maria Valle Riestra; Carlos del Castillo y Boza.

Consul-Gen. in London, Don Eduardo Lembeke, 237, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.

Vice-Consul, Don Eduardo Higginson.

Consul-General at Southampton, H. Guillaume.

Do., Liverpool, Robert B. Crowe.

Peru is an important maritime Republic of South America, situated between parallels 1° and 19° S. latitude and between 68° and 81° 20' 45" longitude W. On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, having a coast-line of 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Republics of Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Bolivia and Chile.

The most northern port on the Pacific is Tumbes. The boundary line commences a short distance north of that port; it runs southwards as far as the river Macara, following its course until about lat. 3°, long. 79° W.; thence it rises in a north-easterly direction by Andoas to Santa Rosa, which is the extreme northern part of Peru. The line then passes from the river Napo to the Brazilian frontier, which commences at the confluence of the Apaporis with the Yapura 1° 31' 29" S. lat., 69° 24' 55" W. long., thence to the point of juncture of the river Caticché with the Putumayo 2° 55' 12" S. lat., 69° 40' 28" W. long.; it thence descends, cutting the Putumayo three times, to San Antonio, 4° 13' 21" S. lat., 69° 54' W. long., as fixed by the Peruvian-Brazilian Commission of 1873. The Commission of 1874 fixed the eastern boundary as follows:—The line descends the river Guaporé and Mamoré, which form the Madera, to a point half-way between the Amazon and the mouth of the Mamoré, 65° 2' S. lat.; thence it passes east to west to the river Yavari, 6° 59' 29" S. lat., 74° 26' 6" W. long., ascending that river to the Marañon (Amazon). The boundaries between Peru and Bolivia are not definitely fixed, but it is understood the line follows the river Beni to the Andes, traversing Lake Titicaca, and thence follows the Andes until it reaches the river

Camerones, which river now forms the boundary between Peru and Chile, as determined by the treaty of peace between those countries in 1883.

The total area of Peru is about 455,000 square miles, being as large as England, France, Spain, and Portugal together; and its population, of which no census has been taken since 1876, is about 2,972,000, including 350,000 Indians. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to and about 60 miles distant from the Pacific coast. The region between is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, coal, and petroleum are conspicuous. The interior provinces, i.e., those on the eastern side of the Andes, are of vast extent and fertility, with a climate ranging from temperate to tropical. These regions are intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which there is uninterrupted communication with the Atlantic. Gold is found in most of the interior and southern regions. The medicinal productions of the interior are of great value, comprising cinchona or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. Coffee, cocoa, india-rubber, &c., are indigenous to the country. Important mines of gold, silver, and copper exist, some of which are now being worked. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast are famous as the sources whence Europe has been supplied with Peruvian guano. The deposits at Huanillos in Chile, conceded to the Peruvian Corporation, are being worked, and give a high-class guano.

An arrangement was concluded in October, 1889, by the Peruvian Government for the cancelling of its external debt, in pursuance of which the State railways, the guano, the large silver mines of Cerro de Pasco, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The total length of the railways held by the Peruvian Corporation and now open and working is 772 miles. There is also water communication on Lake Titicaca with Bolivia, the Peruvian Corporation owning 3 steamers, the largest being 571 tons; the navigation of the lake and of the river Desaguadero has been improved, two dredgers being at work. About 46 miles of railways are held by private companies.

The army on a peace footing consists of about 3,500 men, with a police force of about 2,400, and there are 4 war-ships. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware and cutlery, woollen goods, and machinery. The chief exports are guano, cotton, hides, goat skins, sheep, and alpaca wool, sugar, silver, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, rubbers, and cinchona.

Public revenue, 1895	\$8,598,178
Public expenditure, 1895	8,004,316
Total imports, 1894	11,743,636
Total exports, 1894	14,758,635
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ..	1,990,045
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 ..	£1,288,383

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, 105,000.

British Minister, Captain H. M. Jones, *FC* £2,000

Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Hartley...

Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Geo. E. Steel

Umbugueque and Eten—V.-C., Wm. V. Fry

Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Robilliard

Piura—Vice-Consul, Roland H. East.....

Pisco—Vice-Consul, J. J. Venn	
Salaverry—Vice-Consul, J. Dalman (actg.)	
Callao—Consul, Alfred St. John.....	£750
Vice-Consul, George G. Wilson.....	400
Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, 30 days, or via New York and Colon 23 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 4s. 5d., 7 lbs. 5s., 11 lbs. 5s. 5d.; telegrams, per word, 6s. 2d.	

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Carlos, born 28 September, 1863; suc. 19 Oct., 1889; m. 22 May, 1886, Amélie, dau. of the late Comte de Paris, born 28 Sept., 1865 (issue, 2 sons).

Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Luiz Filippe, Duque de Braganza, born 21 March, 1897.

Premier, and Interior, José Luciano de Castro.

Foreign Affairs, H. de Barros Gomes.

Finance, F. Bessano Garcia.

Justice, F. A. de Veiga Beira.

War, Francisco M. da Cunha.

Marine and Colonies, F. Dias Costa.

Public Works, Augusto José da Cunha.

Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Luiz de

Several, G.O.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, W.

1st Sec., A. de Castro.

2nd Sec., Dom F. Lobo d'Almeida.

Legation, Gen. L. de Quillinan.

Attaché, Baron da Costa Ricci.

Chancery, C. de Affonseca.

Financial Agent, Albilio Lobo.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it 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 1890 of 5,082,247, 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 4,708,178. 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; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, 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 36 steamers and 433 sailing vessels, about 110,000 tonnage. Railways, 1,420 miles in extent, were open for traffic in 1892, and there are 8,079 miles of telegraph wire. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt, which now amounts to about £31 a head of the population.

In January, 1892, the King announced that, in view of the financial condition of the country, his Majesty had resolved to relinquish, for the benefit of the Treasury, one-fifth of the amount of his civil list.

The army in 1896 consisted of about 30,000 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 4,898 sailors.

Estimated revenue, 1897-98 Reiss 52,865,478

Estimated expenditure, 1897-98..... 55,563,304

National debt, Consolidated 1896.... £148,490,103

Floating debt, 1 Jan., 1897..... Reiss 36,826,421

Total imports, 1896..... 9,070,040

Total exports, 1896..... 6,639,972

Imports from U.K. (excl. cols.), '96 2,094,762

Exports to U.K. (excl. cols.), '96 2,616,652

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1890), 307,661.

Brit. Min., Sir H. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,750

Secretary of Legation, C. Conway Thornton 500

2nd Sec., Walter Townley 375

3rd Sec., Hugh E. MacDonell..... 250

Translator, James Duff..... 300

Consul, Francis Henry Cowper..... 800

Belem—V.-Cons., Anthony Ffrench Duff

Faro—Vice-Consul, Francisco J. Tavares

Setubal—Vice-Consul, Francisco J. Pereira

Tavira—Vice-Consul, José F. P. Padinha

Villa Nova de Portimão—V.-Consul, J. D.

Serpa

Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul,

Francisco José L. Tavares

Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, J. B. Spence... 500

Vice-Consul, Henry Mercer Bell... ..

Loanda—Consul, W. C. Pickersgill, C.B. ... 1,000

„ Vice-Consul, A. Nightingale

Macao (China)—V.-C., E. C. Wilton 400

Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Com., N. Oliver.

„ Vice-Consul, E. S. Pemberton.....

Mozambique—Consul, Ralph Belcher..... 600

Beira—Consul, Alexander C. Ross..... 700

Chinde—Vice-Consul, J. G. King

Lorenço Marques—Consul, R. Casement... 600

Quilimane—Vice-Cons., J. E. McMaster ... 500

Oporto—Consul, M. H. Drummond

„ Vice-Consul, Honorius Grant..... 150

Caminha—Vice-Consul.

Figueira—Vice-Consul, Charles Laidley..

Vianno—Vice-Consul, João Castro

St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.

Fayal—Vice-Consul, A. W. R. Dart..... 150

Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay

Graciosa—Vice-Consul, Carlos Leão.....

St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...

Terceira—Vice-Consul, J. J. de S. Freitas

St. Vincent—Consul, W. Rice

„ Vice-Consul, H. G. B. Langdon

St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva

Lisbon, dist. 1,110 m.; transit, 3 days. Parcels

to some places, 3 lbs. 1s. 7d., 7 lbs. 2s., 11 lbs.

2s. 5d.; via France, 6½ lbs. 2s. 6d.; telegrams,

3¼d. word.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Cape Verde Is.....	1,499	111,000
West Africa:		
Guinea, &c.	14,370	1,500,000
St. Thomas and Principe	420	22,000
Landana and Cabenda	2,030	30,000
Angola	510,670	3,750,000
East Africa	297,750	1,500,000
Asia.....	7,811	1,004,455
	834,541	7,917,456

THE AZORES and MADEIRA are an integral part of Portugal Proper; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS off the Cape of that name in Senegambia consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Boavista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 111,000; the capital is St. Vincent. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA Coast, with the BISSAUGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885; the capital is Cacheo, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of ST. THOMAS and PRINCIPE were obtained in 1879; these islands are extremely fertile and have an area of 420 sq. miles (population about 21,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 sq. miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast kingdom of ANGOLO, with about 1,350 miles of coast line and an area of 510,670 sq miles, population about 3,750,000. The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda, other important places being Benguela and Mossamedes: there are about 300 miles of railway open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. In South East Africa are the important colonies of LOSENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE, together constituting PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, which extends from Tongaland (British Colony) to the British Central Africa Protectorate in the North West, and German East Africa in the North East, and is bounded on the West by the S. A. Republic and Rhodesia; and on the East by the Mozambique Channel; the total area is about 297,750 sq. miles, and the population 1,500,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) and Beira, and in the northern, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Ibo: the trade of Beira in 1896 was £302,140 for imports and £17,900 for exports, that of Lorenzo Marques being £12,543,011, mainly for imports on their way to the Transvaal. Part of Mozambique is leased to the Mosambique Company, who administer the Manica and Sofala territories. The railways in operation are the Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 60 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 180 miles. In Asia, Portugal possesses GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU (see p. 454), and TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago, and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river, having a total area of 7,811 sq. miles, and an estimated population of 1,004,456. Imports to Colonies from U.K., 1896. £1,647,485 Exports from Colonies to U.K., 1896. £93,047

ROUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine 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. 15 Nov. 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Syva), dau. of the late Hermann von Wied, born 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, born 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 Mar., 1889; mar. 10 Jan. '93 to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has issue Carol, born 15 Oct. 1893, and Elizabeth, b. 1894 Prem and Min. of For. Affairs, M. Demeter Sturdza.

Interior, M. Phérékyde.

Finance, M. George Cantacuzena.

War, General Berendez.

Instruction, S. Haret.

State Lands, M. Stolojan.

Public Works, M. T. Bratiano.

Justice, M. A. Djuvara.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

M. de Balaceanu, 28 Victoria St., S.W.

Councillor of Legation, D. Nedeyano.

Consul-General in London, Capt. James Inman, 68 Basinghall Street, E.C.

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised 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 5,500,500. 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. The total length of railways is nearly 1,700 miles, and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

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 Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter, Consul-General. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila (Brahilov), and in 1896 a canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered the hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

The field army consists, on the peace footing, of 30,000 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, 1894-95	£7,714,098
Public expenditure, 1894-95	7,816,897
Public debt, 1894	47,585,630
Total imports, 1894	16,885,591
Total exports, 1894	11,707,935
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ...	1,352,795
Exports to U. K. (chiefly corn), 1896 ...	3,204,114

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Population, 221,805.

British Min., John G. Kennedy	£2,400
2nd Sec., Translator & V.-Cons., H. E. Browne	150
Galatz—Con.-Gen., Lt.-Col. H. Trotter, C.B.	650
„ Vice-Consul, L. C. Liddell	400
„ Urajova—Vice-Consul, Michail A. Dimos	
Ibraila—Vice-Consul, W. B. Churchward	400
Kustendjie—Vice-Cons., Peter F. C. Zohrab	400
Sulina—Vice-Cons., Robt. A. Profett	400

Transit, 3 days. Parcels (seep. 438) (*vid* Cologne), 3 lbs. 2s. 4d., 7 lbs. 2s. 9d.; 11 lbs. 3s. 2d.; (*vid* Hamburg) 3 lbs. 2s.; 7 lbs. 2s. 7d.; 11 lbs. 3s.; telegrams, per word, 4d.

ROUMELIA, EASTERN. See Bulgaria, p. 535.

RUSSIA.

Emperor, Nicholas II., b. 18 May, 1868; suc. 20 Oct., O.S. (1 Nov., N.S.) 1894; m. 14 (26) Nov., 1894. Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue 2 daughters, Olga, b. 15 Nov. 1895, and Tatiana, b. 10 June, 1897.

Heir Presumptive, Grand Duke George (Tsarevich). Acting Minister of Imperial Household, General de Freederick.

President of the Council of Ministers, M. Dournovo. Foreign Affairs, Count Mouravieff.

Finance, M. de Witte.

Interior, M. Goremykin.

Public Instruction, Count Delianoff.

Public Works, Prince Khilkoff.

War, General Vannovsky.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Tyrtow.

Justice, M. Muravieff.

Ambassador to France, Baron Morenheim; Germany, Count Ostensacken; Austria Hungary, Count Kapnist; Italy, M. Nelidoff; Turkey, M. Zinovieff; U.S.A., Count Cassini.

Ambassador in London, Actual Privy-Councillor de Staal, Chesham House, S.W.

Councillor, M. P. Lessar.

1st Secretary, N. Boulatzell.

2nd Secretaries, N. Gourko; D. Gerebzooff.

Attaches, M. A. de Stoeckl; M. E. Demidoff, Prince de San Donato.

Military Attaché, Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché, Captain Y. Gregorovitch.

Consul-General, Alexander de Volborth, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Agent of Ministry of Finances, Gabriel Kamensky, 21 Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.

Assist. do., Gregory Wilenkin.

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:

European Russia:—	English Squares Miles.	Population in 1897.
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,887,043	94,188,750
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,142	9,442,590
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	2,527,501
Asiatic Russia:—		
Caucasia (11 Provs.)	182,449	9,723,553
Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions)	4,823,112	5,731,732
Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions)	1,364,124	7,590,275
Russian subjects in } Khiva and Bokhara }	... ..	6,412
	8,450,081	129,211,113

Of the total population 64,616,280 are men and 64,594,883 women.

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,267,023), Moscow (988,610), Warsaw

(614,752), Odessa (404,651), Lodz (314,780), Riga (284,943), Kieff (248,750), Kharkoff (170,682), and Tiflis (159,862). 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, 2,000,000; 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 (a very competent authority gives the number of Jews as being nearer four millions); 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; of Finland lakes, see description in Almanack, p. 544; 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 of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 460,000,000 acres. The fir, pine, birch, 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 rivers Donetz and Dnieper), Mariupol, Rostoff, and Taganrog being the outlets.

England is an excellent customer; nearly all her purchases are articles of native produce. The exports in 1896 to the United Kingdom amounted to £2,677,443, the chief articles being:—

Butter	£75,080	Hemp	£73,159
Corn, wheat	5,287,240	Oil-seed cake	395,615
" oats	4,405,298	Ore	158,720
" barley	1,999,562	Petroleum, &c.	688,181
Bristles	138,630	Seeds, all kinds	1,201,682
Eggs	629,701	Wood and timber	4,257,310
Flax	1,221,523	Wool, &c.	347,219

On the other hand, Russia purchases but a small amount of goods produced in the United

Kingdom, the total amount for the year 1896 being but £11,403,810; the chief articles were:—

Alkali.....	£63,284	Implements & tools.....	£251,797
Coals, &c.....	89,336	Machinery.....	1,939,953
Chemical products.....	244,959	Manure.....	61,354
Cotton yarn and manufactures.....	366,246	Metals, all kinds.....	1,699,889
Herrings.....	244,212	Wool, yarn and manufactures.....	679,652

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-loom, 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 reorganised since the Turkish War. On a peace footing over 800,000 men, with 3,400 guns, are supposed to be under arms; in European Russia, 420,000 combatants, with 2,800 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 2,532,496 men, with 3,400 guns. The Navy (for which an expenditure of £6,200,000 was estimated for 1897) consists of the Baltic fleet, that of the Black Sea, and of certain flotillas comprising 10 battleships (8 *building*), 9 armoured cruisers (2 *building*), 2 protected cruisers (3 *building*), 3 unprotected cruisers, 12 coast defence (4 *building*), 16 torpedo vessels (1 *building*), 5 torpedo-boat destroyers, 152 torpedo boats (20 *building*), and 4 special vessels (1 *building*), with an armament of 1,348 guns.

Of railways, there were open, November, 1896, 25,898 miles. There are 5,980 post-offices, carrying, in 1897, 280,000,000 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there are 3,790 offices, with 91,000 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1893 of 948 sailing vessels and 242 steamers, of 100 tons and upwards, with a total tonnage of 492,202.

Revenue, 1897 (Estimate).....	£142,823,037
Expenditure, 1897 ".....	142,823,037
Debt, bearing interest, 1st Jan. 1894...	648,177,083
" bearing no interest, 1897 ".....	153,180,198
Debt, total.....	801,357,281
Interest, &c., on total debt, 1897.....	29,154,308
Total imports, 1896.....	82,952,411
Total exports, 1895.....	75,043,959
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896.....	11,403,810
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.....	23,677,443

- CAPITAL, St. Petersburg. Population, 1,267,023.
- British Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £7,800
- Secretary of Embassy*, W. E. Goschen..... 900
- Milit. Attaché*, Lt.-Col. W. H. Waters, M.V.O. 800
- 2nd Secretaries*, Charles L. des Graz..... 490
- " Hon. L. D. Carnegie..... 450
- 3rd Secretary*, Hon. Theo. Russell..... 350
- " T. B. Hohler..... 250
- Consul-General & Translator*, John Mitchell
Vice-Consul, J. Whishaw..... 1,600
- Abo*—*Vice-Consul*, O. Wikestrom.....
- Archangel*—*Vice-Consul*, Henry Cooke....
- Björneborg*—*Vice-Consul*, Hugo Rosenlew
- Bonga*—*Consular Agent*, S. A. Elmgren.....
- Cronstadt*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Fishwick.....
- Frederickshamn*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Alquist
- Hango*—*Vice-Consul*, K. W. Korsman.

- Helsingfors*—*Vice-Consul*, L. Krogins (*actg.*) 300
- Kemi*—*Vice-Consul*, Uno Hückert.....
- Kotka*—*Vice-Consul*, Olaf Bülöw.....
- Lovisa*—*Vice-Consul*, E. Hedengren.....
- Moscow*—*Consul*, Arthur F. H. Medhurst
- Narva*—*Vice-Consul*, J. Carr.....
- Nicolaistadt*—*Vice-Consul*, George Bucht
- Revel*—*Vice-C.*, Baron E. G. de Soucanton
- Uleaborg*—*Vice-Consul*, Otto Ravander....
- Wiborg*—*Vice-Consul*, Eugène Wolff.....
- Ratoum*—*Cons.*, Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens 700
- Novorossisk*—*Vice-Consul*, T. Sterne.....
- Poti*—*Vice-Consul*,.....
- Odessa*—*Cons.-Gen.*, Col. C. E. Stewart,
 C.B., C.M.G. 900
- " *Vice-Consul*, H. G. Mackie..... 300
- Eupatoriya*—*Consular Agent*, Chas. Martin.
- Kieff*—*Consul*, Harry Paton Smith.....
- Nicolaieff*—*V.-C.*, A. W. W. Woodhouse 400
- Sebastopol*—*Vice-C.*, Chas. J. Cooke (*actg.*) 400
- Theodosia*, *Vice-Consul*, W. M. Rees.....
- Riga*—*Consul*, Arthur Woodhouse..... 650
- " *Vice-Consul*, William Breslau.....
- Libau*—*Vice-Consul*, C. J. Hill.....
- Pernau*—*Vice-Consul*, J. E. Cattley.....
- Windau*—*Vice-Consul*, Carl Schenck.....
- Taganrog*—*Consul*, H. W. Hunt..... 600
- " *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Hunt.....
- Berdiansk*—*Vice-Consul*, H. R. Lowe....
- Ghenichesk*—*Cons. Agent*, P. G. Costald.
- Kertch*—*Vice-Consul*, J. O. Wardrop..... 400
- Mariupol*—*Vice-Consul*, W. S. Walton..... 150
- Rostov*—*Vice-Consul*, W. R. Martin.....
- Warsaw*—*Consul-Gen.*, Capt. Alex. Murray 800
- " *Vice-Consul*, R. Kimens.....
- St. Petersburg, *via* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London: transit, 3 days. Telegrams, per word, 5½d. There is no Parcel Post.

SALVADOR, STATE OF.

- President*, Rafael A. Gutierrez, elected June, 1894.
- Foreign Relations Dept.*, Dr. Jacinto Castellano, Dr. E. Mendoza, Dr. J. B. Soriano.
- Public Instruction*, Dr. Carlos Bonilla.
- War and Marine*, Dr. J. Francisco Castro.
- Finance*, Dr. Antonio Ruiz.
- Interior*, Dr. Prudencio Alfaro (*Vice-President*).

Minister in England, M. Crisanto Medina.

Cons.-Gen., M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Man. de Montis, 8 Jeffrey Sq., E.C.

Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, forms part of the GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA, the other states being Honduras and Nicaragua. It extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles and contains an area of about 7,228 English square miles, with a population estimated at 750,000. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are being developed, and in Cabañas gold has been discovered, carrying 79 ounces of free-milling gold to the ton. A railway 34½ miles in length connects Acajutla with Ateos, 21 miles from capital, has been extended to Sta. Ana, the coffee centre, and is expected to reach the capital in 1898; another line has been commenced from the port of La Union to San Miguel. The only river of importance is the Lempa over which a bridge was constructed in 1897 at the cost of £28,600. Earthquakes are frequent; the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873.

Revenue, 1896	£957,297
Expenditure, 1896	937,255
Imports, 1896	307,282
Exports, 1896	665,357
Internal Public Debt, 1896	\$8,483,037
External Public Debt, 1897	£250,000
Imports from U. K., 1896, £395,886; exports, 160,408	
CAPITAL, San Salvador. Population, circ. 35,000.	
British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala).	
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell	
San Miguel & La Union—V.-Cons., S. Nixon	
Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit,	
23 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 3s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 5s. 3d.;	
11 lbs. 7s. Telegrams, Libertad 3s. 6d.; other	
places 3s. 9d.	

SAMOA (NAVIGATORS ISLANDS).

King, Malietoa Laupepa, reinstated 9 Nov., 1889.
 Chief Justice, W. L. Chambers (American) £1,200
 Municipal President, Dr. Raffel (German) £1,000

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, near Fiji and Tonga, the largest of which are Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila. The group has an area of 1,076 square miles and about 25,000 inhabitants. Apia in Upolu, is the seat of government and the centre of trade, which is mainly in the hands of a German firm. The only export is copra.

By a treaty signed at Berlin, 14th June, 1889, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have guaranteed the independence of Samoa, and provided for its government, the Chief Justice and Municipal President being nominated by the three Treaty Powers. The Municipality of Apia is under an elected Municipal Council of six members, whose resolutions have to be submitted to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers sitting as a Consular Board. A Land Commission, appointed by the Treaty Powers for two years to investigate all titles and claims to land in Samoa, completed its work in 1894. There is steamship communication four-weekly from America, and three times a month from Australia and New Zealand.

Total imports, 1896	£60,831
Total exports, 1896	52,729
Imports from Great Britain & Cols., 1896	37,100
British Consul, at Apia and H.M. Dep. Commr. (Western Pacific), E. G. B. Maxse	£500
(With £100 as Dep. Commr.)	

CAPITAL, Apia (pop. about 1,250). Transit from London via America, 26 days.

Parcels (which should be sent via New Zealand), 1 lb. 1s. 2d.; then, 10d. per lb. to 11 lbs.

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 8,000. 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.

SERVIA.

King, Alexander (Obrenovitch), b. (a) 14 August, 1876; succeeded his father, King Milan (who abdicated), 6 March, 1889. Took royal authority into his own hands (1st) 13th April, 1893. Premier & Foreign Affairs, M. Vladan Georgevitch (October, 1897).

Interior, M. Andonovitch.

Public Works, Colonel Atanakovitch.

Finance, M. Stefan D. Popovitch.

Justice, M. Costa Christitch.

Public Instruction, M. Andreas Georgevitch.

War, Colonel Vuchkovitch.

Commerce, M. Lozanitch.

Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. in London, M. Chedomille Mijatovitch, 27 Pembroke Gdns., S.W.

Consul-General in London, H. W. Christmas, 42A

Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Consul in Manchester, Otto Baerlein.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by an hereditary sovereign. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people. This constitution was suspended 21 May, 1894, by Royal decree and that of 1869 provisionally restored. 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 1895 of 2,314,153. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The production of wine has suffered severely from Phylloxera and bad seasons, and of late the country has been compelled to import grapes and wine from Macedonia. The cultivation of prunes is very extensive, and these are sent chiefly to Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the United States. The live stock (1895) included 166,940 horses, 910,726 cattle, 3,566,713 sheep and goats, and 894,564 pigs. Lead, zinc, quicksilver, antimony, 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 (11.6 per cent.), pigs and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. The direct trade of Servia with the United Kingdom is small (imports, 1896, £164,872; exports nil). There were (1894) 624 kilometres of railway, and 3,174 kilometres of telegraph, with 111 post offices and 392 kils. of telephone. The army, on a peace footing, numbers 13,000 men, with 144 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, 220 guns), and a levy-en-masse. Every man between 18 and 50 years of age can be called to arms. Education is compulsory and free, and has been making rapid strides of late years.

Revenue, 1896	£2,546,388
Expenditure, 1896	2,534,224
Public debt, 1896	14,420,464
Total imports, 1896	1,337,913
Total exports, 1896	2,135,438
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896	66,344

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1895, 57,572.

Brit. Minister, Edmund D. V. Fane

Consul, Ronald D. G. Macdonald

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit,

2½ days. Parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s. 10d. and

2s. 2d., 7 lbs. 2s. 5d. and 2s. 7d., 11 lbs.

2s. 10d. and 3s.; telegrams, per word, 4d.

SIAM. † (See p. 470.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(French Possession; see p. 605.)

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons £600
 Vice-Consul, John Hart.

Imports, 1896, £112,255; Exports £122,830

Parcels, 3 lbs. 5s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 5s. 11d.; 11 lbs. 6s. 4d.; telegrams sent by post from San Francisco.

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, 1858; sworn in as Regent, 26 Nov., 1885.

Heiress Presumptive, The Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), born 11 September, 1880.

Prime Minister, Don Praxedes Sagasta.

Foreign Affairs, Don Pio Gullon.

Colonies, Don Segismundo Moret.

Justice, Don Alejandro Groizard.

War, Lieut.-General Correa.

Marine, Admiral Segismundo Bernejo.

Interior, Don Trinitario Ruiz-y Capdepon.

Finance, Don Joaquin Puigcerver.

Public Works, Conde de Xiquena.

Ambassador in London, Conde de ascon, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Sec. of Embassy, Marquis Guirior.

2nd Secretary, Don Francisca de Zea Bermudez.

3rd Secretary, Don Carlos Crespi de Valladaura.

Diplomatic do., Don Manuel Walls.

Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Rivera.

Naval Attaché, Comodoro Frigueros.

Consul-Gen., Don Urbano Montejo, 23 Billiter St.
 Financial Delegate, Nicasio E. Jauralde, 37 New Broad Street, E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 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 1887 of 17,550,216. 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 1896 were:—

Copper ore	£1,193,849	Nuts	£158,613
Cork	120,276	Quicksilver	285,901
Fruit; Almonds	250,359	Esparto, &c.	339,612
Grapes	279,891	Wine	693,622
Oranges & lemons	3,685,990	Onions	219,225
Iron ore	3,117,084	Pistons (iron and copper)	666,184
Lead	5,002,640	Silver ore	233,343
Raisins	462,922		

And the chief imports from the United Kingdom:—

Alkali	£207,230	Machinery, all sorts	380,147
Chemical products	76,441	Manure	252,919
Coal and coals	840,449	Metals, all sorts	317,848
Cotton manufactures	121,438	Wool, &c.	271,702
Linens, &c.	£168,996		

The army on the peace footing consists of 120,000 men. On a war footing it is raised to 480,000 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 ironclads, and about 22,000 men. During 1896, 38,357 vessels (tonnage 28,010,792) entered and cleared at Spanish ports.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 6,070 miles have been completed, and there are 14,710 miles of telegraph.

An extraordinary budget was passed in 1896 to provide for an expenditure of £8,814,146 above the ordinary expenditure: this consisted of £1,157,190 payable to the Tobacco Co. as balance of the 1887 loan, £2,287,027 grant, and £2,880,000 navy expenditure, and £2,489,929 subventions to Railway Cos. This was to be met by loans of £2,400,000 from the Tobacco Co., and £3,720,000 on the Almaden quicksilver mines, the balance £2,694,146 being expected to accrue in six years from the new navigation law.

Public revenue, 1897-'98 (estimate) .. £43,591,638
 Public expenditure, 1897-'98 (estimate) 42,997,409
 National debt, 1897:

Spanish	£283,045,771
Cuban	70,220,000

Interest on debts, 1897	£353,265,771
Total imports, 1896	13,963,745
Exports	29,366,906
Imports from U. K. to Spain, 1896	34,890,400
Imports from Spain to U. K., 1896	3,898,370
Exports from Spain to U. K., 1896	11,997,919

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1885), 508,405.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£5,500
Sec. of Embassy, and Secretary, G. Barclay	700
Commercial Attaché, H. W. B. Harrison	375
3rd Secretary, M. C. Cheetham	725
Attaché, D. E. Craekenthorpe	250
Hon. Attaché, C. Drummond Wolff	
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Whereat, M.A.	200
Barcelona—Consul, J. F. Roberts	600
„ Vice-Consul, Frederick Witty	
Alicante—V. Cons., Jasper W. Cumming	
Burriana—Vice-Cons., Pablo Atsara	
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand	
Gandía, &c.—Vice-Consul, F. Romaguera	
Iviza—V. Cons., John E. Wallis	
Jabea—Vice-Consul, G. Guardiola	
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas	
Palma (Bal. Is.)—B. Cons., B. Bosch y Cerda	
Port Mahon—V. Cons., G. Seguí	
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, T. Robinson	
Torreveja—Vice-Consul, Romualdo Perez	
Valencia—Vice-Consul, A. F. Ivens	
Villanueva—V. Consul, John Webb Witty	
Bilbao—Consul, Lieut. C. S. Smith, R.N.	700
Vice-Consul, Victor de Larrea	unp.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Cons., R. V. Shade	
San Sebastian—Vice-Cons., Maj. J. A. Nutt	
Santander—Vice-Consul, Winter Single	
Cádiz—Consul, A. H. Vecqueray	600
„ Vice-Consul, E. H. Andrewes	
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, John Hall Haynes	
Ayamonte—Vice-Consul, José T. Feria	
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr	
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Edward Diaz	
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Henry S. Davies	
Port St. Mary—Vice-Consul, Rbt. J. Pitman	
San Lucar—V. Cons., Adolph. J. Aparicio	
San Roque—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Cornwell	
Seville—Vice-Consul, Edward F. Johnston	
Corunna—Consul, Capt. Chas. A. P. Talbot	£600
„ Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt	
Carril and Villagarcía—Vice-Consul, Ric. de Urioste	50
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, Francisco del Rio	15
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton	25
Gijón—Vice-Consul, William Penlington	150
María (Ponte Vedra)—Vice-Consul, José Acuna y Santos	5
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Franco	120
Vivero—Vice-Consul, Joaquin Muñiz	5
Fernando Po—Cons., Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.	
Havana—Consul-General, Alex. Gollan	1,200
Vice-Consul, C. W. Gosling	400
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, Thos. Fitzgibbon	
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. M. Fowler	
Matanzas—Vice-Consul, John J. D'Acosta	
Bagua la Grande—Vice-Cons., J. S. Harris	
Malaga—Consul, Alexander Finn	600
Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet	
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel	
Almeria—V. Cons., William May Lindsay	
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray	
Garrucha and Villaricos—Vice-Consul, George Clifton Pocket	
Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenhill	
Lánaras—Vice-Consul, John M. Power	
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Michael Calzado	
Mazarrón—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse	
Motril—Cons. Agent, A. de Villar Villar	
Manila—Consul, E. H. Rawson Walker	1,100
„ Vice-Consul, H. A. Ramsden	400
Cebu—Vice-Consul, George E. A. Cadell	
Boilo—Vice-Consul, W. S. Fyfe	

Porto Rico—Consul, G. W. Crawford	£800
„ Vice-Consul, G. J. Finlay	
Aguadilla—Vice-Cons., Auguste Ganslandt	
Arcoibo—Vice-Consul	
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, John Charles McCormick	
Mayaguez—Vice-Consul, Gerhardt Monefeldt	
Naguabo & Fajardo—Vice-Cons., Antonio Roig	
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro	
Vieques (Crab Island)—Vice-Cons., Henry N. Longpre	
Santiago de Cuba—Consul, F. W. Ramsden	150
Baracoa—Cons. Agent, Pedro I. Monés	
Guantanamo—Cons. Agent	
Teneriffe—Consul, Col. A. H. Maclean	500
„ Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths	
La Palma—Vice-Consul, Manuel Yanes	
Las Palmas—Vice-Consul, Alex. Ferguson	
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Peter S. Reid	
Puerto de la Luz—Consular Agent, Harold Douglas	

Exports from U. K. to Spanish col., 1896, £2, c.80, 326
 Imports from Spanish col. to U. K., 1896, £2, 274, 308
 Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours
 Parcels, to railway towns only, 6¼ lbs. 2s. 1d.;
 telegrams, per word, 3¼d. and 5¼d.

SPANISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

(See also p. 604.)

I. In the West India: Spain possesses the island of CUBA, the "Queen of the Antilles," by far the largest of the West India Islands, which was discovered by Christopher Columbus on 28th October, 1492, and first colonized by his son Diego, who founded Santiago and Trinidad in 1514, and Havana in 1519. In 1762 a British force under Lord Albermarle captured Havana, but the island was restored to Spain under the Treaty of Paris of 1763. In shape Cuba is long and narrow, lying at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico (making with Yucatan and Florida the Yucatan and Florida channels on the south and north), between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total length of about 750 miles, and an average breadth of 60 to 70 miles, the area being nearly 42,000 square miles. The population of the island is about 1,600,000, composed of Spaniards, Creoles, and Mulattoes and Negroes, the last named being prohibited by law from holding any government appointment.

There have been numerous revolts in the island, the most formidable being that of 1859-76, when 145,000 soldiers were employed to quell the rising, and the present disturbance, which has given rise to a difference between Spain and the U.S.A. and has already called forth Marshal Campos (1895) General Weyler (1896), and General Blanco (October, 1897) and about 200,000 Spanish troops. The Revenue seldom exceeds \$20,000,000, and there is a debt of £70,220,000 on which the annual interest was £3,359,900 in 1896; the imports in 1892 amounted to £11,400,000, the exports being valued at £18,000,000. The principal products are sugar, coffee, tobacco (250,000 bales exported in 1892), cigars and cigarettes, and mahogany and other woods; the principal imports are rice, beef, and flour. The capital, Havana, has about 200,000 inhabitants; other important towns, Santiago de Cuba (70,000), Puerto Principe (45,000), Holguin (35,000), Sancti Spiritu (30,000), Cienfuegos (28,000), and Cardenas (24,000).

Further to the east is the island of Puerto Rico, which has an area of about 5,300 square

niles, and about 800,000 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 23,000, Ponce 38,000, and San German (31,000) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

The exports from the Spanish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to but £35,841 in 1896, the imports from the United Kingdom being £1,202,447.

II. In Africa: In the Gulf of Guinea, Spain possesses the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOYO islands off the coast of French Congo. In 1891 she relinquished her claim to Coriso Bay, retaining, however, CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni. Part of the Western Sahara forms the Spanish Protectorate of RIO DE ORO (150,100 square miles, population 100,000), to the north-west of which are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 300,000), which are administratively an integral part of Spain. In Morocco are several "Presidios": IFRI near Cape NON, TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000) opposite Gibraltár, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zafarin Islands.

III. In the East Indies: THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, second only in importance to Cuba, have an area of about 114,400 square miles, with 5,500,000 inhabitants. The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population about 160,000), other large towns being Lauag (31,000), Lipa (42,000), Banang (36,000), Batangas (34,000). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon: the principal exports to the United Kingdom being sugar and hemp. The colonial troops in the islands number about 17,000, and these were largely reinforced in 1896 and 1897 to help quell a serious revolt that had broken out.

The total trade in 1896 was £2,150,000 for imports, and £7,500,000 for exports.

To the south-west of the Philippines is the SULU ARCHIPELAGO (area about 1,000 square miles, population about 60,000), and to the south-west the PELEW or PELAO ISLANDS, and further to the west are the CAROLINE and LADRON or MARIANNE ISLANDS together containing an area of about 950 square miles with about 40,000 inhabitants.

The total area of these colonies and possessions is about 323,750 square miles, and the total population about 8,500,000.

Imports to Colonies from U. K., 1896. £2,274,228
Exports from Colonies to U. K., 1896. £2,680,325

SWEDEN.

(For NORWAY, see p. 568.)

King of Sweden and Norway, 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 (and has issue, 4 sons).

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.

MINISTRY FOR SWEDEN.

Prime Minister, E. G. Boström.
Min. Foreign Affairs, Count L. Douglas.
Justice, P. L. L. Annerstedt.
War, Baron A. E. Rappe.
Marine, J. C. E. Christerson.
Interior, T. E. von Krusenstjerna.

Instruction, G. F. Gilljam.

Finance, Count H. H. Wachtmeister.

Ministers sans porte feuille, Baron A. L. E. Akerhielm, S. H. Wikblad.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Carl Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont Street, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, (vacant).

Consul-General, Carl Juhlin-Dannfelt, 24 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. M. Fallenius.

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 172,877 square miles, and a population, Dec. 1896, of 4,962,568 nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. About 60 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 275,000 being owners, and 45,000 tenants 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 Kilen 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-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—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. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts, of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Luleå to Gellivare, i.e., about 130 English miles. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, sugar, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt; oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, steel, paper, matches, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief exports to Great Britain in 1896 were:

Bacon	£207,556	Matches	£204,999
Butter	1,664,685	Paper & rags	984,226
Corn	228,900	Timber	4,461,789
Iron & manufact.	5,297,914		

and the chief imports from Great Britain in 1896 were:

Coal	£928,621	Metals	£595,345
Cottons	264,105	Sugar	63,239
Machinery	211,374	Wool & Woollens	559,259

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 6,145 miles in length (of which 2,283 are the property of the State) were open in January,

1897; and 5,325 miles of telegraph (exclusive of railway telegraph), 166 stations, and 1,046 railway telegraph stations. Of telephone wires there were in 1897 67,895 miles.

The field army of Sweden numbers 39,994 officers and men, with 240 guns and 6,852 horses; the militia and Landstorm, 413,000 more. The navy consists of 58 steamers and 252 guns, 17 being ironclads, and 13 for coast defence, with 6 sailing vessels. The officers and men of the navy number about 6,000, with a reserve of 121 officers. Revenue of Sweden, 1898, Budget £6,612,665
Amount of public debt, 1 Jan., 1897 15,945,296
[Expended in the construction of railways.]
Total imports, 1896 £19,730,925
Total exports, 1896 18,728,053
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 4,246,868
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1896 9,524,137

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population (1896), 279,860

British Minister (to Sweden and Norway),

Hon. Francis J. Pakenham £3,100

Sec. of Legation, Arthur J. Herbert 500

Hon. Attaché, Alfred Bles

Shelley L. L. Scarlett

Chaplain, Rev. James Stephens

Consul, Marmaduke S. Constable 600

Vice-Consul, Carl A. E. Bolinder

Borgholm—Cons. Agent, J. E. Raberg ...

Calmar—V.-Con., Carl O. Söderbergh ...

Gefle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick

Göteborg—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér ...

Hernösand—V.-Con., Paul Burchardt ...

Hudiksvall—V.-Con., O. W. Wallberg ...

Luleå—Vice-Con., A. J. Westerberg

Norrköping—Vice-Consul, Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning

Oland—Vice-Consul, Capt. Svante Olivier

Theodor Matthiesen

Ornsköldevik—Vice-Consul, Henrik Ohngren

Oscarhamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren ...

Skellefteå—V.-Con., O. V. Wahlberg

Söderhamn—Vice-Cons., J. P. Myhre

Sundsvall—V.-Cons., Carl Emil Bredenberg

Umeå—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Glas

Westervik—Vice-Con., John C. Tenger ...

Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff

Vice-Consul, Richard Duff

Carlskrona—V.-Con., Adolf Palander

Halmstad—V.-Con., K. W. M. Beckeman

Helsingborg—V.-Cons., Carl Westrup ...

Landskrona—V.-Con., Fred. E. Ness

Malmö—V.-Con., Theodore Flensburg ...

Marstrand—V.-Cons., C. A. Christenson ...

Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren

Uddevalla and Lysckihl—Vice-Consul,

William Franklin Thorburn

Warberg—V.-C., Robt. C. T. Jobson ...

Ystad—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 3 days. Parcels,

3 lbs. 1s. 2d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 3d., 11 lbs. 2s. 11d.;

telegrams, per word, 4d.

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1897), Adolphe Deucher, b. 1831... £540

Vice-President (1897), E. Ruffy.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.

Commerce, Industry, &c., A. Lachenal.

Pres. of National Council, John Keel.

Pres. of Council of States, O. Blumer.

Federal Chanc., G. Ringier, of Zofingen (Aargau).

Federal Tribunal (Lausanne), 14 members and 9

representatives, President, Dr. Ch. Soldan.

Director, International Posts, Edmond Höhn.

Dirac., International Telegraphs, Amil Frey.
International Industry & Fine Arts, Henri Morel.
Director Internat. Railway Offices, Numa Dros.
Director-General of Posts, Henri Lutz.
" " of Telegraphs, Conrad Fehr.

Minister in London, Charles Daniel Bourcart, 52, Lexham Gardens, W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 84' 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, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of 2,933,334 in 1888, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 59 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 important cities are Zürich, pop. (1896) 147,877, Geneva, 80,778, and Basle, 88,853. 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, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. 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, pottery, tobacco, and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1894 there were 2,407 miles of railway in working order, and 4,693 miles of telegraph.

The military establishment on a war footing, including Landwehr, consists of 209,603 men—staff 1,025, infantry 160,966, cavalry 6,048, artillery 29,597, engineers 7,357, others 4,600. To this number must be added the Landstorm, or final reserve, of 276,161 more.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. 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 £540; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Public revenue, 1895 £3,240,223

Public expenditure, 1895 3,056,105

National debt, 1895 2,987,600

Imports, 1895 36,634,241

Exports, 1895 26,534,407

Federal Reserve, 1890, £1,493,563; 1896 2,435,430

Imports from United Kingdom, 1896...	1,894,877
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896.....	5,200,645

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1896, 48,782.

British Minister, Frederick R. St. John £1,450

2nd Sec., H. C. Lowther 435

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralat

Geneva—Consul (to the five-French-speaking

Cantons),

Lausanne—Vice-Consul, Alfred Galland...

Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and

Italian speaking Cantons), Henry Angst

Lucerne—Cons. Agent, L. Falck

Berne, transit, 28 hours. Parcels, *vid* Hamburg,

3 lbs. 1s. 9d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 2d.; 11 lbs. 2s. 7d.; *vid*

France, 3 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 2s.; 11 lbs. 2s. 5d.;

telegrams, per word, 3d.

TIBET (see p. 472).

TONGA ISLANDS (FRIENDLY ISLANDS).

King, Jioaji Tubou II., b. 18 June, 1874.

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and 17,500 inhabitants. The limits of the kingdom are between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, and it is composed of three groups of islands, called Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau. At the former is the seat of government. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, green fruit, kava, and whale oil. Most of the imports come from British ports, whilst the majority of the export trade is shipped in foreign bottoms.

Total imports, 1895 £87,240

Total exports, 1895 113,240

Imports from British Possessions, 1895... 79,119

Exports to do. do. 1895... 23,349

H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul,

R. B. Leefe.

TONQUIN (see p. 472).

TRANSVAAL, OR S. AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

(See also p. 603.)

President of the Republic and Chairman of the "Uitvoerend Raad" (Executive), Stephanus J. Paul Krüger, b. 10 Oct., 1825, re-elected April, 1893, for five years.

Vice-President, General P. J. Joubert.

Chairman of 1st Volksraad, F. G. Wolmarans.

Do. and do. S. Malherbe.

Secretary of State, Dr. W. J. Leyds.

Consul-General in England, Montagu White,

Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Vice-Consul, Baron A. Quarles de Quarles.

The larger portion of the South African Republic lies to the west of the Drakenberge (Mt. Mauch 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo river and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean. The Republic is shut in by British territory on all sides, except along the greater part of its eastern frontier, where it is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea. The area (including Swaziland, 5,560 sq. m.) amounts to 119,200 sq. miles; the population probably exceeds 750,000, of whom only 150,000 are whites. The latter include 63,000 Transvaal Boers and 87,000 Uitlanders, 80 per cent. of whom are probably British subjects. In 1896, 451,801 natives paid the hut-tax.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and

other metals are known to exist. Railways connect the Republic with Delagoa Bay, Durban and the Cape; the total length open for traffic in 1896 was 890 miles, with about 200 miles under construction. Of the commerce 70 per cent. is with Cape Colony.

The legislative power is vested in a First Volksraad, elected by first class burghers, and a Second Volksraad, of no actual power, elected by the second class burghers. The privileges of First Class burghers are confined almost exclusively to white persons, who resided in the Republic prior to 1876, and their descendants. Naturalised aliens and their children enjoy the very restricted privileges of Second Class burghers, whilst the bulk of the white population are without political rights. The President is elected for 5 years by the First Class burghers.

The Transvaal or South African Republic was founded in 1840 by Boers who, dissatisfied with British rule, had migrated from Cape Colony, and its independence was recognised by the British Crown in 1852. In 1877, when Sekukuni had defeated the Boers, and it was feared that the whole of South Africa might become involved in a disastrous native war, Sir Theophilus Shepstone was despatched to the Transvaal. He found the public treasury empty, and the country in a state of anarchy; to save it from further disaster he proclaimed it British territory. Protests against this usurpation were unheeded, and on Dec. 16, 1880, at Heidelberg, the flag of the Republic was once more hoisted, and after the battle of Majuba Hill (Feb. 27, 1881) Britain once more recognised its independence. By the convention of Feb. 27, 1884, it remains merely retains the power of vetoing any treaty which the Republic may make with all foreign powers, except the Orange Free State. Swaziland was placed under the administration of the Republic in 1894, the rights of the natives (who retain their King) being safeguarded. Dr. Jameson's invasion of the Republic, in support of an expected rising of a portion of the foreign population at Johannesburg, speedily came to an end with the surrender of the invaders on January 1, 1896.

The chief towns are Johannesburg, population (1896), 102,714, of whom 51,225 are Whites, 44,396 Kaffirs, and 7,063 half-breeds; Pretoria, 12,000; Potchefstroom, 4,000; and Klerksdorp, 2,500.

Of the total revenue the *Times* estimates that seveninths are contributed by the Uitlanders. The war expenditure amounted to £943,510 in 1896-7.

Public revenue, 1893, £1,702,688; 1897-8 £4,886,499

Public expenditure, 1897-8 4,702,028

Public debt, 1895 (excl. Rail. guar.) ... 2,704,351

Imports, 1895 14,088,130

Exports, 1895, about 9,000,000

Gold output, 1896 8,603,821

CAPITAL, Pretoria. Population, 12,000.

British Agent, Wm. Conyngham Greene, c. B. £3,000

Johannesburg, Vice-Cons., J. E. Evans.

Pretoria is distant from London, *vid* Capetown,

7,200 miles; transit 21 days.

Parcels, 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per

word, 5s. 2d.

TRIPOLI.

Governor-Gen., Namyk Bey, appointed June, 1896.

A Vilayet, or province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the States of Barbary, comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarrifiaks of Tripoli,

Khoms, Jabel and Fezzan. It has an area of 399,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000, but this is uncertain. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The military force of the country now numbers about 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes. Principal articles of import: metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wines and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Soudan, whither caravans proceed regularly from Tripoli. The principal articles of export are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. Benghazi, which formerly was part of the vilayet, was placed, in 1875, for administrative purposes, directly under Constantinople, and now forms a separate and independent Mutessarifik. The ancient ruins in Cyrenica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia are interesting to explorers as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the capital. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 15,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

Total imports, 1896 £360,000
 Total exports, 1895 375,250
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 73,889
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1896 229,982
 CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 30,000.
Consul-General, T. S. Jago £300
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson 350
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate
Benghazi—Consul, Justin C. W. Alvarez ... 500
 Parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 10d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 3d.; 11 lbs. 2s. 8d.; telegrams per word, 8½d.

TUNIS.

(*French Protectorate*; see p. 603).

Bey, H. H. Sidi Ali Pasha; born 1817; suc. 28 October, 1882.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Taib Bey, born 1821.
French Resident General, M. Millet (14th Nov. 1894).

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary dependency 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. By treaty, 12 May, 1881, "the occupation is to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities recognize by common accord that the local government is capable of maintaining order." 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, of which there are about 25,000 Europeans.

The chief town, Tunis, is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population of 145,000, of whom 45,000 are Jews and 28,000 Christians (8,000 Italians, 7,000 Maltese, and 3,000 French). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, man-

ties, 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, 1894 £1,023,899
 Expenditure, 1894 869,459
 Debt 5,658,750
 Total Imports 189 1,676,909
 Total Exports, 189 1,477,310
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ... 219,082
 Exports to United Kingdom, 189 ... 62,434
Consul-General, Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B. ... £900
V.—Cons., G. D. Lascelles (*acting*) 150
Hon. Physician, Dr. Ettoro Camilleri.

Biserta—Cons. Agent, Hon. Terence Bourke
Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja
Galippia—Cons. Agent, Fran. Conversano
Gerba—Cons. Agent, Joseph Pariente
Goletta—Cons. Agent, Antonio M. Cavarra
Mehdiâh—Cons. Agent, G. Violante
Monastir—Cons. Agent, Francesco Portelli
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Joseph Leonardi
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea
 Tunis, 1,350 miles. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2s. 3d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 8d.; 11 lbs. 3s. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 3d.

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

(See also p. 598.)

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., b. 21 September, 1842; proclaimed 31 August, 1876.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehemed Reshad Effendi, born 3 Nov., 1844.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Khalil Rifaat Pacha.

Foreign Affs. (Kharâjî-Nazîri), Tewfik Pacha.

Interior, Memdoud Pacha.

Finance, Tewfik Pacha.

Justice, Abdurrahman Pacha.

Public Instruction, Zuhdi Pacha.

Marine, Hassan Pacha.

War, Riza Pacha.

Public Works, Mahmud Djelaleddin Pacha.

Pious Foundations (Evkâf), Ghalib Pacha.

President of Council of State, Saïd Pacha.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Salih Munir Bey;

Russia, Husni Pasha; *Germany*, Tewfik Pacha;

Austria, H., Mahmoud Nedin Bey; *Italy*,

Mehemed Reshid Bey; *U.S.A.*, Rifaat Bey.

Ambassador in London, Costaki Pacha Anthopoulos, 1 Bryanston Square, W.

Councillor of Embassy, Hamid Bey.

1st Sec., Phédon Enotiadis Bey.

2nd do., Faïd Ibrahim Bey.

Consul-General, Emin Effendi Férdjullah, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

This Empire (about which so little good has been said lately owing to the disturbances in Armenia, see p. 591, and throughout the dominions, which from the decadent state of internal machinery, have been allowed to go on unchecked or perhaps encouraged, consists of the following districts:—

I. **TURKEY IN EUROPE**, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population of 4,668,000. (This, however, does not include Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia, which jointly have an area of 58,739 square 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 moun-

tains are those of the Rhodope or Despoto Dagh (7,454 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. In Europe, 838 miles of railway are being worked, and 1,136 in Asia, and about 1,000 miles are being constructed in Europe and Asia.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia (where the recent massacres and reprisals originated), 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 Hassa 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 autonomous island of Samos (180 sq. miles, pop. 40,513), and Cyprus (see p. 526), which pays an annual tribute. Of the total population about 6,800,000 are Turks, 5,300,000 Syrians and Arabs, 1,000,000 Greeks, and 12,000,000 Mohammedans.

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 about 39,500,000 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.

It was arranged by the Berlin treaty that Bulgaria, 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 tribute from Eastern Roumelia, fixed by Organic Statute at £218,180, but since reduced to £138,200, is, as a rule, punctually paid by the Bulgarian Government.

The TURKISH ARMY on a peace footing numbers (actually) 10,000 officers and 170,000 non-commissioned officers and men, and is composed of 292 battalions of infantry, 202 squadrons of cavalry, 165 field batteries, 46 mountain batteries, 15 horse batteries, 31 companies of engineers, and 1,338 guns, besides 132 companies of Garrison artillery. These are formed into seven army corps, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzeroum, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana (Turkish Arabia), an independent division at Tripoli,

another in the Hedjaz, and a brigade in Crete. In time of war these can be supplemented by twelve army corps of redifs, and an indefinite quantity of *mustahfs*. It is also proposed to form 100 regiments of local militia (Hamidieh cavalry) of which 60 are already enrolled, and in case of emergency it is probable that over 1,000,000 men of all categories could be called to arms.

The NAVY consists of 102 steamers (including 18 ironclads) and 25 torpedo-boats, with a total peacetime strength of about 15,000 men.

The commercial marine of Turkey consists of 106 steamers, £1,204 tons, and 169 sailing vessels 44,471 tons (Oct. 14, 1897.)

Commerce.—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 wine and raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank.

The principal imports to the United Kingdom in 1896 were:—

Corn	£2,827,791	Gum	£137,509
Dye-stuffs	308,007	Opium	182,360
Fruit: Fig	179,157	Seeds	195,289
Dried	158,373	Straw	100,639
Raisins ..	493,395	Wool & Woollens	1,016,978

and the chief articles sent by this country to Turkey in 1896 were:—

Coal	£234,570	Metals: Iron	£127,227
Cotton yarn	599,471	Copper	92,741
Cottons	3,212,844	Woollens	253,832
Machinery	64,792		

Finance.—Sir Edgar Vincent's report of December, 1896, estimates an annual deficit of £1,253,070, but points out certain reforms by which this can be avoided. The total amount of the loans negotiated since the year 1854, and still outstanding, is £131,500,000, and additional debts bringing the total to £163,050,000 (Russian war indemnity outstanding £31,225,000, out of a total 32,100,000 originally owed; indemnity to Russian subjects £50,000 out of a total of £318,180, and £275,000 due to the Damascus Railway).

Revenue, 1897-98 (estimated)	£16,050,370
Expenditure, 1897-98	16,578,360
Turkish Debt (Loans), 1896	131,500,000
Indemnities owed, 1896	31,550,000
Total Imports, 1891-92	22,321,763
Total Exports, 1891-92	13,972,773
Imports from United Kingdom, 1896 ..	5,249,875
Exports to United Kingdom, 1896	5,230,075

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Pop. (1885), 871,561.

British Ambassador, The Right Hon. Sir Philip H. Wodehouse Currie, G.C.B.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.B.	900
Military Attaché, Colonel J. G. Ponsonby ...	800
Judge of Sup. Court, Sir E. L. O'Malley ...	1,000
Assistant Judge,	800
2nd Secretaries, C. N. E. Eliot	375
Chief Dragoman, Adam S. J. Block, C.M.G.	400
Hon. R. Lister	475
W. G. Max Müller	875
Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley	800
Consul, Harry Charles Augustus Eyres ...	800
Chaplain, Rev. H. K. Anketell	400
Physician, Edward Dalzel Dickson, M.D.	700
3rd Secretary, H. C. Norman	250
" A. W. Ponsonby	350
" R. J. Hamilton (acting)	
Attaché, Hon. E. S. Scott.	
Hon. Attaché, C. C. Bigham.	

<i>Bragoman at Consulate, C. G. Stavrides,</i>	
C.M.G.	750
" <i>H. Marinitsh, c.m.g.</i>	710
" <i>Edward C. Blech</i>	590
" <i>C. H. Fitzmaurice, c.m.g.</i>	450
<i>Vice-Cons. Interpreter, P. J. MacGregor</i>	400
<i>Registrar & Legal Vice-Cons., W. G. Campbell</i>	450
<i>Vice-Consul, Philip C. Sarell</i>	350
<i>Adana—V.-Cons., P. H. H. Massey</i>	500
<i>Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson (actg.)</i>	100
<i>Dardanelles—Vice-Consul, John F. Russell</i>	470
<i>Dede-Agatch—Vice-Consul, Jacques A. Missir</i>	
<i>Enos—Vice-Consul, John Bossy</i>	
<i>Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, Amilcar Odono</i> ..	
<i>Ineboli—Cons. Agent, Victor Velasti</i>	
<i>Ismidt—Cons.-Agent, Percy Willis</i>	
<i>Panderma—Cons. Agent, S. Christides</i> ..	
<i>Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Mathew Dussi</i>	
<i>Scutari (Albania)—Vice-Cons., C. M. Hallward</i>	400
<i>Aleppo—Consul, H. D. Barnham, c.m.g.</i> ..	600
<i>Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, Augustine Catori</i>	
<i>Antioch & Suedia—Vice-Consul, Joseph Douk</i>	
<i>Angora—Consul, H. S. Shipley, c.m.g.</i>	600
<i>Konieh—Vice-Cons., Arthur D. Keun.</i>	
<i>Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General,</i>	
<i>Lt. Col. William Loch. *Rs. 2,500</i>	
<i>per month.</i>	
<i>Bussorah—Cons., Lieut. L. A. Forbes,</i>	
<i>*Rs. 800 per month.</i>	
<i>Kerbala, &c.—Cons. Agent, Nawab Mo-</i>	
<i>hamed Ibrahim Khan</i>	
<i>Mosul—Cons. Agent, Nimrod Rassam</i> ..	
<i>Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., R. D. Hay</i>	1,000
" <i>V.-Con., F. E. Crow</i>	400
<i>Caiffa—Vice-Cons., Dr. Johann Schmidl.</i>	
<i>Latakia—Vice-Consul, Nicholas Vitali</i> ..	
<i>Port of Tripoli—Cons. Agt., Abdalla Gazi</i>	
<i>Said—V.-Cons., J. Micklasiewicz</i>	
<i>Sidon—Vice-Consul, S. Abela</i>	
<i>Boana-Serai—Con.-Gen., Edwd. B. Freeman</i>	700
<i>Damascus—Consul, W. S. Richards</i>	500
<i>Erzeroum—Consul, Robert W. Graves, c.m.g.</i>	700
<i>Diarbekir—Vice-Consul, A. T. Waugh</i> ..	400
<i>Bitlis—Vice-Consul, J. H. Monahan</i>	400
<i>Kharput—Vice-Cons., R. A. Fontana</i>	400
<i>Van—V.-Cons., Capt. G. S. Elliot</i>	400
<i>Jeddah—Consul, G. P. Devey</i>	700
<i>Vice-Cons., Shaikh Mohammad</i>	
<i>Hussain</i>	
<i>Hodeida—Vice-Cons., Ahmed Tamis-ud-din</i>	200
<i>Jerusalem—Consul, John Dickson</i>	800
<i>Jaffa—Cons. Agent, Haim Amzalak</i>	
<i>Salonica—Consul-Gen., John E. Blunt, c.s.</i>	1,000
<i>Caavalla—Vice-Cons., Stanislas Peochillo.</i>	
<i>Drama—Vice-Consul,</i>	
<i>Jamnia—Cons. Agent, Charles Roberts</i> ..	
<i>Monastir—Vice-Consul, C. S. Hampson</i> ..	400
<i>Prevesa—Vice-Consul, Chas. A. Blakeney</i>	250
<i>Serres—Vice-Consul, Constantine Capety</i>	
<i>Smyrna—Con.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch,</i>	
C.M.G.	900
" <i>Vice-Consul,</i>	400
" <i>Clerk, E. F. A. Eldridge</i>	200
<i>Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun</i> ..	
<i>Aidin—Vice-Cons., E. Hadkinson</i>	
<i>Aiwali, &c.—Vice-Cons., Assimaki Eliopulo</i>	
<i>Mitylene—Vice-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson</i>	
<i>Rhodes—Vice-Consul, John Fras. Jones</i> ..	400

* Paid by Government of India.

<i>Samos—Consul, Denys Louis Marc</i>	
<i>Scala Nuova—Vice-Consul, John Alexachi</i>	
<i>Scio & Tcheam—Vice-Cons., A. Leighton</i> ..	
<i>Vourlah—Cons. Agent, N. Crindirpulo</i> ..	
<i>Trebisonde—Cons., Henry Zohrab Longworth</i>	500
<i>Sivas—Cons. Agent, H. de Cortanze</i>	
<i>Sivas—V.-Cons., Capt. F. B. Maunsel</i>	500
Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit, by ordinary	
train, 4 days; by express, 3 days, 8 hours. For	
parcel rates and places see page 43). Telegrams,	
per word, 6½d.	
Smyrna, transit, 6 days; parcels, same as Con-	
stantinople; telegrams, per word, 6½d. and 11d.	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>President, William McKinley, born 29 Jan.</i>	
1843; came into office 4 March, 1897	
(until 4 March, 1901)	£10,000
<i>Vice-President, Hon. Garret A. Hobart</i>	1,600
<i>Sec. of State, Hon. John Sherman</i>	1,600
" <i>Treasury, Hon. Lyman J. Gage</i>	1,600
" <i>War, Hon. Russell A. Alger</i>	1,600
" <i>Navy, Hon. John D. Long</i>	1,600
" <i>Interior, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss</i> ..	1,600
" <i>Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson</i> ..	1,600
<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. James A. Gary</i> ..	1,600
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. Joseph McKenna</i> ..	1,600
<i>Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Mel-</i>	
<i>ville Weston Fuller</i>	2,000
<i>Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in</i>	
<i>London, Hon. John Hay, 5 Carlton</i>	
<i>House Terrace, S.W.</i>	£3,500
<i>Sec. to Ambassador, Spencer Eddy, 38</i>	
<i>Clarges St., W.</i>	
<i>Secretary of Embassy, Henry White, 9</i>	
<i>Grosvenor Cre-cent, S.W.</i>	525
<i>2nd Secretary, John Ridgely Carter, 15,</i>	
<i>Chesham St., S.W.</i>	400
<i>Attaché, John Charles Colwell</i>	
<i>Naval do., Capt. Oberlin Montgomery</i>	
<i>Carter</i>	
<i>Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>	
<i>Consul-Gen. in London, William McKinley</i>	
<i>Osborne, 12 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>	1,500
<i>Vice & Deputy do., Richard Westacott</i>	
<i>Deputy Consul-General, Francis W. Frigout</i>	
<i>Consular Office, 12 St. Helen's Pl., Bishopsgate St. E.C.</i>	
<i>Despatch Agent, B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., W.C.</i>	
A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially	
independent States, 5 organized and 1 un-	
organized Territory, 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 3,581,885	
square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover	
38,400 square miles. This area includes the vast	
district of Alaska, in the extreme north-west of	
the continent, purchased from Russia, 18th October,	
1867, comprising 577,390 square miles. About one-	
third of the country is estimated to be in a state of	
cultivation. The population of the whole of the	
States and Territories, according to the Census of	
1890, was 62,622,250. In 1892 the Indians on	
reservation numbered 133,382; off reservation:	
115,891 (not including 58,806 civilized Indians),	
Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska	
31,795 (23,274 Indians); in addition to which	
figures no official data will be given before the	
census of 1900. Every country under Heaven is	
represented. The increase in the ten years, 1880-	
1890, was 12,466,467.	
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 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 Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly 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 1,357,547 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, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. 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, Colorado, and Idaho appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in

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. The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st October, 1896:—

Two per cent. bonds.....	\$25,364,500
Four per cent. bonds and certificates.....	721,999,760
Five per cent. bonds.....	100,000,000
Pacific Railway Bonds, at 6 per cent.....	64,623,512
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,621,790
Debt bearing no interest.....	372,471,636
Certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash.....	564,524,323

Total debt.....	1,850,605,581
Less cash and reserve in Treasury.....	805,678,778

Actual indebtedness.....\$1,044,926,743

On Oct. 1, 1895, the actual indebtedness was \$985,713,148.

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 Oct. 1, 1896, has been \$1,711,504,828.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Customs.....	\$160,021,752
Internal revenue.....	145,762,885
Miscellaneous sources.....	20,191,583

\$325,976,200

EXPENDITURE.

Civil service and miscellaneous.....	\$87,216,235
War department.....	50,830,921
Navy department.....	27,147,732
Indians.....	14,165,588
Pensions.....	139,434,001
Interest on public debt.....	35,385,029
For the sinking fund.....	5,333,350

\$357,512,796

The total income for the previous year was \$313,390,075, and the expenditure, including sinking fund, \$357,331,664.

The NAVY of the United States on the 1st November, 1896, consisted of 5 battleships; 2 armoured, 13 protected, and 10 unprotected cruisers, 19 coast defence, 2 torpedo vessels, and 3 torpedo boats, with 6 battleships and 19 torpedo boats building. Enlisted men (active list), 11,000; commissioned officers (active list), 1,243; warrant officers (active list), 206.

Marine Corps.—Commis. officers (active list), 76; privates & non-comm. officers (do.), 2,600.

The ARMY (June 30, 1896) consists of 2,169 officers and 24,869 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 appoints, in such manner as the legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or any one holding office under Government shall be appointed an elector. 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, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DATE OF ADMISSION OF NEW STATES INTO THE UNION.

States and Territories.	Date of Act of admission.	Area.	Population 1890. White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL STATES.			
		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,305	376,530
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,315	2,238,943
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,250	345,506
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,990	746,258
New York (N.Y.)		49,220	5,997,853
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,175	1,444,933
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,215	5,238,014
Delaware (Del.)		2,360	168,493
Maryland (Md.)		12,210	1,042,390
Virginia (Va.)		42,450	1,655,980
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,350	1,617,947
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,570	1,151,149
Georgia (Ga.)		59,475	1,837,353
STATES ADMITTED.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1791	40,400	1,858,635
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,565	323,422
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,050	1,767,518
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	661,086
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,780	2,235,523
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1862	24,780	762,794
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.			
Ohio	1802	41,060	3,672,316
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,720	1,118,587
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,350	2,192,404
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,810	1,289,600
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,650	3,826,351
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	52,250	1,513,017
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,415	2,679,184
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,850	1,128,179
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	59,315	2,093,889
Florida (Fla.)	1845	53,680	391,422
Iowa	1846	56,025	1,911,896
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,040	1,686,880
California (Cal.)	1850	158,360	1,203,130
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	83,365	1,301,826
Oregon	1859	96,030	313,767
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,080	1,427,096
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,700	45,761
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,510	1,058,910
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,925	412,198
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,795	182,719
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,650	328,808
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,080	132,159
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,180	349,390
Idaho	1890	84,810	84,385
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,890	60,705
Utah	1896	84,970	207,905
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico	1850	122,580	153,593
Arizona	1863	113,020	59,620
Alaska	1868		
Indian Territory		31,400	125,711
District of Columbia	1791	70	230,392
Oklahoma	1890	39,030	61,834
Total		3,025,600	62,630,250

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* 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, at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives, 1896, of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The Supreme Judicial Authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

Our trade with the United States is to that country of the most satisfactory kind, as nearly all the goods received from there are of native growth or manufacture. England is her best customer. The chief articles received from the U.S. in the year 1896 were:—

Animals, living	£7,674,381	Fruit	£927,421
Bees and hams	6,825,322	Iron & steel mfrs.	1,799,017
Beef (fresh)	4,216,247	Lard	222,639
Cheese	1,234,637	Leather	2,900,471
Copper, &c.	2,250,043	Meat (fresh and salt)	804,626
Corn, wheat	9,704,950	Oil, &c.	979,599
Barley	906,980	Oil seed cake	833,390
Oats	1,051,702	Paraffin	600,334
Pease	114,101	Petroleum	2,984,304
Oatmeal	274,367	Skins and furs	580,583
Maizemeal	122,989	Sugar	777,031
Maize	5,053,304	Tallow & Stearine	397,491
Wheatmeal & flour	6,786,600	Tobacco	3,412,754
Cotton	27,965,225	Wood, all kinds	2,806,377
Fish	739,841		

And the chief items imported from the United Kingdom in the year 1896 were the following:—

Alkali	£495,912	Glass manufactures	£106,151
Apparel	105,928	Hardware, &c.	153,866
Bleaching materials	257,735	Jute	1,103,202
Books	313,026	Linen	5,524,635
Cement	135,026	Machinery	541,503
Chemical products	524,939	Metals, all kinds	2,146,046
Coal, &c.	186,059	Materials for paper	200,702
Cotton manufactures	2,360,129	Salt	97,939
Earthen and china ware	722,154	Silk and manufactures	304,937
Fish	222,201	Skins and furs	530,801
Flax & Hemp	106,133	Wool and yarn	577,611
		Woolen manufactures	3,716,863

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1896, was 70,360. The postal revenue was \$82,499,208. The number of inland money orders issued was 23,962,053, and the amount \$172,100,649'02.

Of international money orders the number issued was 925,799, and the value \$13,852,615'74.

RAILWAYS.—The total mileage of railways in the U. S. on June 30, 1895, was 180,657'47, being an increase during the year of 1,948'92 miles.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1896, it consisted of 22,908 vessels, of which 6,595 were steamers, and 16,313 other than steamers.

MINES.—In 1893 the U.S. produced 60,000,000 ounces of silver, as follows:—

Arizona	2,925,700	Nevada	1,561,300
California	470,100	New Mexico	459,400
Colorado	25,838,600	Utah	7,196,300
Idaho	3,919,600	All other States	674,000
Montana	16,945,000		

The total imports and domestic exports, and Imports and Exports, to and from the U. K., for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows:—
 Total imports (merchandise) \$779,724,674
 Total domestic exports 863,200,487
 Imports from United Kingdom (1896) 169,963,434
 Domestic Exports to U. K. (1896) 401,145,205

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise only, 1792 to 1896.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1792			20,753,098
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	460,741,190	1,001,125,861
1877	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298
1879	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216
1880	835,638,658	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	823,839,402	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	716,183,611	692,319,768	1,408,502,979
1888	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621
1889	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027
1890	857,828,684	789,310,499	1,647,139,093
1891	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006
1892	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610
1893	847,665,194	866,400,622	1,714,066,116
1894	892,140,572	654,994,922	1,547,135,194
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612

The following is a list of dutiable articles and the *ad valorem* duty imposed on their importation in 1896:—

Article.	Duty.	Article.	Duty.
	%		%
Breadstuffs	23 00	Jewellery, &c. . . .	16 40
Chemicals	31 04	Leather	25 47
Cotton manufactures ..	45 82	Liquors, Malt	25 18
Earthenware	33 88	" Distilled	125 79
Flax, raw	7 03	" Wine	50 86
" manufactures	45 88	Sugar, &c.	41 20
Fruit and nuts	19 73	Tobacco leaf	107 73
Glass	46 07	" manfs.	116 26
Iron and steel	37 73	Wood, &c.	20 00

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. (1890, including the District of Columbia) 230,392.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £6,500

Sec. of Embassy, C. F. Adam

2nd Secretary, R. T. Tower

..... H. J. O'Beirne

3rd Secretary, O. M. Kavanagh

Attaché, George Young

Hon. Attachés, Earl of Westmeath; R. Bromley

Baltimore, Ind.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser

..... Vice-Consul, Abraham G. Coates

Alexandria, Va.—V.-C., Jn. J. Jamieson

Newport News—V.-Cons.

Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers

Richmond, Va.—V.-Con., Phil. A. S. Brine

Boston, Mass.—Consul, Sir D. Colnaghi

..... V.-Cons., Willoughby Herbert Stuart

Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating

Charleston, S.C.—C., H. W. R. de Coëtlogon

Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., Rosendo Torras .

Port Royal, &c., S.C.—V.-C., Jn. E. Kessler

Savannah, Ga.—V.-O.

Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt .

Chicago, Ill.—Consul, W. Wyndham

..... Vice-Cons., A. R. Getty

Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons., R. Pearce

Kansas City, Mo.—V.-C., P. E. Burrough

St. Louis, Miss.—V.-Cons., W. Bascombe

St. Paul, Minnes.—V.-C., E. H. Morphy .

Galveston, Tex.—Consul, H. D. Nugent

..... Vice-Consul, Frederick W. Blake

Sabine Pass—Vice-Cons., A. Roland

New Orleans, La.—Cons., A. G. Vansittart

..... Vice-Cons., J. A. Donnelly

Apalachicola—V.-Cons., H. L. Grady

Biloxi—V.-Cons., J. J. Lemon

Fernandina, Fla.—V.-Con., E. V. Nicholl

Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., E. Sudlow ..

Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor

Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Con., Wm. Barnewell

Pascagoula, Miss.—Vice-Con., W. O. Clark

Pensacola, Fla.—V.-C., Osmond C. Howe

Port Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Con., J. Bradley

Punta Gorda—V.-Cons., J. H. Farrington

New York, N.Y.—C.-G., P. Sanderson, C.M.G.

..... Con., A. P. Bennett

..... Vice-Con., (Vacant)

Providence, R.I.—V.-C., Geo. A. Stockwell

and do., J. P. Smithers

Philadelphia, Penn.—Con., C. E. C. Clipperton

..... Vice-Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton

Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. Laidlaw

Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Consul, P. L. Cherry

Port Townsend, Washington—Vice-Consul,

Oscar Klöcker

Tacoma and Seattle, Washington—Vice-

Con., Rev. J. B. Alexander

San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., J. W.

Warburton

..... Vice-Consul, Wellesley Moore

Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-Con., C. W. Mortimer

San Diego, Cal.—V.-C., Maj. W. T. Allen

New York (Pop. 1,801,739), transit, 6 days (now frequently less); Philadelphia (Pop. 1,142,653), 6½ days; San Francisco (Pop. 298,997), 11 days; Chicago (Pop. 1,099,850), 8 days. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles. Telegrams, 1s. per word; other places, from 1s. to 1s. 8d.

The parcel post is not in operation.

URUGUAY.

President, Don Juan Lindolfo Questas, acting President until March 1, 1898.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mariano Ferreira.

Interior, Dr. Edward MacEachen.

War and Marine, General Diaz.

Finance, Juan Campisteguy.

Education and Public Works, Jacob Varela.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Dr. Alberto Nin.

Secretary of Legation, Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran.

Consul-Gen., Col. E. C. Abella, 83 Victoria St.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., containing an area of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated population of 787,053 (1894); 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 25th of August, 1825. A war in consequence en-

suing 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 imports from the U. K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (5,205,272 in 1895), and sheep (12,820,736 in 1895), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapird. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There are 1,002 miles of railway open, and 4,025 miles of telegraph in 1891. Revenue, 1893-94, £3,271,700; Expenditure, £2,765,957; Public debt, 1893, £25,047,598; Brazilian, £744,680; Total imports, 1895, £5,491,200; Exports, £6,924,180; Imports from United Kingdom, 1895, £1,475,492; Exports to United Kingdom, 1895, 316,109

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1894), 216,000.
Brit. Min. Res. & Con.-Gen., Walter Baring, £1,600
Consul, Alfred Grenfell 400
Chaplain, Rev. S. F. Handcock
Colonia—Vice-Consul, Richard J. Wilson...
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett ...
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin ...
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong

Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 23 days. Parcels direct to some places only, 11 lbs. 4s. 6d.; *vid* Germany and France, 3 lbs. 4s. 5d.; 7 lbs. 5s.; 11 lbs. 5s. 5d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. and 4s. 6d.
VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.
(See also p. 605.)
President, General Joaquim Crespo, assumed office 14 March, 1894, for four years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. Ezequiel Rojas.
Interior, L. Francisco Castillo.

Finance, Jorge Uldar.
War and Marine, R. Guerra.
Instruction, Frederico Chirinos.
Public Works, Ernesto Garcia.

Minister to Great Britain and France, General Pietri.
Consul-General in London, Carlos A. Villanueva.
Consul in London, N. G. Burch, 31/32 King Wm. St.
Vice-Consul, Walter White.
Consul at Southampton, P. Coll.
Consul at Liverpool, Ramon Oderig.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'—73° 15' W. long. It consists of 8 States, an area of 566,159 square miles, and a population, in 1891, of 2,323,527. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions and wine. The principal exports in 1894 were:—

Coffee	£3,680,000	Hides	£90,000
Cocoa	60,000	Other	110,000
Gold	180,000		
		Total	£4,120,000

The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles. For the boundary difficulty (British Guiana—Venezuela) see p. 587.
 Rev., 1896-97, £2,038,017; Expenditure, £2,704,789
 Debt, Foreign, 1897, £4,771,333; Internal, £3,120,962
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1896, ... 796,982
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1896, ... 57,426

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1893), 80,000.
British Minister, W. H. Doveton Haggard, £2,000
Consul, William A. Andral (acting)
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, C. H. de Lemos
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, M. Andersen ...
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul,
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster
 Caracas, 4,760 miles; telegrams, per word, Puerto Cabello, 8s. 5d.; other places, 8s. 1d. Parcels (to 8 towns only), 3 lbs. 3s. 8d., 7 lbs. 4s. 1d.

Immigration and Emigration, 1882—1896.

The following tables give the number of persons who entered or left the British Isles during the period of fifteen years 1881-1895. In the first case the countries from which the Immigrants set out is given, and, in the second (which deals with British and Irish Emigrants only), the destinations of those who left this country:—

IMMIGRANTS.

EMIGRANTS.

Year.	NATIONALITY.			
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1882	54,711	22,582	5,511	82,804
1883	73,804	26,699	—	100,503
1884	91,356	32,007	103	123,466
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549
1886	80,018	28,474	387	108,879
1887	85,475	32,008	1,530	119,013
1888	94,133	33,895	851	128,879
1889	103,070	43,122	1,206	147,398
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910
1891	103,037	47,197	1,135	151,369
1892	97,780	44,673	1,294	143,747
1893	102,119	37,634	1,301	141,054
1894	118,309	66,129	1,361	185,799
1895	109,418	64,803	1,453	175,674
1896	101,742	56,509	1,662	159,913

Year.	DESTINATION.				
	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1882	40,441	181,903	37,289	19,733	279,366
1883	44,185	191,573	71,264	13,096	320,118
1884	31,134	155,280	44,255	11,510	242,179
1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	10,724	207,644
1886	24,745	152,710	43,076	12,639	232,900
1887	32,025	201,526	34,183	13,753	281,487
1888	34,853	195,896	31,127	17,962	279,928
1889	28,269	168,771	28,294	28,461	253,795
1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	23,004	218,116
1891	21,578	156,395	19,547	20,987	218,507
1892	23,254	150,339	15,950	20,799	210,342
1893	24,732	148,949	11,203	23,300	208,814
1894	17,459	104,001	10,917	23,593	155,030
1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	31,450	185,181
1896	15,267	98,921	10,354	37,383	161,925

The total amount of the year's Trade for 1896 was £738,188,118, against £702,522,065 for the year preceding, and £748,944,115 in 1890, which was the largest amount ever known. The Exports of British produce amounted to £240,145,551, our chief customers being the United States for £24,424,225, France £15,015,722, Holland, &c., £10,559,361, Germany £22,328,270, Belgium £7,816,152. India imports to the value of £30,097,768, Australasia £21,915,555 (an increase of more than £4,500,000), British North America £5,755,726, while the British West Indies now accounts for £2,122,189.

The total Imports in 1881 amounted to £117s. 4d. per head of the population, and in 1896 to £11 3s. 11½d., the total Domestic Exports for the same years being £6 14s. 0d. and £7 10s. 3d.

Imports by Parcel Post in 1896 were £1,012,357, and the Exports £1,659,669, a total increase of £331,738.

The following is a summary of the business done during the year. In the case of both imports and exports there is a considerable increase.

The totals for the years 1895-96 were:—

Total Imports (1895)	£416,689,658
" " (1896)	441,808,904

Increase in 1896	£25,119,246
------------------	-------------

Total Exports (1895)	£285,832,407
" " (1896)	296,379,214

Increase in 1896	£10,546,807
------------------	-------------

Putting exports and Imports together, the total Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom was:—

Total Imports and Exports (1895)	£702,522,065
" " (1896)	738,188,118

An increase in 1896 of	£35,666,053
------------------------	-------------

The total value of the Trade carried on with the following countries in 1895 and 1896 is thus stated:—

Total Imports.

FOREIGN.	1895.	1896.
Africa, Western	£52,123	£41,051
America, Central	976,014	949,354
America, United States of	86,548,860	106,347,349
Argentine Republic	9,084,497	8,974,164
Austrian Territories	1,221,783	1,232,678
Belgium	17,545,636	19,221,408
Brazil	3,614,155	4,053,663
Bulgaria	21,283	368,732
Chile	3,436,142	3,606,357
China, excl. of Hong Kong	3,343,865	2,973,887
Cochin China, &c.	11,044	16,975
Colombia, Republic of	434,893	569,232
Congo Free State	21,064	12,985
Denmark and Colonies	9,822,965	10,649,107
Ecuador	117,957	153,812
France	47,470,583	59,104,971
Do. Colonial Possessions	777,693	747,983
Germany	26,992,559	27,585,236
Do. Colonial Possessions	49,238	42,106
Greece	1,241,406	1,246,574
Hayti & San Domingo	53,216	92,940
Holland	28,419,477	29,261,023
Do. Colonial Possessions	907,389	792,592
Italy	3,132,720	3,192,856
Japan	1,143,382	1,241,433
Madagascar	139,005	92,533
Mexico	407,331	593,002
Morocco	404,400	218,309
Norway	3,831,727	4,312,106
Pacific, Islands in the	190,529	195,074
Persia	175,857	147,129
Peru	1,371,088	1,288,383

	1895.	1896.
Portugal	£2,491,226	£2,616,562
Do. Colonial Possessions	278,834	293,047
Roumania	2,118,505	3,204,114
Russia	24,736,919	22,677,443
Siam	157,994	110,264
Spain	11,314,518	11,997,919
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,148,961	2,080,326
Sweden	8,784,256	9,524,137
Tunis and Tripoli	302,255	390,590
Turkey: European	1,601,684	1,383,792
" Asiatic	4,149,833	3,845,283
" Egypt	9,524,577	9,659,376
Uruguay	460,946	316,109
Venezuela	53,410	57,426
Whale Fisheries	14,997	12,065
Total for For. Countries	£321,159,448	£348,600,975

GREATER BRITAIN.

	1895.	1896.
Aden	£259,204	£190,294
Australasia: W. Australia	336,120	466,895
South Australia	2,618,389	2,293,303
Victoria	7,236,248	5,429,189
New South Wales	11,310,785	9,678,532
Queensland	3,178,796	3,158,173
Tasmania	274,441	315,978
New Zealand	8,383,058	8,060,360
Fiji Islands	24,960	119
Bermudas	1,006	954
British Guiana	765,111	694,729
British Honduras	201,553	262,845
British North America:		
Dominion of Canada	12,798,469	16,047,263
Newfoundland, &c.	602,101	396,960
British West India Isles.	1,863,673	1,790,451
Ceylon	4,524,843	4,723,547
Channel Islands	1,184,212	1,335,793
Falkland Islands	159,632	150,593
Gibraltar	44,037	40,622
Gold Coast	394,189	361,422
Hong Kong	759,441	797,158
India: Bombay	5,867,665	4,540,544
Madras	4,007,846	3,911,952
Bengal and Burma	16,555,804	16,822,971
Lagos	1,034,650	1,256,717
Malta and Gozo	90,167	68,819
Mauritius	97,795	67,502
Niger Protectorate	428,963	314,216
Sierra Leone and Gambia	256,702	291,590
St. Helena and Ascension	700	340
Straits Settlements	4,645,446	4,309,847
South Africa, the Cape	4,709,259	4,460,317
Natal	716,745	793,552
Zanzibar & Pemba	225,113	161,187
Total from Brit. Possess.	£95,530,210	£93,208,029
Total from For. Countries	£416,689,658	£441,808,904
and Brit. Possessions	£416,689,658	£441,808,904

Total Exports.

FOREIGN.	1895.	1896.
Abyssinia	£10,683	£11,562
Africa, Western	68,931	59,768
America, Central	1,379,570	1,324,683
America, United States of	44,067,703	32,035,784
Argentine Republic	5,480,848	6,855,745
Austrian Territories	2,149,552	1,967,258
Belgium	11,934,653	12,326,634
Brazil	7,643,739	6,983,046
Bulgaria	182,209	291,069
Chile	3,454,329	2,719,176
China (excl. Hong Kong)	5,363,536	6,660,896

	1895.	1896.
Cochin China, &c.	£197,634	£199,672
Colombia, Republic of ...	1,261,903	1,386,849
Congo Free State	106,079	98,559
Denmark and Colonies ...	3,197,069	3,378,927
Ecuador.....	266,634	394,733
France	20,324,998	20,657,528
Do. Colonial Possessions	751,341	825,891
Germany	32,736,651	33,984,905
Do. Colonial Possessions	82,109	97,677
Greece	860,193	900,496
Hayti and San Domingo	372,528	295,021
Holland	11,272,258	12,330,124
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,129,426	2,263,152
Italy	6,211,337	5,888,129
Japan	4,772,829	6,160,197
Madagascar	69,245	149,565
Mexico	1,655,527	1,682,453
Morocco	765,693	599,255
Norway	2,532,050	2,759,548
Pacific, Islands in the ...	108,299	128,890
Persia	379,707	288,933
Peru	763,519	990,045
Portugal	1,865,973	2,094,762
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,230,774	1,617,385
Roumania	944,034	1,352,795
Russia	10,686,333	11,403,810
Servia	7,442	66,344
Siam	143,009	141,536
Spain	4,052,806	3,898,370
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,570,839	2,274,308
Sweden	4,026,729	4,246,868
Tunis and Tripoli	382,200	297,267
Turkey: European	2,626,390	2,205,136
" Asiatic	2,996,542	3,098,285
" Egypt.....	3,414,556	3,874,674
Uruguay	1,385,041	1,475,492
Venezuela	812,495	796,982
Total to For. Countries .	£209,760,256	£205,729,213

	1895.	1896.
Straits Settlements	£2,032,820	£2,073,001
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	64,738	84,539
Total British Possessions	£76,072,151	90,650,001
To Foreign Countries ...	209,760,256	205,729,213
Total to Foreign Countries and Greater Britain ...	£285,832,407	£296,379,214

BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—During the year 1896 the following were among the most important articles of British Produce and Manufacture exported to our Colonies and to Foreign Parts, giving the total value:—

	1896.
Alkali (soda chiefly)	£1,242,173
Apparel, ready-made	5,229,132
Arms, ammunition, &c.	2,475,619
Bags and sacks, empty.....	485,823
Beer and ale	1,592,435
Biscuit and bread	600,011
Books, printed.....	1,309,036
India-rubber manufactures	1,261,774
Railway carriages, trucks, &c.	1,452,513
Cement	580,417
Chemicals and dye-stuffs.....	3,664,989
Coals, &c.	15,136,309
Naphtha, and similar products	1,833,726
Corn, grain, and meal	417,672
Cotton yarn	10,044,676
Cotton manufactures—	
" White or plain	£29,300,784
" Printed, &c.....	21,894,892
" Lace, &c.	2,049,109
" Stockings, &c.....	230,376
Sewing Cotton	3,219,510
Hosiery and small wares	2,615,171

	1895.	1896.
Aden	£203,398	£245,154
Ascension	2,662	3,425
Australasia: W. Australia	1,091,597	2,535,556
South Australia	1,714,793	2,156,662
Victoria	4,509,791	5,492,050
New South Wales	6,064,187	7,043,134
Queensland	2,122,406	2,210,758
Tasmania	365,205	454,756
New Zealand	3,443,688	4,433,435
Fiji Islands	35,997	28,465
Bermudas	102,052	102,402
British Guiana	679,076	739,247
British Honduras	90,490	100,607
Canada, Dominion of ...	6,286,731	6,225,961
British West India Isles	2,358,571	2,379,438
Ceylon	1,017,639	1,052,898
Channel Islands	1,154,640	1,201,335
Falkland Islands	43,942	44,146
Gibraltar	518,888	543,618
Gold Coast	471,501	501,884
Hong Kong	2,044,616	1,959,209
India: Bombay	10,017,167	12,054,012
Madras	2,418,216	2,472,214
Bengal	11,264,593	14,527,737
Burmah	1,767,113	1,767,588
Lagos	418,884	562,130
Malta and Gozo	774,521	761,131
Mauritius	261,342	327,006
Newfoundland, &c.	308,172	469,859
Niger Protectorate	564,984	607,229
Sierra Leone and Gambia	306,836	381,934
St. Helena	19,574	18,685
South Africa, the Cape... Natal	9,731,994	11,515,842
	1,731,581	3,369,879

Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.	59,309,842
Cycles	1,855,604
Earthen and china ware	2,169,538
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery ...	595,797
Herrings and other fish	8,007,503
Glass, plate, flint, bottles, &c.	894,489
Haberdashery, &c.	1,517,437
Hardware and cutlery	2,122,404
Hats	1,106,828
Implements and tools of industry ...	1,413,669
Leather, tanned, unwrought	1,280,174
" Boots, &c.	1,799,030
Linen manufactures	5,030,966
" Yarn	1,040,939
Jute manufactures, including yarn ...	2,648,048
Manures, including chemical manures	1,807,087
Medicines, drugs, &c.	1,122,201
Oil, seed.....	1,085,551
Painters' colours and materials.....	1,652,180
Paper and stationery	2,589,090
Pickles, vinegar, confectionery, &c.	1,304,483
Skins and furs of all sorts	806,608
Soap	745,894
Spirits	1,797,402
Sugar, refined	595,794
Steam-engines	3,286,353
Machinery (not steam-engines).....	13,727,897
Other iron and steel manufactures, including raw material	23,801,700
Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c.....	4,592,474
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	857,174
Silk manufactures, yarn, &c.	1,688,316
Wool, sheep and lambs'	718,130
Woolen and worsted yarn	5,654,839
" manufactures	18,269,122

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Animals, living—Oxen...	£7,183,040	£9,305,055	Metals, iron ore	2,977,952	3,778,789
" " Sheep and lambs...	1,782,544	1,133,634	" other kinds	2,861,971	4,107,533
" " Horses ...	921,490	1,027,736	" lead	1,654,073	1,855,743
Bacon and hams.....	10,823,997	10,990,604	" silver ore	1,746,444	1,295,736
Beef, salt and fresh	4,592,059	5,332,528	" tin	2,631,038	2,289,688
Butter	14,245,220	15,344,364	" zinc	933,894	1,245,013
" margarine	2,557,170	2,498,425	Milk, condensed	1,083,559	1,170,352
Caoutchouc	3,760,178	4,930,342	Musical instruments.....	996,193	1,171,412
Cheese	4,675,130	4,900,342	Mutton, fresh	4,595,678	4,718,546
Chemicals.....	1,276,670	1,384,595	Oil, palm	1,320,690	1,204,679
Cocoa	1,296,190	1,053,952	" seed-cake.....	1,603,650	1,589,214
Coffee	3,777,473	3,558,746	Paper	2,845,730	3,138,438
Corn—Wheat	22,531,176	21,678,959	" esparto	2,547,551	2,630,964
" Other	19,089,138	21,320,104	Petroleum.....	3,368,904	3,732,056
" Meal and flour	7,679,013	9,227,873	Potatoes	1,169,922	907,975
Cotton, raw	30,429,428	36,272,039	Rice	1,982,406	1,668,301
" manufactured...	3,350,997	3,821,163	Sago, &c.	1,367,258	1,451,092
Drugs	1,263,839	1,147,136	Seeds, cotton	1,750,437	1,729,509
Dyes, indigo	1,332,534	1,533,722	" flax or linseed ..	3,366,113	4,222,676
Eggs	4,003,446	4,184,656	Silk, raw	1,002,206	1,064,577
Feathers	1,031,987	1,139,250	" manufactures	15,237,298	16,698,872
Fish	2,978,471	3,213,083	Skins, goat	1,201,066	1,225,615
Flax and tow	3,270,840	3,117,316	" furs	1,384,155	1,263,151
Fruits—Oranges.....	2,111,190	1,925,415	Spirits—brandy	1,195,066	1,261,800
" Apples	960,273	1,582,495	Sugar, refined and candy	9,409,538	10,035,267
Glass	2,113,040	2,347,452	" unrefined	8,274,875	8,334,361
Hair	1,378,992	1,136,401	Tea	10,242,999	10,562,773
Hemp and tow	2,087,667	1,951,506	Tobacco, unmanufact'd.	2,097,603	2,410,949
Hides, raw	2,804,126	2,224,941	" manufactured .	1,256,313	1,941,082
Jute	4,358,036	4,167,992	Toys	997,647	1,051,741
Lace	1,141,791	1,098,711	Wine	5,448,888	5,946,296
Lard	2,941,941	2,268,693	Wood and timber, hewn	4,181,436	4,889,374
Leather.....	8,030,471	7,594,592	" " sawn, &c.	10,695,916	13,380,580
" gloves	2,177,226	2,341,690	Wool, sheep and lambs'	26,025,960	24,918,346
Meat, preserved	2,040,006	1,775,507	Woollen manufactures...	10,980,186	10,657,610
Metals, copper.....	4,625,060	6,113,691	" yarn	2,045,773	2,045,076
			Parcel Post	978,191	1,012,357

Food supplied from Abroad.

THE United Kingdom obtains from abroad immense supplies of food auxiliary to those produced at home. The following tables shew the quantities and values of the principal articles of such food imported therein in each of the twelve years from 1885 to 1896, distinguishing the imports from foreign countries from the imports from Greater Britain—i.e., British Possessions abroad. Rice, maize, sago, &c., not being grown in the United Kingdom, are not comprised within the term "auxiliary."

WHEAT.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	42,303,984	16,637,106	19,194,880	7,448,807
1886	32,591,735	12,492,328	14,844,070	5,417,302
1887	41,922,802	16,172,940	13,879,716	5,164,978
1888	45,630,535	17,458,056	11,630,828	4,537,918
1889	46,756,950	18,022,882	11,794,937	4,487,620
1890	47,176,349	18,389,251	13,297,831	5,194,593
1891	48,047,516	21,522,735	18,265,446	7,925,469
1892	46,513,181	17,797,978	18,368,618	7,059,924
1893	53,518,949	17,194,051	11,943,039	3,875,977
1894	58,971,243	15,459,543	12,054,989	3,300,962
1895	67,615,785	18,617,377	14,134,170	3,913,799
1896	64,288,640	19,959,445	5,737,340	1,719,544

The principal foreign places to which Great Britain is indebted for wheat are the United

States and Russia, and the principal British possessions, as Canada. In the year 1896 the quantities imported therefrom were, in round figures, as follows:—United States, 30,700,000 cwt.; Russia, 17,200,000 cwt.; Canada, 3,600,000 cwt. In 1895 the average value of wheat imported from foreign countries was 6s. 2d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain 6s. per cwt., as compared with 7s. 10d. and 7s. 9d. respectively in 1885.

OTHER CEREALS.

(VIZ.:—BARLEY, OATS, RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS.)

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	32,259,825	9,971,211	2,044,702	679,859
1886	30,038,881	8,830,154	2,313,415	704,133
1887	32,813,886	8,471,855	2,155,203	613,904
1888	45,486,166	12,234,778	1,370,491	387,864
1889	38,442,894	10,559,239	818,342	278,159
1890	33,722,846	10,178,192	1,446,858	489,642
1891	37,829,989	12,659,294	2,794,181	990,976
1892	32,725,673	10,196,213	4,719,379	1,551,924
1893	41,203,880	11,339,672	2,566,269	797,368
1894	52,950,113	12,663,136	1,812,229	535,904
1895	47,957,106	10,826,852	1,399,880	416,600
1896	44,630,069	11,167,916	2,538,330	693,289

The articles included under the heading "Other Cereals" only partially enter into the food of man.

In 1896 the respective quantities of barley and oats imported from foreign countries were 22,356,222 cwt. and 16,726,030 cwt., with a value of £5,675,280 and £4,006,660 respectively, and from Greater Britain the quantities were, barley, 121,100 cwt., and oats 860,700 cwt., with a value of £34,251 and £219,657 respectively.

WHEATEN FLOUR.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	15,417,241	9,414,172	415,602	236,273
1886	13,842,553	7,768,340	847,007	459,711
1887	17,091,355	9,487,650	971,889	540,234
1888	16,070,249	9,050,179	840,193	480,567
1889	13,456,698	7,902,444	1,202,384	641,464
1890	14,708,372	8,477,761	1,004,964	596,527
1891	15,530,977	9,474,057	1,192,026	710,830
1892	20,702,244	11,541,525	1,403,765	725,928
1893	19,293,391	9,238,848	1,114,777	522,662
1894	17,865,323	7,488,044	1,269,282	506,629
1895	15,951,270	6,645,868	2,417,140	1,033,145
1896	19,387,280	8,410,883	1,932,920	861,990

In the year 1896 no less than 15,900,000 cwt. of wheat flour, valued at £6,780,000, were imported from the United States; in the same year 1,930,000 cwt., valued at £816,000, were imported from Canada. In 1896 the average value of wheat flour imported from foreign countries was 8s. 8d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain 8s. 9d. per cwt., as compared with 12s. 3d. and 11s. 4d. respectively, in 1885.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	2,362,043	11,404,091	39,330	159,417
1886	2,397,229	10,972,566	34,311	131,136
1887	2,747,455	11,719,265	41,819	171,436
1888	2,774,666	12,034,541	36,510	146,814
1889	3,129,020	13,724,078	49,512	175,619
1890	3,049,433	13,444,753	58,140	237,336
1891	3,269,277	14,687,496	101,760	461,890
1892	3,340,424	14,945,100	147,935	732,974
1893	3,412,750	15,337,420	214,694	1,071,517
1894	3,369,534	14,976,916	314,626	1,524,593
1895	3,411,898	15,217,963	353,932	1,584,437
1896	3,654,174	16,408,951	309,478	1,433,838

In the year 1896 the quantity of butter imported from foreign countries was 2,728,269 cwt., with a value of £13,910,614, nearly one half of which was imported from Denmark; in the same year the quantity imported from Greater Britain was 309,449 cwt., with a value of £1,443,750. Practically the whole of the margarine imported comes from foreign countries: in the year 1896, 925,905 cwt. were imported from those countries, and of this 861,887 cwt. came from Holland. The average value of the butter imported in that year from foreign countries was £5 2s. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £4 13s. per cwt. The average value of the margarine imported was £2 14s. per cwt.

CHEESE.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	1,222,896	2,827,563	610,936	1,241,781
1886	1,226,723	2,754,942	508,167	1,116,417
1887	1,193,513	2,934,149	643,276	1,580,233
1888	1,222,240	2,954,680	695,376	1,591,728
1889	1,227,071	2,911,423	682,780	1,583,216
1890	1,277,708	2,995,515	866,907	1,980,369
1891	1,153,770	2,747,520	887,655	2,066,050
1892	1,168,575	2,859,113	1,064,253	2,557,692
1893	993,891	2,489,171	1,083,848	2,672,289
1894	1,069,123	2,647,239	1,197,140	2,827,849
1895	889,427	2,116,565	1,244,460	2,558,571
1896	953,818	2,193,202	1,291,128	2,707,858

In the year 1896, of the cheese imported from "Foreign Countries," 581,187 cwt., valued at £1,234,037, were imported from the United States, and 293,106 cwt., valued at £734,975, from Holland; of that imported from "Greater Britain," 1,234,500 cwt., valued at £2,589,655, came from Canada. The average value of the cheese imported in that year from foreign countries was £2 6s. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £2 2s. per cwt., as compared with £2 6s. and £2 1s. respectively in 1885. This is one of the few articles included in the tables where the supply from Greater Britain in recent years exceeds that from foreign countries.

EGGS.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Nos.	£	Nos.	£
1885	1,001,440,440	2,926,636	1,347,720	4,601
1886	1,033,430,400	2,879,167	1,740,960	4,866
1887	1,088,203,320	3,080,377	1,885,920	5,304
1888	1,124,961,360	3,078,186	1,831,320	4,981
1889	1,129,811,760	3,120,955	2,089,680	6,595
1890	1,231,802,520	3,418,701	3,147,000	10,105
1891	1,240,720,560	3,411,519	34,677,120	94,003
1892	1,305,304,440	3,706,879	31,425,840	87,839
1893	1,297,493,880	3,791,094	28,024,440	84,553
1894	1,392,182,400	3,687,069	33,053,760	99,260
1895	1,470,800,640	3,835,425	55,909,680	168,021
1896	1,526,131,560	3,997,303	63,269,760	187,353

The principal foreign countries from which eggs were imported in 1896 were France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, and Denmark, the number and value of the eggs imported from those countries in that year being as follows:—France, 393,093,120, valued at £1,273,200; Germany, 351,658,320, valued at £782,121; Russia, 288,740,160, valued at £639,952; Belgium, 269,269,080, valued at £644,322; Denmark, 187,904,760, valued at £522,985. Nearly 95 per cent. of the eggs imported from Greater Britain in that year came from Canada. The average value of the eggs imported in 1896 from foreign countries was about 7½d. per dozen, and from Greater Britain about 8½d. per dozen, as compared with 8½d. and 10d. respectively in 1885.

LARD.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	826,035	1,523,167	45,175	83,318
1886	855,658	1,478,292	39,805	66,340
1887	852,673	1,507,278	54,961	96,965
1888	847,971	1,741,007	37,065	78,126
1889	1,155,655	2,109,236	36,999	67,096
1890	1,266,037	2,075,877	21,914	37,227
1891	1,049,920	1,714,314	21,172	35,151
1892	1,258,875	2,248,288	17,167	31,731
1893	1,179,222	2,927,810	22,638	59,829
1894	1,429,277	2,799,726	19,213	36,616
1895	1,737,920	2,919,358	53,212	88,595
1896	1,667,961	2,176,187	111,365	140,042

In the year 1896 nearly the whole of the lard imported from foreign countries came from the United States, and practically the whole of that imported from Greater Britain came from Canada, the quantities therefrom being as follows:—United States, 1,646,394 cwt. with a value of £2,138,624; and Canada, 111,238 cwt. with a value of £139,888. The average value of lard imported in that year from foreign countries was £1 6s. 1d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £1 5s. 2d. per cwt., as compared with £1 16s. 11d., and £1 16s. 11d. in 1885.

BACON AND HAMS.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	3,773,291	8,100,511	285,163	585,157
1886	3,915,556	7,792,161	295,273	610,667
1887	3,641,830	8,092,051	285,772	641,725
1888	3,436,569	7,972,126	157,643	371,261
1889	4,186,813	9,163,594	297,295	631,698
1890	4,598,694	9,077,018	401,322	770,158
1891	4,480,215	8,961,329	234,797	480,432
1892	4,781,161	10,159,423	353,349	734,410
1893	3,935,721	10,702,676	251,577	667,391
1894	4,513,953	10,201,990	395,435	653,725
1895	5,000,454	10,133,543	352,482	690,454
1896	5,382,623	9,929,033	626,315	1,061,571

In the year 1896 4,092,512 cwt. of bacon valued at £7,158,426 were imported from foreign countries, of which about 67 per cent. came from the United States, and about 30 per cent. from Denmark; and 1,290,111 cwt. of hams valued at £2,770,607 were imported from foreign countries, nearly the whole of which came from the United States. In the same year 457,014 cwt. of bacon valued at £696,089, and 169,301 cwt. of hams valued at £305,482 were imported from Greater Britain, practically the whole of which came from Canada. The average value of the bacon imported in 1896 from foreign countries was £1 14s. 11d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £1 10s. 5d. per cwt.; the average value of the hams imported from foreign countries in that year was £2 2s. 11d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £2 3s. 2d. per cwt.

BEEF (FRESH).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	868,405	2,255,667	34,546	89,748
1886	775,596	1,796,384	31,271	65,909
1887	647,600	1,461,497	8,594	16,696
1888	795,212	1,832,884	41,447	86,422
1889	1,285,601	2,843,782	100,151	185,372
1890	1,716,761	3,670,770	137,832	252,245
1891	1,771,113	3,793,319	149,398	245,176
1892	1,960,850	4,222,674	118,787	190,474
1893	1,582,285	3,477,840	225,766	352,756
1894	1,799,417	3,773,830	304,687	439,858
1895	1,680,732	3,496,738	510,305	778,810
1896	2,126,813	4,289,942	532,887	738,886

In the year 1896 nearly the whole of the fresh beef imported from foreign countries came from the United States, and nearly the whole of that imported from Greater Britain came from Australia and New Zealand, the quantities therefrom being as follows:—United States, 2,074,644 cwt. valued at £4,216,247; Australia, 494,975 cwt. valued at £678,971; and New Zealand, 28,803 cwt. valued at £41,804. The average value of the fresh beef imported from foreign countries in 1896 was £2 0s. 4d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £1 7s. 9d. per cwt., as compared with £2 11s. 11d. and £2 11s. 11d. respectively in 1885.

MUTTON (FRESH).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	234,762	648,507	338,106	837,810
1886	251,124	522,766	402,323	882,617
1887	321,500	607,753	461,614	964,976
1888	444,866	835,263	543,144	1,104,212
1889	614,447	1,287,423	610,611	1,287,973
1890	753,813	1,613,358	902,606	1,834,418
1891	588,756	1,157,548	1,074,238	2,124,453
1892	712,386	1,449,895	987,580	1,997,207
1893	774,642	1,555,983	1,196,858	2,317,880
1894	849,141	1,556,725	1,445,925	2,784,502
1895	928,867	1,476,640	1,682,568	3,119,038
1896	1,042,008	1,613,220	1,853,150	3,105,326

In the year 1896 nearly the whole of the fresh mutton imported from foreign countries came from the Argentine Republic and Holland, and practically the whole of that from Greater Britain came from Australia and New Zealand, the quantities therefrom being as follows:—Argentine Republic, 801,733 cwt. valued at £1,071,891; Holland, 229,283 cwt. valued at £515,864; Australia, 774,020 cwt. valued at £1,175,327; and New Zealand, 1,079,109 cwt. valued at £1,929,956. The average value of the fresh mutton imported in 1896 from foreign countries was £1 11s. 6d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain £1 13s. 6d. per cwt., as compared with £2 14s. 3d. and £2 9s. 6d. respectively in 1885. It will be noticed that the supply of fresh mutton from Greater Britain exceeds that from foreign countries.

PORK (FRESH).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	70,448	184,801	60	151
1886	80,994	200,266	11	27
1887	151,319	373,484	45	117
1888	243,814	559,542	28	71
1889	117,347	287,371	121	323
1890	45,217	109,700	32	64
1891	127,429	302,567	89	158
1892	131,978	309,909	129	256
1893	181,860	455,097	231	447
1894	179,796	435,359	587	1,187
1895	287,694	665,597	590	1,249
1896	298,771	686,014	640	1,227

Pork is not an article of large import, and nearly the whole of that imported comes from foreign countries. In the year 1896, 244,344 cwt. of fresh pork, with a value of £555,527, came from Holland alone. The average value of fresh pork imported in that year was £2 5s. 11d. per cwt., as compared with £2 12s. 6d. in 1885.

OTHER MEAT (SALTED, PRESERVED, &C.).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	885,039	2,057,622	222,539	529,744
1886	872,206	1,842,209	82,728	186,674
1887	793,494	1,592,329	262,098	593,667
1888	860,112	1,762,651	211,658	445,448
1889	1,110,137	2,232,994	146,130	336,913
1890	1,206,470	2,511,585	161,802	385,340
1891	1,212,426	2,444,357	151,749	351,556
1892	1,269,713	2,599,590	184,109	391,970
1893	964,176	2,095,547	191,548	418,150
1894	956,948	2,034,594	254,505	545,402
1895	1,065,190	2,184,474	468,555	902,522
1896	1,096,755	2,150,807	387,260	774,430

Under the head of other meat are included salt beef and pork, beef and mutton preserved otherwise than by salting, and any meat not included in any other table. The following table shows some of the imports included above for the year 1896:—

	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Salt Beef	241,487	295,685	6,049	8,015
Salt Pork	238,696	272,675	16,643	19,291
Beef preserved otherwise than by salting	233,288	660,901	168,673	393,053
Mutton do.....	6,551	10,932	116,000	190,910

The bulk of the salt beef and pork came from the United States, and most of the preserved mutton came from Australia and New Zealand.

OXEN AND BULLS.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Nos.	£	Nos.	£
1885	217,282	4,663,161	64,542	1,295,988
1886	177,820	3,214,064	63,540	1,144,804
1887	156,549	2,708,658	62,672	1,093,987
1888	228,375	4,091,028	58,891	1,040,189
1889	359,446	6,704,186	82,361	1,429,212
1890	426,762	7,940,084	109,736	1,742,694
1891	342,022	6,460,710	98,481	1,632,336
1892	400,161	7,600,931	90,120	1,460,611
1893	255,721	4,774,166	81,342	1,439,281
1894	391,191	6,906,080	80,603	1,318,987
1895	531,905	5,531,960	97,432	1,618,852
1896	459,001	7,661,838	99,360	1,579,617

In the year 1896, over 392,000 oxen and bulls came from the United States, and 99,000 from Canada; the average value in that year from foreign countries was £16 14s. each, and from Greater Britain £15 18s. each, as compared with £21 9s. and £20 2s. respectively in 1885.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Nos.	£	Nos.	£
1885	711,198	1,544,971	39,688	80,058
1886	944,593	1,826,094	94,372	184,100
1887	935,910	1,579,891	35,494	65,948
1888	910,871	1,651,277	45,339	89,272
1889	620,036	1,080,700	57,922	114,432
1890	315,808	612,538	42,650	83,774
1891	312,871	601,678	31,633	61,337
1892	63,395	94,300	15,743	31,359
1893	59,093	81,748	3,589	6,782
1894	347,865	567,078	136,732	237,745
1895	847,748	1,389,151	217,722	393,393
1896	685,295	1,006,666	84,297	126,968

In the year 1896 upwards of 266,700 sheep and lambs came from the United States, 339,300 from the Argentine Republic, and 83,700 from Canada; the average value in that year from foreign countries was £1 9s. 5d. each, and from Greater Britain £1 10s. 1d. each, as compared with £2 3s. 2d. and £2 0s. 4d. respectively in 1885.

APPLES (RAW).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1885	2,086,696	623,319	300,989	93,712
1886	2,749,908	715,323	511,552	141,772
1887	1,539,362	436,015	405,098	127,904
1888	2,876,510	753,767	920,082	276,393
1889	2,879,565	756,019	732,750	218,366
1890	1,855,257	536,701	719,700	249,371
1891	2,057,691	636,644	1,089,682	397,353
1892	3,041,913	875,630	1,474,778	478,182
1893	2,805,079	615,657	654,905	227,875
1894	3,743,549	1,005,287	1,225,120	384,134
1895	2,111,752	594,544	1,180,510	365,729
1896	3,362,653	851,566	2,814,303	730,929

In the year 1896 about 78 per cent. of the apples imported from foreign countries came from the United States, and about 94 per cent. of those from Greater Britain came from Canada. The average value of the apples imported from foreign countries in that year was 5s. 1d. per bushel, and from Greater Britain, 5s. 2d. per bushel, as compared with 6s. and 6s. 3d. in 1885.

ONIONS (RAW).

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1885	3,474,746	481,427	62,870	10,901
1886	3,545,718	489,867	87,869	16,843
1887	3,567,868	604,254	78,054	12,496
1888	3,409,468	626,127	75,522	15,955
1889	3,703,210	645,163	151,243	26,916
1890	3,753,704	698,480	117,491	25,540
1891	4,195,213	717,437	85,833	16,398
1892	4,314,258	706,231	106,018	17,809
1893	4,658,000	780,854	13,809	2,551
1894	5,233,847	757,161	54,665	7,879
1895	5,692,144	690,130	42,624	6,298
1896	6,014,738	673,494	72,167	8,455

In the year 1896 upwards of 1,811,000 bushels of raw onions were imported from Spain, 1,581,000 bushels from Holland, and 1,094,000 bushels from Egypt. The average value of raw onions imported from foreign countries in that year was 2s. 3d. per bushel, and from Greater Britain 2s. 4d. per bushel, as compared with 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. in 1885.

POTATOES.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	1,237,224	281,840	1,062,710	445,966
1886	1,361,289	309,600	1,346,600	489,665
1887	1,655,428	417,855	1,107,299	557,049
1888	954,934	259,840	1,428,873	542,194
1889	662,677	206,061	1,201,749	529,978
1890	752,017	223,674	1,188,083	490,583
1891	1,860,295	554,219	1,332,541	642,605
1892	1,670,377	389,428	1,337,959	560,904
1893	1,632,697	356,447	1,195,422	550,505
1894	1,540,482	477,465	1,163,321	552,626
1895	2,731,096	671,005	1,026,160	498,917
1896	957,869	326,887	1,286,758	581,088

In the year 1896 of the potatoes imported from foreign countries 751,896 cwt. valued at £239,579 came from France, and 100,991 cwt. valued at £56,223 from the Canary Islands, and nearly the whole of those imported from Greater Britain came from the Channel Islands. The average value of the potatoes imported in 1896 from foreign countries was 6s. 10d. per cwt., and from Greater Britain, 9s. per cwt., as compared with 4s. 7d. and 8s. 5d. in 1885. It will be observed that in several of the years included in the table the quantity of potatoes imported from Greater Britain exceeds that imported from foreign countries.

FISH.

YEAR.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1885	1,228,547	1,609,109	292,023	385,505
1886	1,428,771	1,765,053	250,426	393,270
1887	1,416,066	1,648,404	188,601	384,019
1888	1,707,236	1,948,134	200,408	376,231
1889	1,790,858	2,209,943	197,171	378,680
1890	2,034,250	2,221,947	261,724	599,590
1891	2,091,208	2,213,519	261,162	596,430
1892	2,290,681	2,218,604	259,936	541,396
1893	2,088,639	2,178,993	231,199	503,758
1894	2,203,649	1,869,528	352,328	777,552
1895	2,101,292	2,231,981	357,351	746,490
1896	2,291,294	2,423,855	330,738	789,228

In the year 1896, out of a total of 773,591 cwt. of fresh herrings imported (all from foreign countries), 762,820 cwt., with a value of £116,645, came from Sweden and Norway; out of a total of 216,052 cwt. of oysters imported, 151,282 cwt., with a value of £100,924, came from the United States, and 55,089 cwt., with a value of £116,792, came from France; out of a total of 175,723 cwt. of sardines imported, 174,569 cwt., with a value of £516,608, came from foreign countries. Of the other kinds of fish included in the table, 346,789 cwt., valued at £405,274, were imported from Norway; 271,115 cwt., valued at £637,303, from the United States; 266,012 cwt., valued at £250,295, from Holland; 184,491 cwt., valued at £119,964, from Denmark; and 236,424 cwt., valued at £649,296, from Canada.

In the case of several of the articles included in these tables, a small portion thereof is not retained for home consumption, but is re-exported, but in nearly every case it is a very small proportion of the total quantity imported.

Speaking generally, in the case of fresh mutton, cheese, potatoes, raw apples, meat not separately enumerated, fresh beef, and oxen and bulls, a considerable proportion of the total quantity imported in 1896 came from Greater Britain, the proportions therefrom being, fresh mutton, 64 per cent.; cheese, 57 per cent.; potatoes, 57 per cent.; raw apples, 46 per cent.; meat not separately enumerated, 26 per cent.; fresh beef, 20 per cent.; and oxen and bulls, 18 per cent. In no other case did the proportion from Greater Britain exceed 13 per cent. of the total quantity imported, and in most cases it was much lower.

The particulars below relate to a few articles of auxiliary food not included in the above comparative tables:—

Articles.	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.	
	Quantity imported in 1896.	Value.	Quantity imported in 1896.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Oatmeal and Groats	441,690	275,986	113,060	54,980
Milk (Condensed, &c.)	610,603	1,169,126	732	1,226
Poultry and Game .....	...	693,976	...	11,502
Rabbits	117,138	321,903	53,735	79,709

LAST year we were able to record the happy return of Nansen, this year, alas! we can merely announce the departure of Dr. Andrée, who ascended in a small balloon on July 11, from Danes island, on the N.W. coast of Spitzbergen, in the fond hope that kindly breezes would waft him across the icy wastes of the Arctic, to some friendly port in Siberia or North America. He was accompanied by Dr. Strindberg and M. Fraenckel, and before making his perilous ascent shook hands with Capt. Sverdrup and the other officers of the *Svenkaund*, and expressed himself confidently as to the ultimate success of his venture. The balloon, when last seen, at 20 minutes to 3, seemed to be rapidly travelling to the N.N.E. The only authentic news since then was brought by a homing-pigeon picked up by the captain of the *Alken*. Its message read thus, 'July 13, noon, 82° 2' N., 15° 15' E. good passage E. 10° S. (?) All well! This my third pigeon-post. Andrée. Thus, in the course of two days, the progress made only amounted to 130 miles, and as the floating power of the balloon is likely to be exhausted in the course of eight days, the chance of it traversing the Arctic sea is a most remote one. Still, even should Andrée alight upon the ice, he may be able to get safely back to Spitzbergen. Indeed, it was thought that a reddish-brown object observed floating in the water off Prince Charles Foreland, on September 23, may have been the balloon, but a relief expedition, which left Tromsø on November 4 in the *Victoria*, has returned without any news from the explorer.

But if Andrée's balloon ascent is the sensational event of the season, the return of Mr. Jackson from Francis Joseph Land, after a stay there of three consecutive years, promises the richest harvest for science. The greater portion of this Arctic group of islands has been explored, with the aid of Mr. Armitage, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Fisher, Dr. Kottlitz, and other scientific specialists. The results of last season's exploration show that Gillis Land of some old maps has no existence, or rather that it is identical with Francis Joseph Land. The expenses of this expedition have been borne by Mr. Harmsworth.

Captain Robertson, of Dundee, discovered a few small islands to the south of Francis Joseph Land, and proved that the land supposed to have been discovered in 1874 by Captain Johannsen has no existence. Wyche's Land, which English map-makers will persist in calling after King Charles of Sweden or Würtemberg, has been circumnavigated by Mr. Arnold Pike and Sir Savile Crossley.

Perhaps of more immediate practical interest than the above expeditions are the efforts made by Admiral S. Makarov to render the navigation of Kara Sea more certain than it has been hitherto. In the course of last season eleven vessels succeeded in crossing this sea for the Ob or Yenisei. Captain Wiggins, who initiated this sea-route in 1874, was not of the party.

In Greenland a Danish expedition under Lieut. Petersen has been at work, and Mr. Peary has succeeded in bringing home a big meteorite, weighing 70 tons, from Cape York. This enterprising American has now made arrangements with the Eskimo for accompanying him next year, when he hopes to be able to complete the exploration of the coast of Greenland. Among other expeditions planned for next year, we may mention Sir M. Conway's proposed visit to Spitzbergen, and an attempt at the exploration of the coast of

Greenland to the south of Scoresby Land, which is to be made by Lieut. Amstrup.

Turning to the Antarctic regions we are glad to be able to announce that the Royal Geographical Society has taken upon itself to organize a well-founded expedition. In the meantime we must be content with such scanty information as can be gleaned in the course of a single summer season by the *Belgica*, commanded by Lieut. de Gerlache of the Belgium navy, or during a flying visit to South Shetland by Dr. O. Nordenkjöld.

In Asia the greatest results have been achieved by Dr. Sven Hedin, who has been exploring the centre of that continent since 1894. He reached Peking on March 14, and thence journeyed home by way of Urga and the Siberian Railway. His last exploit was an exploration of the Tibetan plateau to the south of Khotan, in the course of which he discovered mountains rising to a height of 24,000 feet, and 23 salt-water lakes. During the two months which he spent in this inhospitable region he did not meet with a single human being. The Danish travellers, Lieuts. Olufsen and Phillipsen have completed their exploration of the Pamirs, in the course of which they are reported to have discovered a tribe of dwarfs keeping domestic animals of diminutive proportions, when all they said was that the people of Wakhan were under middle height and their cattle of small size—all of which we knew before. The districts bordering upon Pamir in the west, and especially eastern Bokhara, have been visited by Colonel Kumetzof and by Dr. Korsynski, Director of the Botanical Gardens of St. Petersburg.

Another attempt to reach Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, has failed. Mr. H. Savage Landor, who crossed into Tibet in July last, was arrested by the Tibetan authorities, and only liberated through the good offices of the Peshkar of Garbyang, after he had been subjected to the most revolting tortures. It is to be hoped that this barbarous conduct on the part of a neighbouring country will meet with due punishment through the Indian authorities.

The wide domains of Russia have attracted both Russian and foreign explorers. That veteran alpinist, M. von Döbny, returned once more to his old love the Caucasus, and ascended the virgin peak of the Datakht Kort (13,820 feet), in the eastern part of that mountain range.

In Russian Turkistan a party of scientific men, headed by a son of the naturalist Fedchenko, so well known in connection with the earlier explorations of the Tien-Shan, has been examining the glacier region to the south of Aulie Ata. The other members of the party were Lidasky, Volarovich, and Arsenyef. Commercial interests have led to orders being given for a survey of the lower Yenisei, including the bay of the Ob, and of Lake Baikal, the latter by Lieut. Drizhenko, as also to the journey of M. Saint-Yves to Western Siberia.

Southern Arabia and the island of Sokotra were visited last winter by the late Mr. Theodore Bent (died May 5), chiefly for archaeological purposes.

To Major A. C. MacMahon we are indebted for an excellent map of the southern borderlands of Afghanistan—the result of boundary surveys. In Burma Lieut. Pottinger failed in reaching the source of the Irawadi, owing to the hostility of the Black Mairus. The new Anglo-Chinese frontiers in the north-east have been surveyed by an

international commission, of which Mr. Herbert Thirkell White is the British member. Siam has been explored in all directions by Mr. Warrington C. Smith. In March M. Jean de Neufville crossed the difficult mountain country separating Chieng Kuang from Luang Prabang, on the Mekong.

Two explorers have gone to the east on behalf of the French colonial office—namely, M. Raoul, who is to study the flora of Burma, Indo-China, and the Eastern Archipelago in search of commercially useful plants; and M. Chailley-Bert, to report on the colonial administration of the Duhl.

M. Bonin has returned to France after a remarkable journey through Western China, in the course of which he crossed a pass 10,000 feet in height, which separates the upper Yang-tse from the Hwang-ho. The Sikiang, or Canton River, only recently opened to foreign commerce, is being surveyed by H.M.S. *Tuesed*, whilst the hydrographical features of the great lowland plain of China are the subject of inquiry on the part of Dr. E. von Cholnoky, of the Hungarian Geological Survey.

The 'commercial' mission, under M. Brennier, despatched from Lyons, has terminated its labours. Meanwhile two other 'commercial' missions, the one German and the other Belgian, have arrived in China.

Before leaving Asia reference should be made to an exploration of Christmas Island by Mr. C. W. Andrews, the expense of which is borne by 'Challenger' Murray.

In AFRICA it is once more the indefatigable M. Foureaux, whom we find making another attempt to penetrate the Ahaggar Highlands. He succeeded on this occasion in reaching the Tasinja Wells in the Azgar country (26° 30' N., 8° 15' E.), but had to return owing to the prohibitive demands made upon his purse by would-be guides. He travelled altogether 1,400 miles, 283 of which were over new ground.

Our knowledge of Guinea, or the wide region extending from the Senegal to the Niger, has been vastly increased by the military expeditions, commanded by Captains Henderson and Donald Stewart, Lieutenants Voulot, Baud, Bretonnet, and others (see p. 602). By the side of these, such successes as were achieved by other expeditions seem but small. Mention should nevertheless be made of Lieut. Bonnin's surveys on the Upper Senegal; of M. Eysserie's attempt to travel up the Bandama river, on the Ivory Coast, which was frustrated by the hostility of the natives; and of Major Leonard and Mr. F. James' visit (in December, 1896) to Bendi, the capital of the Aro, about a hundred miles inland from Opobo. This was the first visit paid by Europeans to this famous fetish town.

Lieut. Gentil, when last heard of, had reached the Nana river, in 6° 40' N., and was about to embark in the hope of being able to reach Lake Taad, and Bornu. He is being followed by M. de Bégnagie, who has conceived the bold idea of travelling from the Congo to the Mediterranean.

From the Congo State we hear of a careful survey of Lake Leopold, by M. Hector Cambier; and of the appointment of Lieut. Clément Brasseur as commandant of Katanga-urua, where important geographical work awaits that experienced officer. Mr. Arnot's old station in Katanga has been occupied by Messrs. Campbell and George, who promise to engage in scientific work.

From Cape Town we receive the gratifying intelligence that the trigonometrical survey of

Cape Colony is to be extended through Rhodesia to the Zambezi, and beyond that river to the Shire Highlands. As far as Salisbury there will be two series of triangles connected by loops. The cost of this survey will be borne jointly by the Colony and the South Africa Company.

In Nyasaland, Mr. J. McCloumie has been appointed head of a "scientific department" which speaks well for the future. Meanwhile attention should be directed to the establishment of a meteorological service, and to the extended travels of Mr. John Gibbs and Mr. Andrew Law of the African Lakes Corporation, and to M. Foa's second passage through that protectorate on his way to Lake Tanganyika and the Congo.

From German East Africa we learn from G. Schillings that Lake Kinarok, which Drs. Fischer and Baumann believed they saw, has no existence whatsoever, and from Capt. Langheld, that Lake Rikwa, which figures very prominently upon all our maps, has dried up and shrunk into an insignificant swamp.

The most important achievement to be recorded from British East Africa, is the measurement by Mr. C. S. Smith of a series of triangles connecting Mombasa with the Victoria Nyanza. This important achievement, together with the surveys carried on in connection with the railway now building, the topographical work done by Mr. Holey and other station commandants, and the meteorological observations fully referred to in last year's report, will soon make our knowledge of British East Africa very complete. Now that a steamer has been placed upon the Victoria Nyanza we may look forward to an exact survey of that lake.

Dr. M. Schöller has returned to Mombasa (March 18), from his extended travels in British East Africa, which took him past Kilimanjaro, the active volcano, Doenye Ngai (in the ascent of which he failed), and Lake Naivasha, to Kaviron and Uganda. He was accompanied as far as Kaviron by Dr. A. Kaiser.

Somal and Galla Land, lying between the river Jub and Lake Rudolf, has been successfully traversed by Mr. J. S. Cavendish and Lieut. Andrews. The party started from Berbera, reached Lugh, on the Jub, in November, and travelled thence to Lake Rudolf, Kikuya (August 5, 1897), and Mombasa—a most remarkable journey.

Lieut. Vannutelli and Citerni, the sole survivors of Capt. Botego's expedition, have returned to Italy. The expedition had set out from Barawa on October 11, 1895, and reached Lake Rudolf in July. Bottego, having satisfactorily proved that the Omo is a feeder of Lake Rudolf, and not the headstream of the Jub, bent his way to the northwest, followed the upper Sobat for a considerable distance, but was treacherously murdered by a Galla chief in the Lega country (March 16). Out of 86 men only 20 escaped with their lives. They were liberated, on June 6, by order of King Menelik, whose capital they reached on June 22. Dr. Sacchi, who left Lake Rudolf for the coast in September, with important scientific collections, has not yet been heard of.

In Abyssinia useful geographical work has no doubt been done by members of the political missions, which jostled each other on the road from Harar to Addis Abeba (see p. 600), but the only strictly scientific expeditions to be recorded are those undertaken by Dr. Radzevich, of the Russian Red Cross Society, whose object it was to study the hygienic conditions of the country, and by Dr. Dimitriyef, a Russian geologist. Count

Edward Wickenburg, who intended to explore Southern Abyssinia, never got beyond Harar (April, '97), permission to proceed to Addis Ababa being refused him. Northern Somaliland has been visited by a numerous hunting party, headed by Mr. Aylmer, and including Mr. and Mrs. Lort-Phillips, Mr. and Miss Gillett, Miss Cole, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Fremantle.

The military operations in the Egyptian Sudan seem to have yielded exceptionally valuable geographical results, the longitudes of the principal places along the Nile as high up as Berber having been determined by means of the telegraph.

IN AUSTRALIA the fate of the missing members of the 'Calvert Expedition'—Mr. Ch. F. Wells and Mr. J. W. Jones—has been ascertained. The late leader of the expedition, Mr. L. A. Wells, in June last discovered the corpses of these men about 15 miles to the south-west of the Joanna springs (20° 14' S., 125° 50' E.). They had not been killed by natives, but had perished of thirst. The two skeletons previously discovered by Mr. W. F. Ruddock, in 23° 35' S., 120° 10' E., were not those of the missing men, but of a woman and a native.

In New Guinea Sir W. M. Macgregor is continuing his explorations, whilst in the neighbouring German colony the success achieved by Dr. Lauterbach in 1896—when he reached the upper Ramu from the east—is to be followed up. A steam-launch has been despatched for the further exploration of this, one of the great rivers of the island, and to serve as a basis for an excursion into the snow-capped Bismarck Mountains.

The borings in the coral atoll of Funafuti were resumed in 1897, and on September 16 Prof. Edworth David had reached a depth of 643 feet. During the last 120 feet the borer passed through coral reef rock, or a dead and gone reef. This proves subsidence, and goes far to support Darwin's old theory, the correctness of which had recently been questioned by Mr. Dana and Dr. Murray.

Prof. Schausinsfeld, the Director of the Bremen Museum, has recently returned from the Pacific with a rich ethnological collection gathered in Hawaii, Samoa, and elsewhere.

Several remarkable mountain-ascents have to be placed on record from AMERICA. Prince Amaïeo of Savoy landed at Yakutat bay on June 22. After a thirty-eight day's march he reached the Malaspina Glacier, where he met Mr. H. Bryant, who had failed in his assault upon Mount St. Elias, and who subsequently lost the whole of his collection by shipwreck. The real ascent was begun and the summit (18,000 feet) was reached on August 1. The return to Yakutat bay only occupied ten days: *facile est descendere*. Mt. Orizaba, in Mexico, was ascended in March by K. Th. Stüpel, and its height determined by aneroid. It is supposed to be 18,333 feet, which only differs to the extent of 19 feet from the result obtained by Dr. Scoville's trigonometrical operations. Thirdly, we have to record quite a number of ascents in the Andes of Chile accomplished by members of Mr. Fitzgerald's expedition, including one of the Aconcagua (23,000 feet), the loftiest summit of the new world. This was accomplished on January 14, 1897, by Zurbriggen, the Swiss guide, Mr. Fitzgerald being left behind a few hundred feet beneath the summit. The Tupungato volcano (21,000 feet) was ascended by Mr. Stuart Vines and Zurbriggen, and various

other summits (exceeding 17,000 feet), by Mr. Lightbody and Mr. Gosse.

In Canada the rapid development of the Klondike goldfields and the desire to open an outlet through Hudson's Bay for the grain grown in the north-west, have led to the organisation of several surveying expeditions. On the Upper Yukon the boundary following the 141st meridian has been carefully marked out by Mr. W. Ogilvie. An expedition for the discovery of an easy overland track by way of Fort Edmonton left Liverpool on October 29. It is headed by Mr. Clathworthy, formerly a civil engineer in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A careful survey is to be made. The Hudson Bay expedition left Halifax in the *Diana* on June 3, 1897. It is commanded by Capt. Wakeham, with whom are two experienced geologists, Dr. R. Bell and Mr. Low, who have been afforded an opportunity of examining a portion of the coast land.

In the United States about 21,000 square miles were surveyed in the course of last year under the direction of Mr. Henry Gannett. Two interesting expeditions were undertaken to the Mesa encantada in New Mexico, the one by Prof. W. Libbey, the other by Mr. Hodge, but of the "Enchanted City" not a trace was found.

Prof. E. Regel, after a careful examination of the country around Antioquia (in Columbia) and a journey from that city, across the Paramos to the Hondo, and down that river to Baranquilla, where he arrived on May 13, has returned home.

M. Robuchon, who arrived in Lucre on Jan. 22, has spent the season in an exploration of the Amazonian slopes of Bolivia.

In the Andes, both Chilean and Argentine surveying parties are at work (see map, ALMANACK 1897, p. 588). Dr. Stange, at the end of last year, ascended the Renihue valley (42° 30' S.), and crossed the 'central' Cordillera (Jan. 1) to the head of the Chubut. Far more extensive were the explorations carried on by an expedition led by Dr. H. Staffen, with whom were Dr. Fischer, Dr. P. Dusen, and other scientific men, for it embraced the entire region lying between the Aysen river, in 45° 20' S., and the Rosales pass, in 41° N. On the eastern side of the Andes, to the south of the lake Nahuelhuapi, an Argentine expedition, under M. J. P. Wiag, was encountered.

In the Brazilian valley of the Amazonas some excellent work appears to be doing. Dr. Paes de Carvalho has long agitated for a regular survey of the province of Para. In the near time we must be content with such information as can be gleaned in the course of excursions like that of Dr. Fr. Katzer, the geologist, of the Museo Paraense. Higher up on the river, in the province Amazonas, Dr. R. Fayer is continuing his explorations. He claims to have discovered of the Cassiquiare, a tribe of Indians of the most pronounced Chinese type.

Oceanography is likely to profit by the scientific exploration of the Red Sea, which has been continued this year in the *Pola*, the captain of that vessel, Capt. P. von Schott, being aided by a staff of scientific experts. Prince Albert of Monaco has continued the examination of the Alice Bank, discovered by him near the Azores and now states that it rises within 25 fathoms of the surface. In the Bering Sea, between Bering Island and Kamchatka, Captain Moser, U.S.N. has sounded the unexpected depth of 3,111 fathoms.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—If the reforms in the government of Crete agreed to by the Concert of the European Powers, and accepted by the Sultan (September, 1896), have not yet been carried out, this is due to the injudicious interference of the Greek government. A Greek consul had been permitted a seat on the international commission for the settlement of Crete, whilst the Turkish delegate had been rejected, and all objections of the Sultan had been overruled; and about the middle of January it was announced that tranquility had been restored in Crete, and Turkey had agreed to the organization of an international gendarmerie. Yet Greece, on the 21st of that month, mobilized her fleet; Prince George left the Piræus on February 10 with sealed orders, and Colonel Vassos, on February 15, landed a Greek force near Canea, and summoned that place to surrender. Upon this Canea was occupied by an international force of 450 men, and Vassos withdrew to the interior, where he gave life to an agitation in favour of union with Greece. Greece justified her aggressive action on the ground of the massacres and the intense excitement at Athens. Russia (and Germany) advocated strong measures, including a blockade of the Greek ports, but Lord Salisbury mediated, and on March 3 Greece was informed by the Powers that Crete could not be ceded to her under existing circumstances, that the Powers were prepared to guarantee to Crete an effective autonomous regime under the suzerainty of the Porte, and that the Greek troops and ships must be withdrawn within six days. Greece on March 8 replied that autonomy would not realise her aspirations as to Crete, and refused to withdraw her troops, who might be employed in the restoration of order, so that the wishes of the Cretans as to their future might be ascertained.

But then came the disasters in Thessaly, and between May 14 and 23, Greece withdrew her troops.

Very little progress has been made since then. Turkish troops and international forces still occupy some of the coast towns, crowded with Mahomedan refugees who have been expelled by their Christian countrymen from their homes in the interior, where anarchy reigns supreme, and life and property are no longer safe. The Porte, elated by its easy victory over Greece, is less willing than hitherto to defer to the wishes of the Powers.

On October 12, the Porte proposed that both Christians and Mohammedans should be disarmed by the Ottoman troops, with the co-operation of the international forces, all to be placed under the command of a European general in the Turkish service. This offer was declined by the Powers. On October 27, the Cretan Assembly met and resolved to submit gratefully to the will of the Powers, but to ask for the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

Since then much time has been spent in the selection of a Christian Governor. Among the various candidates proposed, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg seems to have the best chance. Once the treaty between Turkey and Greece shall have been signed, the concerns of Crete will no doubt be speedily settled, and that island may then look forward to a lengthened period of peace and prosperity.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—Greece, in February, had invaded Crete, and in the course of March levies raised by the Ethnike Hetairie (National Society) crossed the frontier of Thessaly into Macedonia. Turkey not unnaturally took measures for defence. A war appeared to be imminent, when the European Powers in identical notes delivered at Athens and Constantinople (April 6, 1897), declared that in the event of a conflict the aggressor would not be permitted to derive the slightest advantage from the impending conflict, whatever its result might be. Turkey, under the provocation received, formally declared war on April 17, recalled her ambassador from Athens and handed his passports to the Greek ambassador at Constantinople. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, at once began his forward move, forced the Meluna Pass after a fierce fight on April 18, occupied Larissa, beat the Greek army at Velastino, and entered Pher-sala (May 6) and Volo (May 7).

Greece then (May 10) appealed to the Powers to mediate, offering to evacuate Crete, and the Powers agreed to do so on condition that Greece should unreservedly place her interests in their hands. To this Greece assented (May 11), the Sultan ordered a suspension of hostilities, and this disastrous war seemed to be ended, when Colonel Manos (May 14) at the head of a Greek force again invaded Epirus.

Edhem Pasha then advanced once more, overthrew and dispersed the Greeks who opposed him at Domoko (May 17-18), forced the Phourka Pass, and was on the point of occupying Lamia when



he received orders to suspend hostilities. A formal armistice on sea and land was concluded at Tarata, near Lamia, on June 3.

The peace negotiations between the six Powers representing Greece and Tewfik Pasha were opened at Tophaneh Palace on June 3, 1897. They proved tedious, and it was only on September 27 that the peace preliminaries were communicated to the Greek government, and the Sultan invited Greece to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate a definite treaty. These plenipotentiaries met for the first time on October 18, and their labours are now (November 25) nearly completed. The leading conditions of this treaty are:—A strategic rectification of the frontier of Thessaly, the payment of a war indemnity of £4,000,000; an arrangement for guarding against the abuse of consular immunities; the payment of compensation for losses sustained by private persons in consequence of the action of the Greek forces; and a settlement of the liabilities incurred by Greece when Thessaly was ceded to her in 1881.

The new boundary is shown on our sketch-map. The area ceded only amounts to 87 sq. m. It is all mountain-land and includes only one small village (Kuchuvleni) which is not inhabited by Greeks. The payment of the indemnity is to be guaranteed by the appointment of an international Commission of Financial Control, to whom certain revenues set apart for that purpose are to be assigned. The reference to the treaty of 1881 concerns an undertaking by Greece to assume a portion of the Turkish debt.

ASIA.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—By a treaty reported to have been contracted by Count Cassini, at Peking, in September 1896, China, in recognition of the friendly attitude observed by Russia during and after the war with Japan, grants to Russia the right of building and controlling railways through Manchuria, connecting Vladivostok (on the Pacific) and the Siberian frontier with Kirin, Mukden and Peking; liberty to exploit the mineral wealth of Manchuria; and, on demand, a lease for 15 years of the port of Kiau-chau in Shantung, and in case of war the right of using Port Arthur as a base for military operations. Russia, for the purpose of "controlling" the railway, is to be permitted to employ her military forces. China, on the other hand, after the expiration of thirty years, may purchase the railways built.

On December 23rd, 1896, the construction and working of the railways referred to in this treaty was entrusted by the Tsar to an "Eastern Chinese Railway Company," to be formed by the Russo-Chinese bank. The shareholders in this new company must be either Russian or Chinese subjects, and the work of construction is to be begun not later than August 15th, 1897.

CHINA AND GERMANY.—The murder of two German Roman Catholic missionaries at Yen Chofu, in Shantung, provoked Germany to occupy that place, which boasts an excellent harbour, with the view of obtaining satisfaction for this outrage. On November 15th, about 600 men were landed; the Chinese forces, numbering 1,500 men, abandoned the three forts, the German flag was hoisted, and measures taken as if for a prolonged stay.

CHINA AND BRITAIN.—China, having surrendered to France by a treaty concluded in 1893 certain territories which she had promised not to cede without having previously obtained the con-

sent of Britain (*see* ALMANACK, 1896, p. 583), Lord Salisbury insisted upon reparation being made for this breach of the convention of 1894. This has been done by an agreement, signed on June 5, 1897. China now cedes the Shan state of Kokang, on the upper Salwin, and a perpetual lease of a small territory to the west of the Shweli River, which is traversed by the Nam-Wan. In addition to this, certain commercial concessions are granted, including free intercourse between Yun-nan and Burma, the opening of the West River or Si-kiang as far as Wu-chau, 180 miles above Canton, and the appointment of consular agents to certain towns of China.

COREA.—Russia and Japan, by a treaty signed in May, 1896, but only published in February, have virtually taken Corea under their joint protection. They both recognise Corea as an independent state, and declare their readiness jointly to guarantee foreign loans, in order that an army and police force for the maintenance of internal order may be organised. Japan will be permitted to keep in the country 200 gendarmes for the protection of her telegraph lines, and three military detachments for the protection of her settlements of Seoul, Fusan and Gensan. Russia is to be permitted to maintain military detachments of the same strength for the protection of the Russian legation and consulate. These troops are to be withdrawn as soon as order has been completely restored.

KATAR PENINSULA.—We stated last year that this district of Arabia had been proclaimed a British Protectorate. No such proclamation has taken place.

ACHIN.—The Dutch have not yet succeeded in making themselves masters of this territory in Sumatra. They hold Kota Raji and other places, and occasionally capture one of the enemy's strongholds, but hardly a month passes without some report of heavy fighting.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The efforts of the Spanish authorities to suppress the rebellion proved unavailing until quite recently, and, as in the case of Cuba, it is only in consequence of promised reforms that things appear to have mended. Negotiations were opened in October, after the advent of D. Sagasta to power, and we are given to understand that about the middle of November the leaders of the rebellion had tendered their submission to General Primo Rivera, the governor-general, on condition of a free pardon.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—This year's campaign in the Sudan has led to a further extension of the borders of Egypt. The troops started simultaneously from Dongola, up the Nile, and from Korosko across the Desert. Abu Hamed was occupied by Colonel Hunter on August 7, and the railway to that place from Korosko has since been completed, and is being continued to Berber. The latter, on its voluntary evacuation by the Dervishes, was occupied by friendly Arabs on September 7, and received an Egyptian garrison on September 13. Two gunboats, which had been hauled up the fifth cataract, steamed up to Metemme, the great stronghold of the Khalifa, which they shelled on October 25, and subsequently proceeded beyond that place to the sixth cataract. The road between Berber and Sawakin is once more open, Osman Digna having retired beyond the Atbara.

The Egyptians now have fortified posts at

Dongola, Korti, Merawi, Abu Hamed, and Berber. The Gekdul Wells, in the Bayuda desert, are held by the friendly Jaalin, who were driven out of Metemba by the Khalifa's forces (July 1). The Hassanie and Hawawin are likewise friendly to Egypt.

An envoy of the Khalifa at Constantinople (October) is agitating in favour of recognising the Khalifa as the ruler of an independent state, to be under the sovereignty of the Sultan and the protection of France.

Kassala was threatened by the Dervishes in January, but the prompt action of General Viganò

caused them to retire precipitately. In October, Col. Parsons paid a visit to that place with a view to its restoration to Egypt and occupation by Egyptian troops, 1,500 of whom are now on their way.

ABYSSINIA.—Menelik, the king of kings in Ethiopia, ever since the crushing defeat of the Italians in March, 1896, has wonderfully risen in the opinion of several of the great powers, and embassy after embassy has been received at his court.

Major Nerazzini, who reached Addis Abeba, the new capital, on October 6, 1896, returned to



treaty concluded by him on October 26, 1896, are not as favourable as we were at first led to believe. The Italian prisoners were released, and it is left to Italy to determine the sum to which Abyssinia is fairly entitled for their maintenance; a treaty of commerce and amity is promised, and an Italian resident will be received at the Court of Menelik, but the liberal concessions in regard to the boundaries (see ALMANACK, 1897, p. 589) of Eritrea have been withdrawn, and King Menelik offers a boundary which, starting from Tomat, on the Atbara, will pass to the south of Digea and follow the coast at a distance of 40 miles inland. This boundary is slightly in advance of that

Rome last August. The terms of the preliminary accepted in 1891, and still leaves Italy in possession of an extensive territory, but as our map shows, it deprives her of the strong line of defence formed by the Mareb river, and is consequently objected to by military men. Italy, however, will have to yield compliance should Menelik insist, and Captain Ciccardicola, who left Rome on October 6 for Addis Abeba for the purpose of settling all outstanding questions, has no doubt been instructed to that effect. Meanwhile, and until the boundary shall be definitely settled, Italy is debarred from ceding any territory now held by her in Abyssinia.

Italy will also be permitted to hold Lugh on the Jub, and a coastal belt, 180 miles broad, in Somaliland.

France entered upon the scene immediately the defeat of the Italians became known, her action being initiated by the late M. Deloncle, the governor of French Somaliland. Not recognising the treaties for the partition of Africa concluded by her rivals—Britain, Germany, Italy, and Belgium—France considers herself at liberty to establish herself on the Upper Nile.

Having compelled the Congo State (in 1894) to evacuate all stations to the north of the Bomu, she at once made preparations for the invasion of the old Egyptian province of the Bahr el Ghazal, and this forward movement seems to have been timed so as to coincide with a corresponding move on the part of Abyssinia. At the end of June, 1897, Captain Liotard occupied the old station of Dem Ziber; on July 23 he was at the famous Meshra er Rek, whence boats are to carry him to Fashoda on the Nile. About the same time (on July 22), an Abyssinian force commanded by a Frenchman, the Marquis de Bonchamps, left Lega for the same place, Fashoda being nearly equidistant from the Meshra and Lega. But we anticipate.

M. Lagarde, a formally accredited ambassador, arrived at Addis Abeba in March, and remained about ten months. He is supposed to have concluded a treaty, which has not been published, but the terms of which may be surmised from what happened subsequently. This official mission was followed up by an unofficial one, headed by Henry, Duke of Orleans. He arrived at Addis Abeba on April 11, was joined there on the 23rd by the Russian Count, N. Leontief, and jointly they secured a charter which conferred upon them the government of a vast region stretching from the Jub to the Nile, only a small portion of which is in actual possession of Abyssinia or subject to the raids of her ruthless armies.

A military expedition was organised at once with the object of assisting France in her endeavour to gain a footing on the left bank of the Nile. Capt. Clochette (since dead) led the vanguard, the Marquis de Bonchamps following on May 17 with the gross of the army. On June 9 he crossed the Didesa, on July 1 he was at a place called Gore (?) in Lega, and on July 22 he left that place for Fashoda, as stated above, where he expects to meet the Congo forces commanded by Capt. Liotard.

The Duke and Count Leontief had, in the meantime, returned to Paris, where the former was seriously wounded in a duel (August 15) to which he had been challenged by the Duke of Turin, on account of libellous statements reflecting upon the conduct of Italian officers in Abyssinia.

M. Bonvalot, the companion of Henry of Orleans in Central Asia, visited King Menelik at the same time as his former chief, but to all appearance not on the same business: in fact, the two former friends were on the worst possible terms with each other. M. Bonvalot's venture seems to have been essentially of a commercial nature.

In connection with French interests in Abyssinia it should be mentioned that a railway is now building from Jibuti to Harar and Addis Abeba, a concession for which was granted by King Menelik on March 9, 1894, to M. Ilg, a Swiss engineer in his service, and to M. Chefneux.

French activity in Abyssinia at last brought

Great Britain into the field. On March 28, 1897, a mission, headed by Mr. J. Rennell Rodd, and including among its members Colonel Wingate, of the Egyptian staff, Captain Speedy, Count Gleichen, and Dr. Pinchin, landed at Zella, and proceeded at once to Addis Abeba, where it stayed from April 28 to May 14. During these few days a satisfactory treaty was arranged. The assertion of a French paper that by this arrangement Britain recognises the whole of the vast territory bounded by the Nile in the west, and by the 2nd and 14th parallels in the north and south, as an Abyssinian sphere of influence will no doubt turn out to be a myth.

Russia, ever since the despatch of the Red Cross Mission in 1896, has maintained friendly relations with Abyssinia, and on October 19 Colonel Vlasof, with a numerous suite and an escort of 20 Cossacks, left St. Petersburg for Addis Abeba as special envoy. About the same time a scientific mission, headed by M. Demetrief, left Russia for the same destination. The Russian influence, it can hardly be doubted, will be exercised on behalf of France rather than on that of Great Britain.

UGANDA.—British power in Uganda has gained in strength as a result of the prompt suppression of a rising headed by King Mwanga. Colonel Ternan, at the head of a small force, defeated the king's army on July 20, 1897, at a day's march to the south of the Roman Catholic mission station of Villa Maria, in Buddu, and again on July 29, at Marongo. The king has since escaped into German territory. On his return to Port Alice, Colonel Ternan proclaimed the young prince in his stead. The great chiefs rallied round the administrator, and two or three of them will act as a regency during the king's minority. It is to be hoped that the mutiny of the Sudanese serving in Major S. R. L. Macdonald's expeditionary force will not injuriously affect the condition of Uganda, even though the ulterior objects of this expedition should have been frustrated. The mutineers, who were joined by Mohammedan Buganda, murdered Major Thrus-ton and other officers, and took possession of Fort Lubwa, at the outlet of the Nile from the Victoria Nyanza. On October 19th, they sustained a severe defeat. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery.

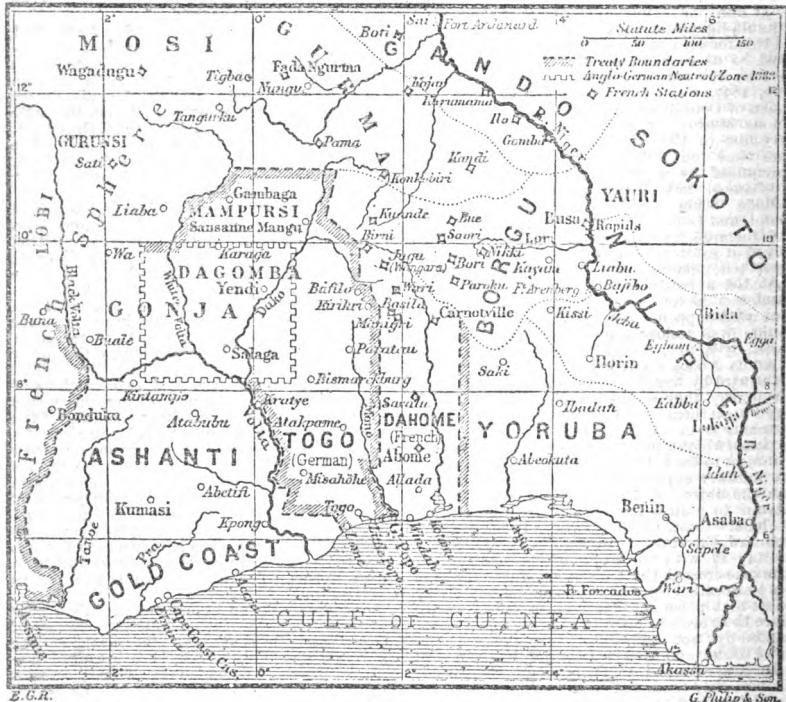
TOGOLAND.—By an agreement of July 9, 1897 (ratified July 23), the conflicting claims of France and Germany, at the back of the Gold and Slave Coasts have been arranged (see map). By this arrangement France cedes a small district lying to the west of the lower Mono, and recognises the important places of Sansaane Mangu, Yendi, and Gambaga as lying within the German sphere, whilst Germany surrenders any claim she may have had to places lying to the north or east of the new boundary. The respective claims of Great Britain and Germany within the territory "reserved" in 1888, and outside of it, are stated to be in course of settlement.

NUPE.—The brilliant success achieved by the expedition of the Royal Niger Company, which was led by Sir G. P. Goldie and Major Arnold against Nupe and Ilorin, has done much to strengthen British influence on the Lower Niger. The Sultans of Sokoto and Gandu were officially informed of the punishment which it was intended to inflict upon the Emir Abu Bekri of Nupe, whose misdeeds were duly set forth. The expedition, consisting of 600 Haussas, left Lokoja

on January 6, 1897, the command of the river being secured by a flotilla under Mr. Wallace. On January 14 the forces collected by the Markum Mohammed, the son of the late Sultan Omri, were dispersed at Kabba. Three days afterwards (having marched 209 miles in the course of ten days) the expedition crossed the Niger at Egbom, and after a few skirmishes, Bida, the capital, was occupied and the British flag hoisted on January 29. The Sultan Abu Bekri was deposed, and a treaty concluded with his successor, the Markum (Kosoji, February 5), who surrenders the whole

of Nupe lying to the south-west of the river and a strip, three miles wide, along the right bank, to be directly administered by the Company, and undertakes to rule the remaining portions of the country in accordance with the directions he may receive.

ILORIN.—Even before the signature of this treaty, on February 2, 320 Hausas were sent up the Niger to Jeba, where they marched upon Ilorin, whose Sultan had been raiding the adjoining parts of Yoruba. The town was captured after two days' fighting, on February 16,



and two days afterwards a treaty was signed, by which Sultan Suliman places himself under the protection of the Company, and accepts any boundary that may be proposed to him.

BENIN.—The massacre of a peaceful British expedition by the King of Benin on January 5 last has been speedily avenged. A punitive expedition, led by Captains O'Callaghan and MacGill, occupied Benin after some sharp fighting on February 18, and found the place reeking with the blood of human victims. Of the six chiefs directly responsible for the massacre, only one is still at large: three died and two were executed. The king, who voluntarily surrendered on August 5, is being exhibited on board the *Ivy* as an object lesson against the practice of juju

and slave raiding. Thus has passed away the third and last of the great native kingdoms of the Guinea coast.

The negotiations between Great Britain and France having led to nought, both Powers have recently exhibited an unwonted activity in extending and fortifying their claims by making fresh treaties with native chiefs or by actual occupation. Having at considerable length set forth in the **ALMANACK** for 1896 all that was done up to the close of 1895, we confine ourselves to the present occasion to giving an account of what happened recently.

France took the field first, and did so with considerable military forces, which enabled her to occupy a large number of posts, the principal

among which are shown on our sketch-map. Lieut. Voulot, coming from the north-west, occupied Wagadugu, the capital of Mosi, on September 1, 1896, and on January 27, 1897, installed a new "Naba" under French protection. The arrival of Major Destenave with reinforcements, in February, enabled him to occupy Sati in Gurunsi. Further reinforcements, commanded by Major Caudralier, arrived at Sati later on, but that force, when marching to the south, was attacked in Lobi by the dreaded Samori's forces and completely annihilated. This shows the precariousness of the French position even in districts where France claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

Lieut. Baud, starting from Carnotville, occupied Fada Ngurma, the capital of Gurma, on February 25, and induced the "king" to accept French protection.

Even more important, as far as British interests are concerned, was an expedition led by Lieut. Bretonnet, who, starting from Carnotville, reached the Niger at Ilo (January 21) and, descending that river, occupied Busa, one of the principal places in Borgu.

More recently a French expedition coming from Dahome crossed the clearly-defined boundary of the country of Lagos, passed through Saki, met with a check at Ibadun, and then retired in a northerly direction towards Kissi and the Niger.

At the present time the French hold a large number of posts in the countries lying at the back of the Gold Coast and Lagos, and on the banks of the Niger, including Wagadugu in Mosi, Sati in Gurunsi, Wangara in Sugu, Kuande, Nikki, Bue and Busa in Borgu, Fada Ngurma and Kojar in Gurma, Gomba, Ilo and Kandi in Gando. Fort Arenberg, built by Captain Toutée in 1895, has been evacuated in consequence of British protests, whilst Fort Archinard, near Sai, was little more than a camp which Captain Hourst occupied for a few days during his descent of the Niger, the chief of Sai having refused him permission to camp near that town.

The convention concluded by M. de Chevigne with Awelimmiden on May 15th, does not affect the questions pending between Britain and France, as the territory occupied by these Tuareg lies to the north of Sai and outside the empire of Sokoto. By this convention the Awelimmiden place the conduct of their foreign relations in the hands of France, and undertake to admit none but Frenchmen to trade in their country.

In comparison with the activity exhibited by France, but little was done by Great Britain. In the Hinterland of the Gold Coast the farthest inland post actually held by a British force is Gambaga, the capital of Mampursi. It was occupied in December, 1896, by Captain Donald Stewart. Early in 1897 that officer advanced in the direction of Mosi, but when he reached Tangurku he found that he had been anticipated by the French and withdrew. A small force under Captain Henderson met a native force commanded by a son of Samori in the north-west; but subsequently these forces were driven back, and no collision between Samori and the colonial troops has taken place since July last. Sir W. Maxwell left Cape Coast Castle on July 26 for an extended tour through the interior, returning to Kumasi in November. Reinforcements for the inland stations left Cape Coast Castle in November, under Colonel Northcot, and crossed the Prahsu on November 18.

At Lagos a military force for service in the interior was being assembled in October.

The furthest station on the Niger actually occupied is Liabu, below the Busa rapids, but Britain trusts to the treaties concluded with Gando and the still powerful empire of Sokoto, in 1885, 1890, and 1894—that is, long before the French were heard of in this part of the world—as conferring "plain rights," which Lord Salisbury declared at the Lord Mayor's banquet he would not allow to be overridden. These treaties, as well as those concluded prior to the French in Gurma, have not always been followed up by actual occupation, and hence the French claim the benefit of the *Utī possidetis*. This possession, however, seems to be a precarious one, especially as regards the stations established without leave within the limits of Gando, which the Sultan of Sokoto looks upon as one of his dependencies. As to the territories lying to the east of the Niger, there can be no dispute, since France, by the convention of 1890 (ALMANACK 1896, p. 580), has recognised all to the south of a line drawn from Sai on the Niger to Barua on Lake Tsad, and including the whole of Sokoto, as lying within the British sphere.

Negotiations for settling these conflicting claims were opened at Paris in October. The British Commissioners are Mr. Gosselin and Colonel W. Everett, whilst France is represented by Captain Binger and M. Lecomte.

CONGO STATE.—On December 14, 1896, Commandant Chaltin left Dooga, on the upper Welle, for the purpose of occupying a post in the territory to the west of the Nile, leased to the State by the British Government. On February 14 he reached the Nile opposite Bedden, and marching northward he met a force of Mahdists, completely routed it (February 17), and subsequently occupied Rejaf, which is stated to have at present a population of 11,000 souls, a wonderful increase since the evacuation of the province by the Egyptians.

Reinforcements under Baron Dhanis, which it was intended should join Commandant Chaltin, never reached him. The Batetela and Bakusa, from beyond the Congo, forming the advance guard, under Lieut. Leroi, mutinied and killed their officers; the mutineers were subsequently joined by a portion of the main body, Baron Dhanis narrowly escaping, while his brother was mortally wounded. Lieut. Sanders, with a small following, took refuge in the British fort of Katwe, which was unsuccessfully attacked by the mutineers in May. We are told that the mutiny was finally suppressed in July, but Chaltin's position may in the meantime have become precarious.

No serious attempt has been made to refute the charges brought by Sir Charles Dilke against the administration of the Congo State on April 2, 1897, in the House of Commons.

RHODESIA.—SIGNOR VIGHIANI, the Italian Senator, has made his award as regards the exact course of the boundary separating Rhodesia from the Portuguese province of Mozambique, and the proposed delimitation is to be effected in the course of the ensuing year. Capt. Freire Andrade, the Portuguese Commissioner, will consequently defer his departure from Lisbon until April, 1898.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—A treaty of alliance between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State was concluded at Bloemfontein on March 17, 1897. It provides that in case

of the independence of one of these States being menaced or attacked, they shall give each other mutual support with all the forces at their disposal.

At the same time a protocol was signed, pledging the contracting parties to submit to their legislatures bills creating a Federal Council of Delegates, to meet annually for the discussion of questions of common interest, and facilitating the naturalisation of citizens of either State.

TUNIS.—An agreement has been concluded, on September 18, 1897, between Great Britain and France, by which the treaties and conventions of every kind in force between the two countries are extended to the Regency of Tunis. The exceptional privileges heretofore claimed on behalf of British consuls and subjects are consequently abrogated. The treatment of the most favoured nation, in matters of commerce, is guaranteed, and cotton goods of British manufacture shall not be subject to import duties higher than five per cent. *ad valorem*. This is not, however, to preclude preferential treatment in the case of French imports.

MADAGASCAR.—On September 28, 1896, General Gallieni abruptly informed Queen Ranavalô that Madagascar was henceforth French territory, and that its inhabitants were French "subjects." He at the same time abolished the Hova flag, and hoisted that of France.

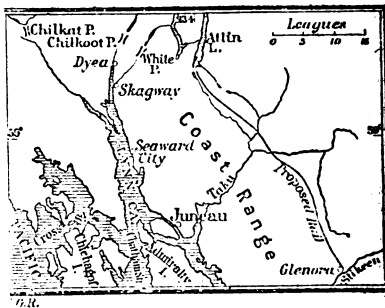
On February 27, 1897, he called upon her to resign, as being a "superfluity" in a French colony, and at once ordered her removal to Réunion, where she arrived on March 4. These severe measures were taken on the ground of an alleged conspiracy against the life of General Gallieni, in which the Queen was implicated. Madagascar, consequently, is no longer a "Protectorate" but a "colony."

AMERICA.

PELAGIC SEALING.—Lord Salisbury having declined to join a conference in which representatives of Russia and Japan would participate, two conferences of experts took place, the one attended by the United States, Russia, and Japan; the second confined to Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The latter sat November 10-16; it was attended by Professor D'Arcy Thompson, Professor Macoun, and Dr. Jordan. Both these conferences agree that the herds on the Pribylof Islands have decreased, and that pelagic sealing was so destructive that the governments interested should jointly stop it for one year. A treaty to give effect to these recommendations was concluded on November 6 between the United States, Russia, and Japan; and an Anglo-American Commission is to be appointed to deal not only with sealing, but also with all other pending disputes. The British Empire will be represented on the Commission by Sir Julius Pauncefote and Sir W. Laurier, the United States by Mr. Foster and Mr. Casson.

ALASKA.—In the *ALMANACK* for 1896-7, p. 584, we have already referred to the disputed boundary between Alaska and the Dominion, and since the development of the goldfields on the Upper Yukon (Klondike) a settlement of this question has become urgent. In the treaty with Russia (1825) it had been agreed that the boundary should be carried across the summits of the mountains running parallel with the coast, but should never exceed a distance of 10 leagues (30 sea miles) from the ocean. Whilst the United States contend that this distance is

to be measured from the heads of all bays and fiords, the Dominion authorities insist that the outer coast is to be the base of measurement. Our little sketch-map shows how these conflicting interpretations would operate in the case of the Lynn Canal, which gives the readiest access (over the Chilkoot and White Passes) to the Upper Yukon. The United States would draw the boundary across the passes named,



which are 15 miles from the head of Lynn Canal, whilst the advocates of the Canadian claim would draw it at a distance of 30 miles from the mouth of the canal; thus assigning the ports of Seward City, Dyea, and Skagway, which are at present occupied by the United States, to the Dominion. The importance of this question is obvious; and what applies to Lynn Canal applies with equal force to numerous other fiords of this much-indented coast.

BAFFIN'S LAND.—In the course of last summer a Canadian Government expedition visited Cumberland Sound, and hoisted the British flag, thus taking formal possession of Baffin's Land. This was done in view of an eventual development of trade through Hudson's Strait, which might have tempted some other Power to seize this commanding position.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—On June 15, 1897, a treaty was signed at Guatemala by the plenipotentiaries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, on the one hand, and the representatives of Costa Rica and Guatemala on the other, by virtue of which these five States will be known in future as "Republica Major de Central America." A Diet, consisting of three representatives from each of the State legislatures, is to meet annually at one of the State capitals, and will direct the foreign relations of the Federal Republic. This treaty was to have been ratified by September 15; but before this could be done a rebellion, headed by Prospero Morales, broke out in Guatemala. According to the latest advices, the Government forces have recaptured Gueztatenango and won other advantages.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—A treaty, signed as long ago as July 8, 1893, but supplemented in April last by an additional article, and ratified only July 21, defines the boundary between British Honduras and Mexico. The boundary ascends the Rio Honda and its tributary, the Blue Creek, as far as Garbutt's Falls, whence it runs due south. No territorial change arises from this treaty. The clause added in April secures to Mexican vessels the free navigation of the territorial waters of British Honduras.

CUBA.—Spain has at last yielded to the legitimate demands of the population of Cuba. General Weyler's efforts to suppress the rebellion have proved unavailing, and the prosperity of the island has been ruined for many years to come. The output of sugar, which in 1894 amounted to 1,100,000 tons, is estimated, for 1897, at only 150,000 tons, whilst the output of tobacco has fallen from 500,000 to 75,000 tons. The rebels held the field, and do so still, although in May 140,000 Spanish soldiers were arrayed against them. There can be no doubt that the rebels profited much from the moral and material support extended to them by American sympathisers, whose views found expression in December, 1896, when the Committee on foreign relations of the Senate passed a resolution calling for a recognition of the Cuban Republic. On September 23, 1897, General Woodford, the American ambassador at Madrid, presented a note to the Duke of Tetuan, in which the injury done to American commerce in consequence of the rebellion was dwelt upon. This note was replied to by Señor Sagasta, who had assumed office on October 4, and who expressed a confident hope that the reforms proposed would quickly lead to a pacification of the island, especially if the American Government would more strictly fulfil the duties of international law in checking the filibustering expeditions fitted out by American sympathisers.

On October 11 General Weyler was recalled, and Marshal Blanco appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. Cuba, in accordance with the resolutions of the Spanish Cabinet, is to be granted a liberal measure of home rule. A local parliament, elected by universal suffrage, is to have control of the tariff and of taxation, and there is to be a responsible ministry of five members, presided over by the Governor-General. The control of the armed forces, police, church, law courts, and foreign relations will, however, be exercised by the Imperial Government. Cuba will continue to be represented in the Cortes by senators and deputies.

COLOMBIA.—The boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica has been referred to the arbitration of France, Mexico, or Switzerland. (Treaty signed November, 1896.)

The dispute between the Republic and Great Britain with regard to the construction of the railway between the River Magdalena and the town of Medellin will be settled by a Court of Arbitration appointed in February by the President of the Swiss Republic.

VENEZUELA.—The treaty for settling the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana was signed at Washington on February 2, 1897. The question in dispute is referred to an arbitral tribunal consisting of two jurists appointed by Great Britain (Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Henn Collins), two jurists appointed by Venezuela (Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States), and of a fifth jurist, to be selected by the above, or, in case of their failure to agree, by the King of Sweden. (Prof. F. von Mertens, of St. Petersburg, has since been selected.) Broad rules are laid down for the guidance of the arbitrators, and "adverse holding or prescription during a

period of fifty years shall make a good title." The tribunal will meet at Paris in the course of next summer. Ex-President Cleveland will act as counsel for Venezuela. (See last year's ALMANACK, p. 587.)

BRAZIL.—The dispute about the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana has been referred to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Republic. The treaty was signed at Rio de Janeiro, October 11, 1897. (See Map in ALMANACK, 1896, p. 584.)

THE PACIFIC.

HAWAII.—On June 16, 1897, a treaty was signed at Washington by which Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, has become a territory of the great American Republic. The United States recognises the public debt of Hawaii up to the amount of four million dollars, and grants rights of citizenship on all the inhabitants, with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese. The existing government, under President S. B. Dole, will remain in power until Congress shall have determined the future constitution of the country. The treaty was ratified on September 10 by the Hawaii Senate, but still awaits ratification on the part of the Senate of the United States. The Japanese Government (September 20) is willing to accept 100,000 dollars in settlement of all claims for damages to Japanese subjects consequent upon the annexation.

PALMYRA, a fertile lagoon island with a good landing place, over 900 miles to the South of Hawaii, in lat. 5° 50' N., long. 162° 16' E., is reported to have been annexed by Great Britain in May, 1897, as being suitable for landing the proposed cable between Canada and Australia; but as a matter of fact, this island, together with Fanning and other islets belonging to the same group, has been a British possession ever since 1888. The island was discovered by Captain Fanning in 1798. An American citizen, Mr. Luther Wilson, disputes the British claims. He says that the island was occupied in 1861 by the Government of Hawaii, and was subsequently ceded to the Pacific Navigation Company, from whom he bought it.

Another island, *Necker Island*, one of the Hawaii group, has likewise been mentioned in connection with landing a Pacific cable.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.—Raiaeta and Huahine, two islands of the Windward Islands (see last year's ALMANACK, p. 589), have definitely become French, the rebellious Queen Mamai having been defeated in a hotly-contested fight, and deported, with 136 of her subjects, to New Caledonia (February 28, 1897).

NEW HEBRIDES.—The future of these islands is causing some anxiety in Australia, as the French are gradually acquiring land, and absorbing the trade by subsidised steamers. At present the islands, in accordance with the Convention of 1887, are governed by an Anglo-French Commission, and the British Government will not consent to their being absorbed by France without previously consulting the Australian colonies.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN,

THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31ST OCTOBER, 1897.

THIS summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1st, 1896, and ending October 31st, 1897, has been mainly compiled from data contained in the Daily and Weekly 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 Calendar of the Almanack.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Mean amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percent- age.
1896 November..	45	4 above	16	1'89	inches.	30'11	0'24 above	WSW	hours. 23
December...	43	1 "	28	5'07	inches.	29'72	0'13 below	SSW	18
1897 January ...	39	2 below	22	2'66		29'91	0'09 above	NE	13
February ...	44	3 above	19	3'10		29'96	0'10 "	SW	16
March	44	2 "	24	4'13		29'55	0'28 below	SW&W	28
April	45	2 "	19	3'32		29'82	0'08 "	S	37
May	49	1 below	14	1'69		29'94	0'01 "	W	48
June	55	1 "	15	2'57		30'00	0'06 above	NNW	34
July	60	1 above	11	1'39		29'97	0'05 "	WNW	46
August	61	2 "	21	4'09		29'75	0'14 below	S W	42
September..	55	1 below	20	3'66		29'94	0'07 above	W&N	35
October.....	52	2 above	17	2'87		30'09	0'27 "	S&W	36

November, 1896.—Altogether the weather was rather mild and dry, with an unusual prevalence of sunshine. There was a good deal of mist in the central district, and fog was reported on three days in the east. The air was bright and bracing till the 8th, sunshine by day, & still by night, heavy frosts in the morning, steady NE breezes, very little rain. Onward to the 23rd there was more than usual dry weather, with hoar-frost, and some delightful sunny days. The last week was mostly dull. The lowest temperature, 19°, was reported at Llandovery on the 7th; the highest, 56°, at Aberdeen on the 11th. At 8 A.M. Greenwich time, 4th, while Scilly had 46°, Oxford had only 28°, and Loughborough, 26°; 5th, Scilly, 47°, Parsonstown and Loughborough, 26°; 6th, Stornoway and Scilly, 49°, Cambridge, 27°, Parsonstown and Loughborough, 24°; 7th, Valentia, 51°, Yarmouth, 26°; 10th, Aberdeen, 50°. Dungeness, 30°; 19th, Valentia, 50°, Loughborough, 30°; 30th, Valentia, 47°, Oxford and Cambridge, 23°. Stornoway on the 6th had 1'15 of rain; 22nd, 1 inch; 23rd, 1'05. The least atmospheric pressure, 29 inches, occurred on the 15th; the greatest, 30'7, on the 25th. A severe NE gale sprang up in the night of the 7th over the south-east of England, and, continuing on the 8th, caused deplorable losses in the North Sea. A cyclonic storm passed over the northern portion of these islands during the 13th and 14th. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, ranged between 32 in south-west England, and 9 in north Scotland.

The *Autumn* was seasonable, exception made of the cold in October; the rainfall, though an average, commenced excessive and ended deficient; and sunshine was fairly prevalent throughout.

December, 1896.—The weather was extremely changeable, there was rain nearly every day, and snow-showers in many places between the 14th and 22nd. Between the downfalls the sky was often clear, so that bright sunshine was rather more prevalent than usual. Occasional mists

and fogs were reported in England. A few cold days with hoar-frost brought down the mean temperature, otherwise the air was mild. The lowest temperature, 9°, was reported at Braemar on the 23rd; the highest, 58°, at Leith on the 26th. At 8 A.M., 1st, Valentia had 49°, while Nairn had only 27°; 15th, Scilly, 45°, Nairn, 24°; 20th, Valentia, 41°, Parsonstown, 17°; 24th, Valentia, 49°, Yarmouth, 27°; 29th, Valentia, 49°, Loughborough, 29°. On the 1st, Prawle Point had 1'15 inch of rain; 13th, Valentia, 1'03, Roche's Point, 1'20; 27th, Valentia, 1'08. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 4th, in Norfolk on the 5th. Atmospheric pressure was least, 28'5 inches, on the 6th; greatest, 30'45, on the 20th. About the 18th frost was severe in places; Christmas Day and the 27th had genial sunny weather. An erratic cyclonic storm ravaged these islands from the 1st to 7th, and wrecked the Chain Pier at Brighton. A swiftly progressing storm passed from south Ireland to Dover during the night 13th to 14th. Bright sunshine ranged between 26 per cent. in north Ireland, and 10 in north-west England. Early on the 17th a distinct shock of earthquake was experienced over nearly the whole of England from Tavistock to Lancashire and from Wales to Yarmouth, severely in the counties Hereford, Salop, Gloucester, and Worcester, where it caused some structural damage.

January, 1897.—The weather was cold, wet, gloomy, with very little sunshine. New Year's Day was fine and genial; the weather then became mild and rainy, soon passing into frost with frequent showers of snow. In northern and eastern parts snow fell on the 9th. Still waters did not freeze firmly enough for good skating. In the metropolitan district, between 4 and 5.30 P.M., 25th, during snow and hail, a violent squall from NW brought keenly cold air. On the same day NW gales blew over Scotland with squalls of snow and hail. Much snow fell in Aberdeenshire on the 30th. Snowdrifts blocked several railways. Much damage was done by the rough weather both on land and sea. Thunderstorms

occurred at Scilly on the 7th, in England and Wales on the 22nd, over south-east England on the 25th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 1st. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30.5 inches, on the 2nd and 20th; least, 29, on the 6th and 25th. The highest temperature, 53°, was reported at Killarney on the 6th; the lowest, 13°, at Braemar on the 18th. At 8 A.M., 2nd, while the temperature at Roche's Point was 49°, Cambridge had only 24°; 10th, Scilly, 47°, Nairn, 20°; 29th, Scilly, 44°, Dungness, 23°. At Roche's Point, 1.1 inch of rain fell on the 6th. Fog was prevalent in east England on 4, mist on 3 days. Bright sunshine varied between 32 per cent. in south Ireland, and 12 in east Scotland.

February, 1897.—The weather was mild, dull, extremely variable, with many rainy days, considerable falls of snow between the 2nd and 5th, winds chiefly from SW, very little sunshine. The latter part of the month had small showers, and was often dry and dusty, with brisk winds. The 18th, 20th, and 27th were fine, with warm sunshine, affording the freshness of spring. Fog was reported on 8 days in the south, 5 in the east, 4 in the central district; mist on 3 or 4 other days in most districts. The lowest temperature, 7°, was reported at Braemar on the 4th; the highest, 64°, at Aberdeen on the 26th. At 8 A.M. of the first four days, while the temperature at Scilly was 51° to 49°, at Nairn it was as low as 17° to 4°; and on the 12th, while Scilly had 50°, Nairn had only 26°. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 3rd, 24th, and 26th. The least atmospheric pressure, 29.1 inches, occurred on the 2nd; the greatest, 30.7, on the 22nd. Bright sunshine varied between 22 per cent. in east Scotland, and 12 in north-west England.

During *Winter* the temperature and rainfall were normal, though rainy days were numerous, affording little sunshine, but much variable weather.

March, 1897.—The month was quite false to its reputation. It was a time of heavy rainfall, broken by a week of exceptionally warm westerly winds. The west of Ireland had nearly double the normal rainfall. The month was probably the wettest March on record for many parts of the British Islands. There occurred no less than fifteen separate and distinct cyclonic-wind systems. That on the 3rd was remarkable for frequent lulls and gusts. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 1st and 3rd. Thunderstorms occurred in south-west England on the 3rd, in Ireland on the 4th, in Wales on the 17th. On the 2nd, 1 inch of rain fell at Belmullet, 1.06 at Holyhead, 1.15 at Roche's Point. Fog was reported in south-west England on 7 days, snow on 2 days in north Scotland. Atmospheric pressure was least, 28.6 inches, on the 3rd; greatest, 30.2, on the 20th. The highest temperature, 64°, was reported at Cambridge on the 21st; the lowest, 15°, at Braemar on the 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 33 per cent. in east England and 20 in north Scotland.

April, 1897.—The weather was variable, rainy, with occasional showers of snow or hail, gusty winds, frosty mornings, also mists. The lowest temperature, 13°, was reported at Braemar on the 3rd; the highest, 70°, at Llandoverly on the 27th. At Parsonstown 1.18 inch of rain fell on the 3rd, at Braemar 1.2 on the 13th. The winds were from eastward on 16 days. The least atmospheric pressure, 28.9 inches, occurred on the 1st; the greatest, 30.3, on the 10th. Thunderstorms occurred in England on the 7th, 14th,

16th, h, 28th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 5th, and, on the 23rd, also in Wales. The University Boat-race was rowed in dull threatening weather on the 3rd. On the 1st, a harsh gale from NNE blew over England. Good Friday, the 16th, was wet and gloomy. A thunderstorm on the 27th, 6.30 to 7.30 P.M., in the south-west of London was attended by hail and rain amounting to more than an inch of water. The ground was thickly covered with hailstones, some remaining during the whole of the next day. They did much damage to trees and shrubs. Bright sunshine varied between 41 per cent. in south England and 32 in Ireland.

May, 1897.—The weather was rather cold, dry, and dusty; winds frequently keen from eastward. The decade ending 23rd, was very fine, blue skies and brilliant sunshine, though the air was chilly by day and cold by night, and sharp frosts in the mornings. The lowest temperature, 25°, was reported at Llandoverly on the 12th; the highest, 79°, at Southampton on the 18th. The week ending 22nd had unusual sunshine, 73 per cent. for the entire Kingdom, as much as 87 at Carlisle. Swirls of dust were of frequent occurrence, dust being everywhere, in streets, roads, and fallows. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30.5 inches, on the 16th, a very serene day; least, 29.1, on the 28th. Thunderstorms occurred in east England on the 28th and 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 52 per cent. in south England and 39 in north Scotland.

The *Spring* had latterly much wind from eastward, but on the whole temperature tended to mildness, very variable weather passing from a general rainy dull condition into one of dry clear air and prolonged sunshine.

June, 1897.—The weather was normal, but extremely variable, tumultuous with lightning and thunder, blasts and squalls, heavy showers of rain and hail interspersed with days of cold and gloom, or days of heat and brilliant sunshine. The lowest temperature, 31°, was reported at Nairn on the 7th; the highest, 90°, at Greenwich on the 24th, with 144° in sunshine, humidity 63 per cent. On the 8th, 1.05 inch of rain fell at Oxford; 15th, 2.27 at Ardrossan, 1.72 at Malin Head; 19th, 1.17 at Valentia; 28th, 1.04 at Hurst-castle. Local heavy rains attended thunderstorms on 1st, 6th, 13th, 24th, 26th, 28th. The 6th had an oppressive atmosphere of a sullen grey tint. In the evening a thunderstorm gave 1.36 of rain in about an hour at Sydenham, and at the same time a thunderstorm occurred in Lincolnshire. A violent gale on the 16th caused the wreck of the *Foudroyant*, and much damage by wind and water. At London, the Diamond Jubilee Day, 22nd, was overcast and threatening till 11.30 A.M. when the sun shone out brilliantly for the rest of the day. On the 24th, 1 to 2 P.M., a thunderstorm and squally wind passed over Middlesex, accompanied by large hailstones and much rain, causing considerable destruction. Passing onward, about 3 P.M. it devastated a large tract of Essex, causing immense loss of crops. After a very hot afternoon, between 5 and 6 P.M. a thunderstorm burst over London. During the day thunderstorms occurred over all the southern portion of England. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30.3 inches, on the 11th; least, 29.4, on the 18th. Bright sunshine varied between 48 per cent. in south-west England and 22 in north Ireland.

July, 1897.—The weather was very fine, very dry, with much sunshine, though the mean

temperature only slightly exceeded the normal value. The highest temperature, 88°, was reported at Southampton on the 16th; the lowest, 35°, at Ilandoverly on the 8th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 19th in south England, on the 20th and 27th in the south-east, 21st in the midlands, 25th and 26th over most parts of England, 24th, 26th, and 27th in north Scotland. They often were attended by heavy local rainfalls; thus, 2·4 inches fell at Stroud, Gloucestershire, between 4·30 and 6 P.M., 20th. On the 20th, 1·66 fell at Oxford; 24th, 1·06 at Valentia. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30·4 inches, on the 11th; least, 29·1, on the 6th. Winds from eastward prevailed on nine days. The 15th and 24th were the hottest days, when solar radiation attained 151° at Greenwich. Bright sunshine varied between 55 per cent. in south England, and 35 in south Ireland. The week ending 17th had 69 for the kingdom generally.

August, 1897.—The weather was unusually warm, with prolonged sunshine in the east of England, where the rainfall was normal; wet elsewhere, especially in Ireland, where sunshine was scanty, and the temperature only slightly exceeded the normal. The highest temperature, 90°, was reported at Cambridge on the 5th; the lowest, 37°, at Braemar on the 17th. The temperature at Greenwich on the 5th rose to 89°·5 in the shade, to 148° in sunshine; and this station had some sunshine on every day, amounting to 220 hours. Thunderstorms occurred on fourteen days in various districts, mostly in England. They gave heavy local rains. On the 11th, 1·01 inch of rain fell at Aberdeen; 26th, 1·02 at Jersey; 1·19 at Spurn Head; 29th, 1·75 at Belmullet; 30th, 1·22 at Spurn Head, 1·03 at York. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30·25 inches, occurred on the 3rd; the least, 29·1, on the 31st. The winds came from eastward on ten days. Notwithstanding the numerous rainy days the duration of bright sunshine exceeded the average, and ranged between 50 per cent. in east England, and 27 in north Scotland.

For the *Summer* the dominant feature of the weather was heat and brilliant sunshine. The rainfall was irregular in distribution; some localities got too much, others not enough. Hot weather was prolonged much beyond its usual duration. Smart showers, fresh breezes, hot sunshine, rapid drying characterised the weather until about August 21st, when Autumn intruded with decided cold, dull, rainy, stormy weather.

September, 1897.—The same description of weather as in the latter part of August continued until September 10th, when more favourable conditions prevailed until the 27th. The weather was rather colder than usual, due to preponderance of northerly winds; and, though rainy days were numerous, the rainfall and the sunshine were about normal. The lowest temperature, 29°, was reported at Braemar on the 9th; the highest, 73°, on the 13th, at Ochertyre. The least atmospheric pressure, 29·2 inches, occurred on the 2nd and 24th; the greatest, 30·6, on the 13th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 6th on the east coast, and on the 29th over the south-east portion of England, the latter being very severe. On the 1st, 1·25 inch of rain fell at Donaghadee, 1·10 at Holyhead; 3rd, 1·40 at Stornoway; 29th, 1·09 at Sumburgh Head, 1·11 at Wick, 1·45 at Cambridge, 1·03 at London, 1·13 at Oxford, 1·18 at Scilly. Fog prevailed for one day in England, the date varying with different localities, and 5 or 6 days were misty in the south and east districts.

A cyclonic storm crossed the entrance to the Channel on the 1st, traversed Wales and the north midlands to the Yorkshire coast by next morning. On the 4th, a lingering waterspout of large size appeared off Cromer. Bright sunshine varied between 41 per cent. in south-west England, and 27 in north Scotland.

October, 1897.—The weather was mild, dry, and superbly fine. The highest temperature, 77°, was reported at Lairg on the 17th; the lowest, 23°, at Glenlee on the 13th. Snow fell over north Scotland on the 12th. At 8 A.M., 14th, the temperature at Hurstcastle was 58°, while at Aberdeen it was only 35°; 15th, Hurstcastle, 60°; Sumburgh Head, 35°; 25th, Valentia, 53°, Nairn, 31°; 26th, Valentia, 58°, Nairn, 32°; 27th, Jersey, 58°, Leith, 38°; 28th, Valentia, 56°, Loughborough, 37°; 29th, Valentia, 60°, Loughborough, 35°; 31st, Scilly, 57°, Cambridge, 37°. On the 13th, 1·19 inch of rain fell at Valentia; 15th, 1·10 at Aberdeen; 16th, 1·43 at Valentia, 1·40 at Roche's Point. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 1st and 27th. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30·6, occurred on the 21st; the least, 29·0, on the 15th. Anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed after the 18th, giving gentle south-easterly winds and brilliant weather till the closing days, when a good deal of mist and fog appeared at night and early morning. There was fog on 7 days, mist on 5 in east England, less in other parts, very little in the north and west. Bright sunshine varied between 45 per cent. in south England, and 27 in north Ireland. During the week ending the 23rd, south Ireland had 64 per cent., and the entire Islands 44 of bright sunshine.

The Year's Weather and the Crops.—In November the dry bracing air, bright sunshine, clear starry nights, morning frosts, few days of strong winds, enabled farmers to sow a large area of wheat. The moderate conditions of weather during the winter were favourable to the wheat plant. March was very mild and very wet, so that little corn could be sown. The wet weather and sodden soil prevented work on arable land, but the mildness brought on the autumn-sown crops. May was dry and harsh, with parching northerly winds and occasional frosts at night, causing damage to vegetation. About mid-May, sharp ground-frosts were general. During the third week, a large percentage of sunshine was experienced over the entire Kingdom, the finest recorded since the establishment of sunshine-recorders in 1881. These conditions of weather favoured an abundant crop of hay. The growth of all crops was rapid in June, owing to rain and warmth. At the beginning of July, the prospect for the harvest was exceedingly good. July, with its intense heat, its brilliant skies, and its fitful thunderstorms, benefited wheat alone of all the crops; whilst grass, roots, beans, peas, potatoes, oats, all declined in condition. During July and far into August the weather was hot, brilliant, and abnormally free from rain, except where the numerous thunderstorms, local in their incidence, happened to bring a capricious distribution of rain, usually of brief duration. Rain fell opportunely in some localities, while others closely adjacent received none. The want of moisture began to be felt by the farming community, meanwhile the winds were drying, the sunshine the hottest and most brilliant ever experienced. Wheat alone of all the crops remained unaffected by the heat and dryness,

but it did not prosper, moisture was wanted to swell the grain. Thus the early promise of harvest was depreciated. Up to August 21st, the weather was very favourable for harvesting. A good deal of rain succeeded, injuring the corn which had not been carried. Sir J. B. Lawes, in his annual report on the wheat, states:—"The only remarkable feature in the climate of the harvest-year ending August 31st, 1897, which has not occurred to some extent before during the Rothamsted experiments, was the great rainfall of September, 1896." The unmanured plot yielded only $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, against $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1896. A reduction of nearly nine bushels per acre over the yield of last year, upon a crop grown under exactly similar conditions, shows very clearly the uncertainty of the British climate. The yield per acre on the plot served with farmyard-manure was $37\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; the mean of five plots, three of which had artificial manures, was $25\frac{1}{4}$, the mean weight per bushel 61 lbs., 2 bushels below and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. above the averages of the 45 years, 1852-96. The yield of wheat generally is regarded at or about average. Sir J. B. Lawes estimates the harvest of the United Kingdom to yield nearly 6 millions of quarters available for consumption, leaving a requirement of 24 millions of quarters of imported wheat.

The crop of mangel proved very good, and was gathered in favourable weather.

In October, wheat-sowing commenced under excellent conditions of soil and of weather.

The death-rate for London, which for the week

ending November 21st was 19.9 per thousand per annum, fell by December 26th to 15.1, rose by February 6th to 20.6, was lowest, 13.5, July 3rd: rapidly increased to the highest, 26.2, August 2nd, and quickly fell to 15.3, October 2nd: that for the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales was similar, but rather higher. The rates were swelled by diarrhoea. At London, the deaths weekly attributed to this disease were 16, June 19th, and increased rapidly to 621, August 14th, decreased as rapidly to 32, October 9th. To the excessive and long continued heat of the summer is due the high death-rate in August. A hot summer in the British Islands is certain to be unhealthy. The cause of diarrhoea is indicated by the tale of "the peach of emerald hue warm with the sun and wet with the dew, which wrought the damage which the doctor could not undo," for eating fruit under-ripe or over-ripe disarranges the alimentary system, whence fatal result ensues. Diphtheria has been more or less present, declining, it is said, at the period of Board School holidays; and, due allowance being made for the length of the incubation period, increases as soon as the children reassemble. The deaths in London from diphtheria varied between 25 in the week ending September 25th, and 65, October 30th. The deaths from phthisis were not so numerous as from diseases of the respiratory organs, nor did the weekly numbers vary so much. During the year, the deaths from the latter class of diseases ranged from 492 in the week ending November 14th, to 102 August 28th, and increased to 326 October 30th.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in 1897.

On October 3 five successive shocks of earthquake were felt at Limasol, Cyprus, between the hours of 5 and 12 p.m. On October 15, at 11 p.m., a shock was felt in the Rhondda Valley, and the whole population of the district were so alarmed as to rush from their houses into the streets. At first the idea was that a terrific explosion had occurred somewhere in the vicinity, and hundreds of miners waited about for some hours expecting to hear news. The shock was so violent that in some houses the occupants were thrown out of bed, and chairs and other articles of furniture were overturned and in some cases broken. Houses were also rocked in an alarming manner. It is remarkable that on the morning of the same day, at 6.30 a.m., a very slight shock of earthquake was felt at Mentone. On December 17, at 5.35 a.m., a smart shock was experienced over a large area in the western part of England. It was accompanied, or rather slightly preceded, by a heavy rumbling sound, which was variously described as similar to that from a heavy vehicle drawn rapidly by, the rumbling of a train as it passes through a tunnel, the working of a steam-roller, the reverberations of a loud clap of thunder, &c., &c. No very serious damage appears to have resulted, but the visitation was felt by large numbers of people, nearly all of whom were awakened either by the rumbling noise or by the rocking of their beds and the rattling of pieces of furniture. In London very few persons noticed any shock, though it was slightly felt in the northern suburbs, but it travelled up to Lincoln,

thence across to Preston, and south as far as Yeovil, and throughout Wales. At Bristol the shock was severely felt; and at Hereford, St. Peter's Cathedral and St. Nicholas Church sustained damage. An old lady died from fright. The visitation apparently covered a much larger area than the earthquake of April 22, 1884, though it did not do so much damage. According to the investigations of Mr. G. J. Symons, the earthquake of 1897 was spread over an area ten times as great as that of 1884. Prof. Milne said that "the district where motion appears to have been most severely felt is to all seismologists a well-known haunt for British earthquakes. If we draw two lines from Monmouth, one running north to Kendal, and the other in a north-easterly direction to the Wash, and then a third line from Kendal in an easterly direction to Scarborough, we enclose an area, roughly triangular in form, within which statistics tell us that between 1833 and 1873, no fewer than 159 shocks have been recorded." The disturbance no doubt had its origin in the displacement of rocky strata, and the sound proceeded from the grating of stony surfaces. On January 15 three severe shocks of earthquake occurred on the Island of Kishim, in the Persian Gulf. About 5,000 inhabitants, chiefly Arabs, dwelt on the island, but half of these were reported as killed. This estimate of the loss could not have been much exaggerated, for before the close of January 1,400 bodies of the victims had been recovered from the ruins. On April 29 a disastrous earthquake occurred in the

West Indies. The island of Montserrat appears to have been the centre of the seismic disturbance, although the majority of the fatalities occurred on the island of Guadeloupe. The shock was accompanied with a tidal wave. Hundreds of people lost their lives amid the falling houses, and enormous damage was done to property. On May 8 a violent shock of earthquake was felt in Rome. A panic resulted, and there were several narrow escapes. On May 12 it was announced that Vesuvius had been in a state of eruption during the previous 48 hours, and that two large streams of lava had been flowing down the mountain side, uniting with the lava deposits which took place two years ago. The activity in the principal crater was merely normal. A short time later it was reported that another large stream of lava was flowing from the side of Vesuvius, and a space 2,000 metres long and 500 wide was covered with the burning mass, so that of the original soil not a trace remained. The volcano showed great activity, and a large number of incandescent stones and burning cinders were being hurled to a considerable height, as in the case of the great eruption of 1872. All the slopes of Vesuvius are covered with burning débris. On May 15 an earthquake shock was reported from Reno Nevada. On May 30 an earthquake, more or less severe, occurred at 1 p.m. in Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and N. and S. Carolina. No serious damage is reported though much consternation was caused. The duration of the shock was from 10 seconds to a minute. On June 5 shocks occurred at Montana. On June 10 a Corfu telegram to the *New York Herald* states that two very severe earthquake shocks were experienced there at 2.30 in the afternoon, but the place escaped serious damage. On June 12, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Calcutta at about 5 p.m., lasting some seconds. Although in some parts of the

city little damage was done and the visitation appeared to be brief, the earthquake made itself severely felt in other parts, and it is supposed that from first to last the disturbances continued for fully five minutes. The disturbance appears to have been one of the most severe which ever visited that part. An inspection of the streets showed that few houses had escaped damage of some description, and a large number are in ruins. There were 8 natives killed and many seriously injured. The cathedral spire fell down, and other church towers and spires have collapsed. The Town Hall, High Court, and other prominent public buildings were badly damaged. The Post Office at Chittagong was reported to have been swallowed up. The shock was also felt at Simla, Agra, Bombay, Manipur, and at places far down in the central provinces. Considerable damage was done at Hoogly, Burdwan, Dacca, Gopalpur, Patna, Raniganj, Bankipur, Balasor, &c., &c. At Darjeeling there was a terrific shock, destroying and damaging many houses. At Manipur the ground opened, and the town of Kohima was severely damaged. At Cherrapoonjee some of the hillsides slipped owing to renewed shocks, and in the Cherra Hills 650 people lost their lives. Near the village of Sylhet the loss of life was 300. The earthquake covered a wide area, and was quite exceptional in force, and appalling in the loss of life and destruction of property which it occasioned. On July 1, a despatch from Manila in Spain gave some details of the eruption of the volcano Mazon in the Philippines. The village of Libong was completely destroyed, and 120 of the inhabitants lost their lives. The eruption was accompanied by a violent shock of earthquake, which was felt in many parts of the country. On July 6, three severe shocks of earthquake occurred at short intervals at Voltry and the neighbourhood in the province of Genoa, Italy, but no damage was done.

Storms and Floods in 1896-97.

A RECORD of storms and floods of the most disastrous character during a whole year, the world over, can only be given in the briefest terms in the short space at disposal. The year commences November, 1896, and ends October, 1897. On November 4th it was reported that the town of Ribeira Grande, in the Azores, was almost destroyed, a number of people lost their lives, the crops were ruined and many cattle perished by recent floods. In this month, floods were reported in Servia, rendering the peasantry very destitute. During the latter part of the month, the rainfall at Montserrat, Leeward Islands, surpassed all previous experience. From the 25th the down-pour became incessant, and in the night of the 28th there was a perfect hurricane. Streams overflowed, destroying all the bridges. Roads disappeared, houses were destroyed, and general havoc overtook cultivation. Some four score people lost their lives.

During the last week of December, destructive floods occurred in various parts of Greece by the overflow of the Salambria and other streams, from which incalculable damage resulted. Several villages were inundated and some lives

lost. The southern part of Thessaly was a vast lake. Numerous sheep and cattle were drowned. Serious damage was also occasioned by floods in Boeotia, and the northern districts of the Peloponnesus. On the 29th a report from Melbourne stated that a violent cyclone had practically demolished the town of Nevertire, in New South Wales. Nearly all the buildings were levelled to the ground; two houses were lifted and blown to atoms. Loaded wool-trucks were raised from the line and deposited in the railway-yard. Men were blown long distances, and personal casualties were numerous. The telegraph-line was destroyed. In the early morning of the 28th, a bog-slip occurred near Killarney, in Ireland, which not only devastated a large tract of country, but caused a lamentable loss of life. It was preceded by heavy rainfall. The accident has been investigated and reported upon by a committee of the Royal Dublin Society.

In January, floods following heavy rains occurred in the Thames Valley, in Essex, and in the vicinity of Northampton. They did not entirely subside until the middle of February in the midland and eastern counties, especially in

Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and the Thames Valley. These floods covered extensive areas. Roads were blocked, houses inundated, bridges broken, besides damage to seed-beds.

In the early days of March, extensive areas of the midland and southern counties of England were flooded, while the winds wrought ruin to buildings, trees and fences, besides numerous wrecks at sea. The Mississippi Valley suffered from floods in March, owing to heavy rainfall and the melting of snow. 50 persons were drowned near Memphis, and by estimation 5,000 refugees flocked to Memphis and Dyersburg.

The first week of April brought overflow of the Garonne. The district of Bordeaux was several feet under water. Cattle were drowned and many farmers ruined.

About June 7th, as the result of heavy rains, various parts of Switzerland were flooded, and much damage done to the crops. Near Brientz the railway and roads were covered with debris brought down by the Lammbach. Between 5 and 6 P.M., 18th, a tornado suddenly assailed Paris, lasting not longer than ten seconds, but in this short time it uprooted trees, overturned carriages, toppled over chimnies, lifted roofs, scattered about all detached objects, killed 21 persons, and injured 90. About 3 P.M., 24th, an appalling tornado, lasting about a quarter of an hour, traversed a district of Essex. It unroofed houses, toppled over chimney-stacks, levelled plantations, and destroyed crops. Glass and slates were broken by lumps of ice which fell. It was experienced over Epping, Chelmsford and Colchester, an area embracing 100 square miles. Large numbers of animals were killed, but human life seems to have escaped destruction.

About July 5th, hailstorms and inundations were reported from many parts of France. Bridges, houses, railways, telegraphs, and crops were destroyed, representing an enormous loss. The Gaze overflowed. The inhabitants of Luz, Bareges, and the Bastan villages in the Pyrenees had to desert their houses. The destruction was so serious that in a night many people passed from comparative wealth to direst poverty, notwithstanding no deaths were reported. On the 21st, the north side of London experienced a heavy fall of rain and hail, when the sewers proved inefficient and local floodings occurred. By the 28th, owing to heavy rains, Feodosia and Kertch were under water, the warehouses and

dwellings in the low-lying quarters of both towns being completely flooded. At the end of July, considerable loss of life and destruction of property were reported from various parts of Europe, through floods arising from persistent heavy rains. In Prussia Silesia the devastation was more wide-spread than at any previous period during the present century. The Oder, Wein, Neisse and other rivers carried away bridges and houses. Similar destruction occurred in the Tyrol and in northern parts of Bohemia.

At the beginning of August floods of surpassing magnitude were developed in the Tyrol, Saxony, and Bohemia. Railway-bridges were destroyed, houses and whole villages submerged. The Danube at Vienna rose 12 feet. About the middle of the month serious floods occurred in Asiatic Russia, due to heavy rains, causing the rivers Ingoda, Chilka, Tsehiki, and Onon to overflow. Numerous bridges and many houses were destroyed, and crops were lost. Fortunately few lives were lost. In the latter part of August many of the rivers in Telemarken, in Southern Norway, overflowed their banks. Bridges were swept away, and the ordinary means of communication disorganized. For thirty-five years the roads were never so badly injured by floods.

On September 9th a typhoon was experienced at Yokohama, causing floods, attended by much loss of life and property. On the 12th, a hurricane in Texas demolished houses at Port Arthur and Sabn Pass; a great wave followed, overwhelming both towns, unfortunately with some loss of life.

About the 13th extensive floods occurred in the neighbourhood of Valdepenas, in Spain, owing to heavy rains; traffic on the railway was interrupted, and measures of relief had to be taken for the distressed people.

On September 1st a very high tide in the Thames, together with the thunderstorms of the previous week, caused acres of the low-lying land to be submerged above Teddington.

On October 12th a terrible cyclone occurred in the Philippine Islands, devastating Leyte. An immense wave engulfed several villages, drowning many hundreds of natives. On the 24th, floods were reported in Italy by the overflow of the Salinetto, Jordino, Tronto, and other rivers, owing to heavy rains. Railway traffic was stopped, and many buildings undermined by water.

Progress of Astronomical Science, 1897.

THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

To the end of September, 1897, 425 minor planets have been discovered. At the same time last year 417 had been discovered; since then eight more have had permanent numbers assigned to them, and names have been given to the following:—

No. 345. Tercidina.	No. 412. Elisabetha.
„ 346. Hermentaria.	„ 413. Edburga.
„ 347. Pariana.	„ 416. Vaticana.
„ 348. May.	„ 420. Bertholda.
„ 350. Ornamenta.	„ 421. Zähringia.
„ 354. Eleonora.	„ 422. Berolina.

Of the eight new planets discovered in the past year, four of them were found by Wolf, one by Witt, and three by Charlois.

It appears that the proportion of new planets to old ones, found on the photographic plates, is

small. In the "Bulletin Astronomique" for October 1896, it is stated that out of thirty-nine plates taken in the past year, no planets were found on eleven—the remainder contained in the aggregate fifty-two planets, forty-six of which were old ones, and six were new discoveries.

The rotation periods of the different planets continue to receive attention from various observers, with more or less conflicting results. M. Nylands made a determination of Jupiter's rotation period from observation of spots at different Jovian latitudes, and finds in south latitude 12° a period of 9h. 55m. 0s., in south latitude 33° one of 9h. 56m. 24s.

It seems probable, from circumstances connected with the observations, that these spots are not portions of the planet itself, or are, at any rate, not rigidly attached to it, and therefore that

the periods observed are those of the spots only, differing (though perhaps not greatly) from that of the planet. The rotation periods of Mars and the Earth are the only ones known with any great degree of accuracy.

Professor Schaberle observed Jupiter's fifth Satellite in February, 1896, with the great Lick telescope. It had been lost sight of since 1894, yet its observed place was in good accordance with the prediction of the ephemeris.

The suggestion of Sir W. Herschel that his observations showed the period of rotation of the third Satellite to be nearly the same as that of its revolution round the primary, receives confirmation from the observations made at the Lowell Observatory, which give 7h. 5m. about as the time of rotation.

Towards the end of August, large spot groups were observed on the sun, one of which had a diameter between four and five times that of the Earth. This was a somewhat unusual occurrence, as the maximum spot period was supposed to have occurred some three years previously. As regards the question of oxygen in the sun, we may consider that the thin lines found by Ruge and Paschen, which coincided with those of oxygen as seen in a vacuum tube, do not belong to the solar atmosphere. The recent observations of Mr. Jewell show that in each case the line was weak or strong according as the sun was high or near the horizon, leading to the conclusion that they are of terrestrial origin, and probably due to the presence of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

Arrangements are in progress for observing the total eclipse of the Sun on January 22, 1898. Very valuable results may be expected from the favourable conditions under which it will be visible. The length of path of the shadow across India will be about 1,000 miles, with a breadth of about 50 miles, several points on the track of the shadow being easily accessible by railway.

f (1896). A new Comet discovered by Perrine in Vulpecula, at the Lick Observatory on November 2, 1896. It was observed at Edinburgh with the 15-inch refractor, in which it appeared as a faint round nebulosity, with a nucleus equal to a Star of about the 12th magnitude. It was observed at Greenwich on the 29th and 30th of November, and noted as being rather bright, with a decided nucleus. After perihelion, it was not visible in the northern hemisphere. It was nearest to the Earth on April 12, 1897, being then about seventy-three millions of miles distant.

g (1896). Another Comet discovered by Perrine at Lick in R.A. *oh.* 52m. 27s. and Decl. 6° 24' N. This showed as a Star of about the 8th magnitude, with a tail about 30' long, and having a bright and well-defined nucleus. It passed the perihelion on November 26, 1896. According to Professor Ristenpart, there is some reason for supposing a connection between this Comet and that of Biela, judging from the elements, which closely resemble those of Biela, affording a fair presumption that Perrine's Comet may have separated from Biela's, which is known to have split up into two Comets in 1845.

D'Arrest's Comet (June, 1851) was found by Perrine (at the Lick Observatory) on June 28, in R.A. 2h. 1m. and Decl. 6° 14' N., in the north-east part of the constellation Cetus. The perihelion passage occurred in May, and at the time of re-discovery the Comet was steadily declining in brightness. It was observed by Cerulli on August 25, and described as being

extremely faint and agreeing well with the predicted place, being only 30s. in defect in R.A. a (1897). Observed by Perrine, at the Lick Observatory, on October 16, 1897, in R.A. 3h. 36m. and Decl. 66° 47' N., and reported as equal to a Star of the 8th magnitude. A small tail was observed. The Comet is supposed to have passed perihelion at the time of discovery.

Struve's companion to Procyon was re-observed by Professor Schaberle, in position angle 318° and distant from Procyon 4''·6. It had not been seen since 1874, when Professor Otto Struve and his assistant observed it. The position angle was then 95°. At this time it could not be seen with the 26-inch refractor at Washington. Dr. Anwers gave it a period of very nearly 40 years, with a radius of orbit of 1''.

The companion to Sirius was observed by Professors Aitken and Schaberle on October 24, in position angle 189°, and distant 3''·81. These results were confirmed by Professor Schaberle, who observed it again on the 29th and 31st of the same month. This faint companion became invisible in 1890, owing to its near approach to the brighter Star, and was re-observed by Dr. See, at the Lowell Observatory, in August, 1896. The place of Dr. See's Star does not agree with the predicted place of the previously observed companion, but that observed by Schaberle and Aitken does. These latter observers were unable to detect Dr. See's Star, and possibly assuming that there was no error in the observations of Dr. See, there may be two companions to Sirius. The observations of Schaberle and Aitken receive further confirmation from those of Pritchett, made with the Equatorial of the Morrison Observatory, which give for position angle 195° and distance 3''·5.

A new variable Star was discovered by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, in R.A. *oh.* 42m. 14s., and Decl. 34° 53' N. An increase in magnitude was noticed between October 21 and November 8: from this date to December 24 its magnitude changed from 8·5 to 9·4. A second new variable was also discovered by the same observer on May 29; ten days later it appeared to have undergone no change, but on July 9 and 10 he was unable to see it with a 2¼-inch refractor. The Star is situated in Coma Berenices, in R.A. 12h. 23m. and Decl. 32° 17' N.

The interesting variable Nova Aurigæ, which had, for some years past, remained at 9½ magnitude, was examined at the Radcliffe Observatory on March 10, and found to have diminished to the 11½ magnitude. The flickering fluctuations in brightness, which had attracted the attention of observers in previous years, were again noticed. A day or two subsequently, the magnitude was recorded as 11·6. It is perhaps going through another series of rapid changes.

OBSERVATORIES.—At Greenwich, the 6-inch photographic telescope has been mounted, and is, at the present time, in full work. The same mounting carries, as a pointing telescope to the 26-inch, the 12¼-inch telescope (formerly housed under the old drum-shaped dome, where now stands the 28-inch Equatorial), a reflector of 30 inches on the Cassegrain plan with a 6-inch finder, and a photoheliograph of 6 inches aperture. Including all attachments, this instrument weighs about 10 tons, yet being well balanced can be moved easily. After many trials, a suitable site has been found for the new Magnetic Pavilion, at some distance and nearly

due east from the main buildings of the Observatory.

At the Cape Observatory, work with the McClean telescope has been delayed, while the hydraulic floor was being constructed. The whole installation is expected to be complete at the end of 1897. The astrographic work goes steadily on. Fifty-five plates for catalogue, and 244 for the chart, were taken in the period embraced by the last "Report." Out of the chart plates, 174 were passed as satisfactory, and 26 of the catalogue plates were completely measured by two observers. An examination of the plates taken for the Cape photo "Durchmusterung," showed that 218 stars appeared to be missing. Out of these, 8 have been proved to be new variables, and 104 new double stars have been discovered. The Government have agreed to the proposal for an increase in the staff at the Cape Observatory, somewhat on the same lines as at Greenwich, and have granted the funds for a new reversible Transit Circle. Mr. Joseph Lunt has been appointed physical assistant at the Cape, and will have charge of the McClean telescope.

At the University Observatory, Oxford, Professor Turner and his staff have been chiefly engaged on the work of the astrographic catalogue. A grant from the Royal Society was obtained to enable the Professor to employ more computers for the measurement of the plates already taken, and the energies of the staff have been employed rather in measuring, than obtaining, more of the desired number of plates. Of 1,180 taken, 155 have been already measured. Some of the reductions have also been proceeded with, and it is estimated that one-fifth of the whole work has been done. Professor Turner is trying the experiment of a photographic Transit Circle, and intends (should the instrument turn out as successful as is hoped) to use it in determining the places of the fundamental stars for the reduction of the astrophotographic catalogue.

At the Cambridge Observatory, a new photographic telescope is shortly to be erected. The instrument will be made by Sir Howard Grubb, and it is hoped that the building will be commenced in the present year. It is proposed to use it principally for the determination of stellar parallax.

At the meeting of the British Astronomical Association on March 31, 1897, it was announced that the Royal Botanic Society had offered a site for an Astronomical Observatory in Regent's Park, at a peppercorn rent, an offer which the Association gladly accepted. This site is near to that where Mr. Bishop's Observatory formerly stood, and where Mr. J. R. Hind made his planetary discoveries. No doubt so large a society will be enabled to build an Observatory fully equipped with modern appliances, the advantages of which will be much appreciated by the numerous body of amateur astronomers who are anxious to extend their astronomical studies, yet prevented from doing so by considerations of cost.

Owing to the prevalence of bad weather at Paris during the greater part of the past year, the astrophotographic work has been somewhat retarded. One hundred and forty catalogue plates were taken, and only three chart plates of the Ecliptic. Sixty-one of the catalogue plates have been measured, giving an average of nearly five hundred stars to each plate. The third volume of the Paris Catalogue of Stars, ranging

from 12h. to 18h. of R.A., has been published during the year. The whole is expected to be finished in 1900.

Bad weather generally interfered with the work at the Bidston Observatory. The Transit instrument has been mostly used for the determination of time, and also by students (for educational purposes), under the superintendence of the Director. The Equatorial has been devoted to the observation of Comets.

Although the Melbourne Observatory is crippled by the want of funds (owing to the depressed state of the colonial finances), great progress has been made in taking plates for the astrographic chart, but their discussion is delayed by the insufficiency of the present staff. The reduction and printing of the meridian observations are also at a standstill from the same cause.

At the Perth Observatory, Western Australia, the two most important instruments are the transit circle and the astrographic equatorial with coelostat. It is purposed to undertake observations for determination of the places of the southern fundamental stars. The Observatory will also take charge of the meteorology of the colony. Daily weather charts of the entire continent, accompanied by weather forecasts, will be issued.

Dr. P. Harzer has been appointed to the Directorship of the Kiel Observatory, as well as Professor of Astronomy, in the room of Dr. Krueger.

The Karlsruhe Observatory, under the management of Dr. Valentiner, has been transferred to Heidelberg, where a new building has been erected for the instruments.

A new Observatory is being built at Rössgen, in Saxony, and will be devoted to stellar photometry, catalogues of coloured stars, and the construction of photographic charts of those regions of the sky which contain variable stars.

At the Observatory on Mount Etna, some difficulty has been experienced in carrying on the work, not as might have been expected owing to fiery eruptions, but from frequent snowfalls, often over 7 feet, and sometimes as much as 16 feet in depth. The Observatory is 9,600 feet above the sea, the mean temperature for the year being only a little above the freezing point.

Soon after the great lens of the Yerkes Observatory had been safely installed, one half of the ascending floor of the dome fell, and was completely wrecked; fortunately without accident to life or limb, or injury to the instrument. The opening ceremony was further delayed by the absence, in Europe, of Mr. Yerkes.

On October the 21st, the formal presentation took place of the great telescope, the Observatory, and its other equipments. Mr. Yerkes, in his speech, expressed the pleasure he had in presenting such a gift to the University of Chicago, and President Harper accepted the gift on behalf of the University.

The 24-inch lens of the Lowell Observatory, used by Dr. Drew for physical observation of Mars, is to be applied by Dr. See in re-observing the region of the southern hemisphere which was formerly surveyed by Sir John Herschel.

ASTRO-PHOTOGRAPHY.—At a meeting of the permanent "Comité International" in May last, it was considered that the progress of the work on the photographic catalogue and chart had progressed satisfactorily. It was resolved that the probable error of the rectangular co-ordinates measured must not exceed $0''.20$, and that as soon

as each Observatory taking part in the work had measured these, they should be published with the data for reducing them to equatorial co-ordinates. Also, that the method of determination of magnitude adopted by each should be such as would enable them to be easily reducible to one common system. The chart is to be produced by photogravure on copper, the original scale being doubled. M. Loewy, who had been for many years on the staff of the National Observatory at Paris, has been appointed to the Directorship, in place of M. Tisserand.

M. Perrotin has resigned the Directorship of the Nice Observatory to undertake the management of the Astro-Physical Observatory at Meudon.

Professor M. F. Folie, Director of the Royal Observatory, Brussels, has resigned on account of ill-health.

On the retirement of Professor Newcomb from the office of Superintendent of the American Nautical Almanack, Professor Hendriksen has been appointed to fill his place.

M. Boudenot, Deputy of the Pas de Calais, moved a resolution that the time in France and Algeria should be Paris time, retarded by 9m. 21s. As Paris is this much east of Greenwich in longitude, it is practically adopting the Greenwich Meridian. If this should be finally accepted by France, Spain and Portugal would probably fall into line, and then Western, Central, and Eastern European time will be in use in their respective zones.

From May the 1st, in Belgium, time reckoning for general use will count 24 hours for the day, the hour after Noon being called 13A. instead of 1A. P.M., and so on. It is much to be wished that we in England would adopt a similar course. Such a method has long been in use in Italy. In Ireland, Dublin time is still used.

In America, Miss Catharine Bruce has given a sum of money for the foundation of a prize to be presented annually for services rendered to astronomy, without restriction of race, nationality, or sex.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Professor E. E. Barnard, and Mr. Lewis Swift has received the first award of the Hannah Jackson-Gwilt gift from the same Society, which consists of a bronze medal and a gift of money.

In answer to a question asked in the House of Commons, on July 26, Mr. Goschen said that as soon as the arrangements had been completed the public would have an opportunity of purchasing copies of such photographs, taken with the Thompson telescope at Greenwich, as the Astronomer-Royal may consider suitable.

Astronomers came in for a share of the Jubilee honours, the Astronomer-Royal being created a C.B., Dr. Huggins and Professor Lockyer, C.B., being each made K.C.B.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Hugo Gylden, who died on November 9, 1896, in his 56th year, was born at Helsingfors in Finland, and, after studying at the University there, entered the Observatory at Pulkowa as a pupil of Dr. Struve. He was appointed Director of the Stockholm Observatory in 1871, leaving for Göttingen after 13 years' service. He was the author of numerous scientific works, and is said to have published more than 200 memoirs, those on astronomical subjects being of very high merit. Dr. K. Bohlín has been appointed Director at Stockholm in succession to Dr. Gylden.

Professor W. C. Winlock, born in March, 1859, died in September, 1896. Professor Winlock graduated at Harvard in 1880, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Observatory at Washington, a position he held till 1889, when he was chosen Curator of the International Exchanges in the Smithsonian Institution, to the Annual Reports of which he contributed the papers on the progress of astronomy.

Dr. Julius T. Wolf—the last of Argelander's pupils, died in the past year, at the ripe age of 76. Dr. Wolf managed his private Observatory at Bonn, directing his attention chiefly to photometric work.

Dr. Benjamin Gould died in November, 1896, aged 72. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1834, and was the founder and editor of the "Astronomical Journal," a valuable and well-known publication to all astronomers. Unfortunately its publication was suspended in 1861 by the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1870 he went to the Argentine Republic, and built the National Observatory at Cordova, of which he was the Director for several years. While here he published his great work, the "Uranometria Argentina" (the Uranography of the southern hemisphere), for which he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1883. Dr. Gould was one of the earliest astronomers to perceive the advantages that photography would possess for astronomical investigations. On his return home, in 1885, he resumed the interrupted publication of the "Astronomical Journal," continuing it till the end of his life. Previously to taking up his astronomical work, he, in 1845, went to Europe, and studied for a short time at the Observatories of Greenwich, Paris, and Berlin. In 1866, Dr. Gould was engaged in the determination of difference of longitude between European and American stations, by means of the Atlantic cable. Dr. Gould had been in ill health some time previous to his death, which was accelerated by an accidental fall downstairs.

Dr. Axel Möller (born February 16, 1830, died in October, 1896), was Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Lund in Sweden. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1874, and was awarded the gold medal in 1881 for his investigation of the path of Faye's Comet, and its disturbing effect on the orbit of the Asteroid Pandora (55).

Mr. Thomas Gwyn Elgar, an amateur astronomer, died in the beginning of the year 1897. He was the author of "The Moon" (a valuable contribution to scenography), containing a full history of our Satellite, accompanied with maps of the principal physical features. Mr. Elgar was educated at the Bedford Grammar School, and studied mathematics under De Morgan at King's College, London. He was by profession a civil engineer, and, settling in Bedford in 1866, devoted himself to astronomy. Mr. Elgar was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1871, and, when the British Astronomical Association was formed, undertook the direction of the Lunar Section. Mr. Elgar was chiefly known by his investigations on the geography of the Moon; that, and his book (mentioned above), is evidence of the great labour and skill displayed on this, his favourite study.

Professor Wilhelm Döllén, a well-known Russian astronomer, died on February 16, 1897. He was appointed an Assistant at the Dorpat Observatory in 1839, and transferred to Pulkowa

in 1844, where he remained till 1890, when he retired from official life to Dorpat, at the same time that Otto Struve resigned the direction of the Pulkowa Observatory.

M. Antoine D'Abaddie, geographer and astronomer, was born in Dublin in 1818. After travelling in Brazil, he lived several years in Abyssinia, and was the author of very important works on both these places. Besides his writings he was also a practical observer, having observed the Solar Eclipse in Norway in 1851, that of 1860 in Spain, and again in 1882 at St. Domingo. He was one of the observers of the Transit of Venus in 1874, and took the direction of the expedition to the Antilles, to observe that of 1882. In 1896, he bequeathed to the Paris Academy, of which he was made a member in 1867, an estate in the Pyrenees, subject to life interest to his wife, and a sum yielding 40,000 francs, on the condition that the Academy should prepare a catalogue of half a million of stars within 50 years.

E. J. Stone, F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer, died at Oxford on May 9, 1897. Mr. Stone was born in 1831, took the degree of fifth Wrangler in 1859, and was elected a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1860, he was appointed Chief Assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, and, after 10 years' service, was transferred to the Cape Observatory, the work of which he directed till 1879. He then retired, partly through ill-health, and on his arrival home was appointed Radcliffe Observer. While at Greenwich, he undertook a re-discussion of the observations of the Transit of Venus made in 1769, deriving from them a value for the Solar Parallax differing from that previously found. The re-discussion gave 8".85 for the Parallax, equivalent to a mean distance of the Earth from the Sun of 92,560,000 miles. For this work, the Royal Astronomical Society awarded him their gold medal in 1859. While at the Cape, Mr. Stone reduced and published the observations of his predecessor, Sir Thomas Maclear, and completed the systematic observation of the southern hemisphere, producing a catalogue of 12,441 stars. This was published in 1881. Mr. Stone observed the Transit of Venus in 1874 at the Cape, and was entrusted by the Government Committee with the organisation of the expeditions for observing that of 1882, afterwards superintending the work of the

discussion of the results. In 1881, Mr. Stone was awarded the Lalande prize of the Academy of Sciences in Paris; he also served the office of Secretary to the R.A.S. for four years, and was elected President in 1881. The science of mathematical astronomy has been enriched by many other valuable papers contributed by him. Mr. Stone has been succeeded by Dr. A. H. Rambaut.

The Rev. A. Freeman, Rector of Murston, near Sittingbourne, and a well-known astronomer (whose contributions to astronomy and science generally were of a high order), died on June 12, 1897. He acted as Plumian Professor of Astronomy from 1860 to 1882.

Dr. Alibert Marth died on August 5, 1897, at Heidelberg, in his 69th year. Dr. Marth was a pupil of Professor C. A. F. Peters, and came to England as assistant at Mr. Bishop's Observatory in Regent's Park, where he discovered the Asteroid Amphitrite (29) in 1854. From 1855 to 1862 he had charge of the Durham University Observatory, and assisted Mr. Lassell in observations of Satellites and nebulae at Malta. In 1881, he took charge of Colonel Cooper's Observatory at Markree Castle, County Sligo. He was the author of many communications to the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, including valuable Ephemerides of Satellites of Planets, and surface configuration of Mars and Jupiter. He became a fellow of the R.A.S. in 1878, and the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A.

Alvan G. Clark died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in June 1897, in his 65th year. At the early age of 20 years, he entered into partnership with his father. He was the maker of the largest lenses at present in use, having produced the 20-inch lens of the U.S. Naval Observatory; the 30-inch of Pulkowa; the still larger one of the Lick Observatory; and finally, that of the recently-installed telescope of the Yerkes Observatory, the largest lens in existence.

Astronomical and physical science sustained a serious loss by the death of Mr. Adam Hilger, another famous optician, on April 3, 1897. Mr. Hilger was more particularly known as a maker of spectroscopes, and the auxiliary instruments used by astronomers, as well as the optical instruments required by physicists.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume $\ominus=1$.	Density $\ominus=1$.
The Sun...	92.9	D.	H. M.	866,400	131,000	0.25
Mercury...	56.9	88	607 48	3,030	0.056	2.23
Venus.....	25.7	225	*24 5½	7,700	0.920	0.86
Earth.....	.....	365	*23 21½	7,918	1.000	1.00
Mars.....	48.6	687	23 56	4,230	0.152	0.72
Jupiter ..	390.4	4,333	24 39½	86,500	1.309	0.24
Saturn ..	793.2	10,759	9 55½	849	0.13	0.13
Uranus ..	1,689.0	30,687	10 14½	31,900	59	0.22
Neptune ..	2,698.8	60,127	9 30½	32,900	100	0.20
			...			

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus are more probably equal to their periods of revolution.
 N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunction for inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

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 by changing the declination from North to South, and vice versd.

DECLINATION.		LATITUDE.													
		1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°
24 N	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.
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 7	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 38	11 13
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 12	7 37	8 7	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 58	10 13	10 36	11 12
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 9	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 36	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 9	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 31	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 5	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 5	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 6	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 6	6 47	6 56	7 7	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 6	6 41	6 46	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 6	6 36	6 40	6 43	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 23	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 24	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 6	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	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 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 51	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 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	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
9	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 33
10	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 23
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	6 1	5 46	5 29	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
16	6 1	5 45	5 30	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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 other latitude and declination within the limits of the Table, the required times may be easily found by proportion.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

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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.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.
0 0	-1 9 26+	12 0	4 0	-0 56 54+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 32-	20 0
0 10	-1 10 29+	12 10	4 10	-0 54 47+	16 10	8 10	+0 15 42-	20 10
0 20	-1 11 24+	12 20	4 20	-0 52 33+	16 20	8 20	+0 18 50-	20 20
0 30	-1 12 11+	12 30	4 30	-0 50 14+	16 30	8 30	+0 21 57-	20 30
0 40	-1 12 49+	12 40	4 40	-0 47 49+	16 40	8 40	+0 25 0-	20 40
0 50	-1 13 19+	12 50	4 50	-0 45 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 28 1-	20 50
1 0	-1 13 41+	13 0	5 0	-0 42 43+	17 0	9 0	+0 30 59-	21 0
1 10	-1 13 55+	13 10	5 10	-0 40 2+	17 10	9 10	+0 33 53-	21 10
1 20	-1 14 0+	13 20	5 20	-0 37 17 ¹⁵	17 20	9 20	+0 36 43-	21 20
1 30	-1 13 57+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 2 ¹ +	17 30	9 30	+0 39 29-	21 30
1 40	-1 13 45+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 34 ²	17 40	9 40	+0 42 11-	21 40
1 50	-1 13 24+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 37 ² +	17 50	9 50	+0 44 48-	21 50
2 0	-1 12 56+	14 0	6 0	-0 25 37 ² +	18 0	10 0	+0 47 19-	22 0
2 10	-1 12 19+	14 10	6 10	-0 22 34 ² +	18 10	10 10	+0 49 45-	22 10
2 20	-1 11 34+	14 20	6 20	-0 19 28 ² +	18 20	10 20	+0 52 6-	22 20
2 30	-1 10 40+	14 30	6 30	-0 16 20 ² +	18 30	10 30	+0 54 20-	22 30
2 40	-1 9 39+	14 40	6 40	-0 13 10 ² +	18 40	10 40	+0 56 29-	22 40
2 50	-1 8 29+	14 50	6 50	-0 9 59 ² +	18 50	10 50	+0 58 31-	22 50
3 0	-1 7 12+	15 0	7 0	-0 6 46 ² +	19 0	11 0	+1 0 26-	23 0
3 10	-1 5 47+	15 10	7 10	-0 3 33 ² +	19 10	11 10	+1 2 14-	23 10
3 20	-1 4 15+	15 20	7 20	-0 0 19 ² +	19 20	11 20	+1 3 55-	23 20
3 30	-1 2 35+	15 30	7 30	+0 2 54-	19 30	11 30	+1 5 29-	23 30
3 40	-1 0 48+	15 40	7 40	+0 6 8-	19 40	11 40	+1 6 56-	23 40
3 50	-0 58 54+	15 50	7 50	+0 9 20-	19 50	11 50	+1 8 15-	23 50
4 0	-0 56 54+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 32-	20 0	12 0	+1 9 26-	24 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 0	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
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	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 1	0 1	0 1	13 0
2 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 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	14 0
3 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 12	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 23	15 0
4 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 37	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	16 0
5 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 55	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 8	1 28	17 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 43	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 13	1 30	1 56	18 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 54	1 5	1 19	1 37	2 5	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 23	1 41	2 10	19 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 8	1 23	1 42	2 11	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 20	1 39	2 8	20 0
9 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 33	2 0	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 24	1 48	21 0
0 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 13	1 34	21 30
0 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 49	1 0	1 18	22 0
1 30	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 1	22 30
1 0	0 0	0 1	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	23 0
1 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 29	0 33	23 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	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	24 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 the 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.	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>
0	1 21	1 18	1 11	1 2	0 54	0 50	0 51	0 58	1 8	1 20	1 31	1 39	1 42
2	1 13	1 15	1 12	1 4	0 55	0 47	0 43	0 45	0 51	1 0	1 12	1 22	1 30
4	1 2	1 9	1 10	1 5	0 57	0 47	0 40	0 36	0 36	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 9
6	0 50	1 0	1 5	1 5	1 0	0 51	0 42	0 33	0 28	0 26	0 29	0 37	0 46
8	0 41	0 51	0 59	1 4	1 3	0 57	0 48	0 38	0 28	0 21	0 18	0 20	0 27
10	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 1	1 5	1 4	0 58	0 48	0 37	0 26	0 18	0 14	0 16
12	0 39	0 42	0 49	0 58	1 6	1 10	1 9	1 2	0 52	0 40	0 29	0 21	0 18
14	0 47	0 45	0 48	0 56	1 5	1 13	1 17	1 15	1 9	1 0	0 48	0 38	0 30
16	0 58	0 51	0 50	0 55	1 3	1 13	1 20	1 24	1 24	1 19	1 11	1 1	0 51
18	1 10	1 0	0 55	0 55	1 0	1 9	1 18	1 27	1 32	1 34	1 31	1 23	1 14
20	1 19	1 9	1 1	0 56	1 57	1 3	1 12	1 22	1 32	1 39	1 42	1 46	1 33
22	1 23	1 16	1 7	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 2	1 12	1 23	1 34	1 42	1 46	1 44
24	1 21	1 18	1 11	1 2	0 54	0 50	0 51	0 58	1 8	1 20	1 31	1 39	1 42

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.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	1 0 9 ⁸⁶	1	1 0 ¹⁶	31	31 5 ⁰⁹	1	1 ⁰⁰	31	31 ⁰⁸
2	2 0 19 ⁷¹	2	2 0 ³³	32	32 5 ²⁶	2	2 ⁰¹	32	32 ⁰⁹
3	3 0 29 ⁵⁷	3	3 0 ⁴⁹	33	33 5 ⁴²	3	3 ⁰¹	33	33 ⁰⁹
4	4 0 39 ⁴³	4	4 0 ⁶⁶	34	34 5 ⁵⁹	4	4 ⁰¹	34	34 ⁰⁹
5	5 0 49 ²⁸	5	5 0 ⁸²	35	35 5 ⁷⁵	5	5 ⁰¹	35	35 ¹⁰
6	6 0 59 ¹⁴	6	6 0 ⁹⁹	36	36 5 ⁹¹	6	6 ⁰²	36	36 ¹⁰
7	7 1 9 ⁰⁰	7	7 1 ¹⁵	37	37 6 ⁰⁸	7	7 ⁰²	37	37 ¹⁰
8	8 1 18 ⁸⁵	8	8 1 ³⁸	38	38 6 ²⁴	8	8 ⁰²	38	38 ¹⁰
9	9 1 28 ⁷¹	9	9 1 ⁴⁸	39	39 6 ⁴¹	9	9 ⁰²	39	39 ¹¹
10	10 1 38 ⁵⁶	10	10 1 ⁶⁴	40	40 6 ⁵⁷	10	10 ⁰³	40	40 ¹¹
11	11 1 48 ⁴²	11	11 1 ⁸¹	41	41 6 ⁷⁴	11	11 ⁰³	41	41 ¹¹
12	12 1 58 ²⁸	12	12 1 ⁹⁷	42	42 6 ⁹⁰	12	12 ⁰³	42	42 ¹²
13	13 2 8 ¹³	13	13 2 ¹⁴	43	43 7 ⁰⁶	13	13 ⁰⁴	43	43 ¹²
14	14 2 17 ⁹⁹	14	14 2 ³⁰	44	44 7 ²³	14	14 ⁰⁴	44	44 ¹²
15	15 2 27 ⁸⁵	15	15 2 ⁴⁶	45	45 7 ³⁹	15	15 ⁰⁴	45	45 ¹²
16	16 2 37 ⁷⁰	16	16 2 ⁶³	46	46 7 ⁵⁶	16	16 ⁰⁴	46	46 ¹³
17	17 2 47 ⁵⁶	17	17 2 ⁷⁹	47	47 7 ⁷²	17	17 ⁰⁵	47	47 ¹³
18	18 2 57 ⁴²	18	18 2 ⁹⁵	48	48 7 ⁸⁹	18	18 ⁰⁵	48	48 ¹³
19	19 3 7 ²⁷	19	19 3 ¹²	49	49 8 ⁰⁵	19	19 ⁰⁵	49	49 ¹³
20	20 3 17 ¹³	20	20 3 ²⁹	50	50 8 ²¹	20	20 ⁰⁵	50	50 ¹⁴
21	21 3 26 ⁹⁹	21	21 3 ⁴⁵	51	51 8 ³⁸	21	21 ⁰⁶	51	51 ¹⁴
22	22 3 36 ⁸⁴	22	22 3 ⁶¹	52	52 8 ⁵⁴	22	22 ⁰⁶	52	52 ¹⁴
23	23 3 46 ⁷⁰	23	23 3 ⁷⁸	53	53 8 ⁷¹	23	23 ⁰⁶	53	53 ¹⁵
24	24 3 56 ⁵⁶	24	24 3 ⁹⁴	54	54 8 ⁸⁷	24	24 ⁰⁷	54	54 ¹⁵
		25	25 4 ¹¹	55	55 9 ⁰⁴	25	25 ⁰⁷	55	55 ¹⁵
		26	26 4 ²⁷	56	56 9 ²⁰	26	26 ⁰⁷	56	56 ¹⁵
		27	27 4 ⁴⁴	57	57 9 ³⁶	27	27 ⁰⁷	57	57 ¹⁶
		28	28 4 ⁶⁰	58	58 9 ⁵³	28	28 ⁰⁸	58	58 ¹⁶
		29	29 4 ⁷⁶	59	59 9 ⁶⁹	29	29 ⁰⁸	59	59 ¹⁶
		30	30 4 ⁹³	60	60 9 ⁸⁶	30	30 ⁰⁸	60	60 ¹⁶

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to any given Mean Time, by means of the above tables, all that is required is to take the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon (which will be found on the second page of each month) and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents opposite to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. If the sum of these numbers comes out more than twenty-four hours, twenty-four hours must be subtracted from it. For example:—

Let it be required to find the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time 21h. 15m. 30s. on November 6:—

Sidereal Time at Noon on November 6	H. M. S.	
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table	21h. =	15 2 54
above	15m. =	21 3 26 ⁹⁹
	30s. =	15 2 ⁴⁶
		30 ⁰⁸

Corresponding Sidereal Time = 12 21 53⁵³

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.

(Additional to pages 13 to 77.)

PERIODICAL COMETS.

These form a constantly increasing and highly interesting class of bodies. There is not a single year that passes but which is marked by the return of a periodical comet. The diligence of modern observers has enriched this department with some notable discoveries, but it appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations, there are others which encounter vicissitudes of a character sufficiently powerful to endanger their existence. Biela's double comet appears to have disappeared, and it is very probable that Brorsen's comet has followed the same fate, for it could not be found in 1890. No doubt the materials of which these bodies consisted still exist and obey the laws of gravitation, but in the form of comets they will probably never be seen again. Many additions to our knowledge concerning periodical comets have been made in recent years. Thus during the 13 years from 1880 to 1895 there were no fewer than 16 comets of short period discovered. In 1897 four of these comets were expected to return to the Sun, but the conditions were not favourable in three cases and not one of the objects appears to have been re-detected. Success in this direction may, however, yet attend the efforts of comet seekers before the close of the year. Quite a large number of periodical comets are expected to appear in 1898 and 1899, and no doubt the majority of them will be reobserved in their predicted places. The celebrated Eneke's comet, which has the shortest period of all the bodies, will return to perihelion in May next. Wolf's comet, which was well seen in 1884 and 1891, will also return in the summer of 1891, though its position will not be so favourable as it was in the years mentioned. Its perihelion passage will probably occur on June 30, and the following ephemeris is by Berberick:—

EPHEMERIS OF WOLF'S COMET.

Date.	R.A.		Declination.	Bright-ness.
	h.	m.		
1893, June 3	1	42.3	+ 18 18	1.7
" July 5	3	18.3	+ 19 43	2.1
" Aug. 6	4	49.3	+ 16 51	2.3
" Sept. 7	6	4 9	+ 10 2	2.4
" Oct. 9	6	56.9	+ 0 38	2.4
" Nov. 10	7	17.9	- 9 21	2.4
" Dec. 12	7	4.1	- 16 20	2.1
1899, Jan. 13	6	34.1	- 15 31	1.4
" Feb. 14	6	21.4	- 11 31	0.8

In later returns of the comet its position remains unfavourable. Seven revolutions of this object are equal to three of Jupiter and a close approach of these bodies will occur in 1922-3, depriving us, perhaps, of the sight of the comet for a long time, if not for ever. The following table will show the various comets, returns of which are anticipated during the next few years:—

Date of Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1898. April ...	5.818	Pons-Winnecke.
May.....	3.303	Eneke.
June ...	8.534	Swift (1889, VI.)
June ...	6.821	Wolf.
Sept. ...	6.307	Tempel (1867, II.)
1899. Jan.....	8.687	Denning (1881, V.)
Mar. ...	33.178	mp el (1866, I.)

Date of Return.	Period Years	Name of Comet.
1899. April ...	6.309	Barnard (1892, V.)
May.....	6.609	Tuttle (1858, I.)
May.....	6.909	Holmes (1892, III.)
July.....	5.211	Tempel (1873, II.)
1900. Feb.....	6.627	Finlay.
July.....	5.800	De Vico-Swift.
Oct.....	5.398	Barnard (1884, II.)
Dec.....	5.456	Brorsen.
1901. Aug. ...	7.480	Denning (1894, I.)
Aug. ...	3.303	Eneke.
1902. Sept. ...	7.059	Swift (1895, II.)
Dec.....	5.534	Tempel-Swift.

A proportion of these must be regarded as uncertain, as they have been observed at one apparition only, but the majority will undoubtedly return at the computed times. It forms a most entertaining branch of astronomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, and in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by those persevering observers who regularly sweep the firmament in quest of such objects, and are sometimes fortunate enough to sight them before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

Meteors, also known as Shooting Stars, Bolides, Fireballs, &c., are to be seen at all times and seasons, though they vary considerably in regard to numbers. This branch of astronomy is increasing both in interest and importance, and has made rapid advances during the last half a century. It will doubtless attract special attention during the next few years as it is probable that several brilliant showers of meteors may be observed. There were grand displays in 1899, and for several years near 1833 and 1866, and the period being 33½ years, a maximum return is expected in about 1899. The display is not limited to one year, but apparently recurs in 5 or 6 successive years. Thus in 1898 on the night of November 14 the phenomenon may return with some brilliancy. The meteors are termed Leonids, the particular point from which their flights are directed being within the well-known "Sickle of Leo." They move with great swiftness (apparent velocity 44 miles per second) and leave phosphorescent streaks along their paths. The radiant point does not rise until about 10.20 p.m., so that intending observers should not watch for meteors before that time, but afterwards, and the most productive period will probably be after midnight. There will be no moonlight to interfere with the observations, and this is a fortunate circumstance. When the shower is repeated in 1899, there will be a full Moon and the display will be partially overpowered. In 1900 the Moon will be in her last quarter and interfere to a small extent, but in 1898 there will be no moonlight to obliterate the smaller meteors, though the years of chief abundance will be 1899 and 1900, according to the cycle exhibited by the meteors. On about November 23, 1898, there ought to be another display of these objects, for showers of slow meteors were seen on Nov. 27, 1872, Nov. 27, 1885, and Nov. 23,

1892. These meteors have a short period corresponding with that of Biela's comet and are visible in the evening hours. Their return in 1898 is highly probable, and they should be attentively looked for. The majority of meteor showers are of feeble character, and they are exceedingly numerous. Below we give a selected list of radiant points determined from observations at Bristol in recent years:—

From the above paragraph it will be inferred that the eclipses of the satellites furnish a easy method of determining longitudes; by observing the local times of immersion or emersion. A longitude so determined will not be very accurate in consequence of the gradual extinction of the light, which makes it difficult to estimate the true time of eclipse. The three outer satellites make the difficulty still greater, owing to their slower motions.

With the first satellite, and careful observation, a fair approximation to the longitude may be obtained in circumstances where more accurate and elaborate methods are not available.

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point.		Name of Shower.
		R. A.	Dec.	
1	Jan. 2-3	290	+53	Quadrantids.
2	Jan. 1-11	97	+29	ε Geminids.
3	Jan. 14-20	295	+53	κ Cygnids.
4	Jan. 18-28	233	+31	θ Coronids.
5	Feb. 5-10	74	+43	α Aurigids.
6	Feb. 15-20	236	+11	α Serpentids.
7	March 4-15	175	+10	β Leonids.
8	March 24	161	+58	β Ursids.
9	March 27	229	+32	α Coronids.
10	April 8-23	203	-10	α Virginids.
11	April 17-20	270	+32	Lyrids.
12	April 29-May 6	338	-2	η Aquarids.
13	May 7-18	231	+27	α Coronids.
14	April 18-May 15	294	+0	η Aquilids.
15	May 29-June 4	333	+27	η Pegasids.
16	June 10-28	335	+57	δ Cepheids.
17	July 11-19	314	+48	α Cygnids.
18	July 23-Aug. 16	43	+43	α-β Perseids.
19	July 27-29	339	-12	δ Aquarids.
20	July 28-Aug. 10	304	-13	α Capricornids.
21	August 9-11	45	+57	Perseids.
22	August 5-16	292	+53	κ Cygnids.
23	August 12-16	61	+48	μ Perseids.
24	August 21-25	291	+60	α Draconids.
25	Aug. 21-Sep. 21	62	+37	ε Perseids.
26	Aug. 25-Sep. 22	5	+10	γ Pegasids.
27	Sept. 3-8	346	± 0	β Piscids.
28	Sept. 12-Oct. 2	73	+42	η Aurigids.
29	Sept. 21-25	31	+19	α Arietids.
30	Sept. 30-Oct. 11	14	+7	ε Piscids.
31	October 15-24	92	+15	Orionids.
32	October	106	+23	β Geminids.
33	Nov. 2-3	55	+9	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 13-15	150	+23	Leonids.
35	Nov. 13-28	155	+40	Leo Minorids.
36	Nov. 20-28	63	+22	ε Taurids.
37	Nov. 23-27	25	+43	Andromedes.
38	Dec. 1-14	108	+33	Geminids.
39	Dec. 7-12	119	+29	α Geminids.
40	Dec. 18-29	194	+67	κ Draconids.

The Leonids, No. 31, should be specially looked for in 1897 and few following years, as they form splendid showers of streak-leaving meteors at intervals of about 33 years. There were fine displays of these meteors between 1864 and 1869, and the maximum occurred in 1866.

The Perseids, No. 21 in the foregoing list, display some singular characteristics, for they are probably visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point is in constant motion to the eastward. The place of the radiant on alternate days during four weeks of the chief activity of the shower is as follows:—

EPHEMERIS OF THE PERSEID RADIANT POINT.

Date.	Position.		Date.	Position.	
	R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.
July 19	19	+51	Aug. 2	36	+55
" 21	22	+52	" 4	38	+56
" 23	25	+52	" 6	40	+56
" 25	27	+53	" 8	42	+57
" 27	30	+54	" 10	45	+57
" 29	32	+54	" 12	47	+57
" 31	34	+55	" 14	50	+58

Large meteors should be particularly 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, 22, 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 noteworthy dates are in heavy type.

TELESCOPIC POWERS NECESSARY FOR OBSERVING CELESTIAL OBJECTS.

LARGE Nebulae such as those in Orion and Andromeda, and bright comets, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the object may be presented in its entirety and its light not so much dispersed as to obliterate the fainter portions. If it is desired to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. 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 70 and 100, reveals the spots in great variety of form and grouping.

The craters, mountains, and plains of the Moon are satisfactorily seen with 100, though for very minute features powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 12-in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under powers of 50 and 75. The power used should not be too high to enable the whole disc of the Sun or Moon to be seen in the field of view.

Occultations of naked-eye stars by the Moon may be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 75.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 75; those of Venus are plain with far less power. To see these planets under their best aspects, examine them near the times of sunrise or sunset.

The most conspicuous spots on Mars, such as the *Syrts Magna* (Kaiser sea of Proctor and Green's charts), may be discerned with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350, and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector, are essential to display the outlines of the more delicate markings.

Jupiter's belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their different forms and variable appearances and the proper motions of the bright and dark spots a larger telescope and powers of 250 and 300 are requisite. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-

glass. Transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 150. Satellite V. has never been seen in any glass smaller than 18½-in. Cassini's division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 300 and 350, and a much larger aperture, are necessary to reach the delicate features of the planet. A good 4½-in. refractor will sometimes show Encke's division in the ring, also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites, but the air 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 Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring care and attention. Enceladus can be seen in a 6½-inch refractor or an 8-inch reflector, but Mimas and Hyperion will need telescopes of at least 10 inches.

For very close double stars, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as in a Lyrae, then a moderate power, such as 100, will give excellent results. For very difficult and close pairs, large apertures are necessary, because separating power is a function of aperture. For observing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars, a comet eyepiece, power 30 and field of 1¼", will be best.

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 49	27° 0'	1 53
4° 0'	11 39	28° 0'	1 48
4° 30'	10 40	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.

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

THIS is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its changes of lustre are so considerable and performed in so brief a period that a special degree of interest is attached to this object. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were discovered so long ago as 1669 by Montanari, but the period was not accurately determined until long afterwards. The apparent magnitude of the star oscillates between 2.2 and 3.7, and it passes through its various gradations of brilliancy in 2d. 20h. 48m. 51s. The period is becoming shorter, for it has decreased eight seconds since 1782, when it was 2d. 20h. 48m. 59s.,

according to Goodricke. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for 2d. 13½h., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and within some 3¼ hours becomes about 3½ mag. It continues at this minimum about 15 minutes, then it suddenly acquires greater brilliancy, and in 3¼ hours recovers its ordinary magnitude. The following are the computed times of minima in 1898. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight on the northern horizon, but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage:—

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	3	39	3	16	35	1	11	56	3	7	50	3	20	48	2	12	57	3	1	54	1	18	3
6	0	27	6	13	25	4	8	44	6	4	39	6	17	37	5	9	46	5	22	43	5	14	52
8	21	16	9	10	13	7	5	33	9	1	27	8	14	26	8	6	34	8	19	32	7	11	41
11	18	5	12	7	2	10	2	22	11	22	16	12	11	14	11	3	23	11	16	21	10	8	30
14	14	53	15	3	51	12	23	11	14	19	5	15	8	3	14	0	12	14	13	10	13	5	19
17	11	42	18	0	40	15	20	0	17	15	54	18	4	52	16	21	1	17	9	59	16	2	8
20	8	31	20	21	29	18	16	49	20	12	43	21	1	41	19	17	50	20	6	48	18	22	57
23	5	20	23	18	18	21	13	31	23	9	34	23	23	30	22	14	39	23	3	37	21	19	46
26	2	9	26	15	7	24	10	27	26	6	21	26	19	19	25	11	28	26	0	26	24	16	35
28	22	58	...	...	...	27	7	16	29	3	10	29	16	8	28	8	17	28	21	15	27	13	24
31	19	47	...	...	...	30	4	5	31	23	59	...	...	...	31	5	6	...	...	...	30	10	13

Perpetual Calendar.

By H. F. L. MEYER.

EXPLANATIONS.

The old style ended in Italy on Oct. 4, 1582, and the new style began on Oct. 15, 1582; but in England the old style ended on Sept. 2, 1752, and the new style commenced on the following day, that day being called Sept. 14, 1752. Thus in that year the dates from Sept. 3 to Sept. 13 did not exist. In most other countries the change took place between 1582 and 1752, but Greece, Russia, and the Balkan States still adhere to the old style.

Examples.—To find the day of the week for 17 Nov., 1247. Under the year 47 in the line of the century 1200 stands Tu; take Tu above Nov., and in this line, over the 17th day, stands Su = Sunday.

On what day of the week was April 7, 1800? The letter for the century is W, which for Apr. stands in the second column of the central table, and in this line stands M for the 7th.

When will June 6 be on a Monday? The 6th day shows the M in a line, which for June gives Sa, and Sa for 1800 shows the year 98, and for 1900 the years 4, 10, 21, &c.

LEAP YEARS.

The years in heavier type are leap years, for which the two months January and February must be used. Examples below.

CENTURIES.

OLD STYLE.

NEW STYLE.

	700	1400	...	1700	2100
100	800	1500	...	...	...
200	900	1600	...	1800	2200
300	1000	1700	...	...	...
400	1100	...	1500	1900	2300
500	1200	...	1600	2000	2400
600	1300	...	...	...	...

TABLE OF YEARS.						
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	...	32	33	34
35	...	36	37	38	39	...
40	41	42	43	...	44	45
46	47	...	48	49	50	51
...	52	53	54	55	...	56
57	58	59	...	60	61	62
63	...	64	65	66	67	...
68	69	70	71	...	72	73
74	75	...	76	77	78	79
...	80	81	82	83	...	84
85	86	87	...	88	89	90
91	...	92	93	94	95	...
96	97	98	99	...	...	00

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The 1st January of the year 87 was a Saturday, and of the year 87 was a Monday. The letter for the year 9 is Tu, therefore the 26 July of that year was a Friday. The letter for 90 is W, therefore we use the W for any of the months in that year, and find 6 Jan. to be a Sunday.

There were 5 Sundays in FEBRUARY, when the 29th fell on a Sunday. The 29th shows Su in the last line in which line stands F for FEBRUARY, and F in the line 1800 shows in the column the leap years 1824, 1852, and 1880. The F of 1700 shows 1728, 1756, and 1784.

Which months in 1897 had 5 Sundays? The letter for 1897 is Sa. Use Sa in all the columns, and see how many dates the Su of each line shows.

Sa in the first column belongs to Jan. and Oct., and the Su shows the dates 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. Sa in the second column is for Apr. and Jul., with the Su dates 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31, but as April has 30 days it is excluded. The third and the next 3 columns show only 4 dates for the Su. The last column gives May, the Su of which has five dates in the first column. The required months are Jan., May, July, and Oct.

A NEW CALENDAR.

The division of the solar year of 365 days into 13 months of 28 days each (excepting the last month which would have 29 or, in leap year, 30) and the commencement of the year on the shortest day would make the calendar more rational and consistent with astronomical events, and also simpler; for the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd days of each month would be on a certain day of the week, and the dates of the full moons, &c., would be more regular. The first day of the first month of the year 1898 would then be the day that is now called Tuesday, 21 Dec. 1897; the last day, the 29th, of the first month, would be a Monday, being Monday, 17 Jan. 1898. The first day of the 13th month would be a Tuesday, that is, Tuesday, 22 Nov. 1898 and the last day the 29th (which is the odd day in 365 = 7 × 4 × 13 + 1) would be a Tuesday, that is 20 Dec. 1898. Christmas Day would then fall on the 5th day of the new year. The new year 1899 would begin on Wednesday, being 21 Dec. 1898; and the first day of 1900 would be a Thursday. The leap day in 1904 would be the 30th of the 13th month.

Examples for Leap Years.

When will Jan. 25 be on a Friday? The 25th day shows the F in the sixth line above it, and in this horizontal line stands Tu for Jan. and W. for Jan. Now Tu for 1800 gave the year 95, and gives for 1900 the years 1, 7, 18, &c., and W is for the leap years in 1900, which are 24, 52, and 80.

In what years will Jan. 1 fall on a Sunday? The 1st day gives the Su for Jan. and Jan. in the 7th line of the week days, and these Su and M for 1800 show the year 99, and for 1900 the years 5, 11, 22, 28, 33, &c.

For further examples see the next column.

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	...	...	...	...
Jan. 31 days	Jan. 31	...	...	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	...
...	Apr. 30	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Aug. 31	May 31
Oct. 31	Jul. 31	Dec. 31	...	Nov. 30	...	...

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR athletics were not perhaps in a very flourishing condition in 1897. The shock of 1896, when so many of the champions were relegated to the cold shades of professionalism, had a marked effect upon the meetings of the following year, and, without any bright particular stars to draw the public, the big gates of the preceding seasons were not obtained, and, except on a Bank Holiday or Jubilee Day, athletic meetings were but poorly attended. This was the inevitable result of the action of the Amateur Athletic Association, but we do not anticipate for a moment that the lack of public interest is anything more than temporary, and that with the development of some new champions of proved power, speed, and stamina, athletic sports will be quite as attractive as in the past, and foot-racing flourish once again as second only to cricket as a summer pursuit and pastime.

As regards performances, the year will not be memorable; indeed, the only records made in this country were in connection with walking, and it requires a great stretch of imagination to consider the gait now allowed to pass as fair walking anything but a compromise between a trot and a shuffle. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the A.A.A., the majority of the so-called amateurs of the modern dispensation are up to every conceivable professional dodge, and false entries, and even worse frauds, were constantly being detected, and punishment meted out to the offenders. Every year it becomes more and more evident that the gentleman amateur finds it impossible to mix with the "scum of the course" in the dressing tent, and University and public school men are obliged, much against their will, to give up athletics when they take up a business or profession, owing to the objectionable surroundings of the sport in the present day. This is one reason why golf is so popular. There is no money to be made out of it, it costs money to belong to a good club, and the company on a golf links has some pretensions to decency and social standing. Athletics, football, and cycling are all being ruined by popularity and big gates, and the future of athletics seems to get worse and worse. In America, the English visit of 1895 has certainly done a lot of good, at least four of the New York A.C. team of that year are now declared professionals, and, by latest advices, more will follow. Every amateur athlete in the States is now numbered, like a prize animal or amateur cyclist, but the system is by no means infallible in detecting frauds in such a huge country. B. J. Wefers, the New York wonder, late in the season was credited with 220 Yards in 21 secs. at the Canadian Championships in Toronto, a grand performance if correct, round a curve on a hard path, but otherwise the running and jumping American records remain *in situ quo*. Both in Australia and South Africa athletics are advancing by leaps and bounds, and in each country their Championships discovered exceptionally good men, considered quite equal to hold their own with the best the old country can produce, and it is just on the cards that in 1898 both Australia and South Africa, as well as America, will be represented in the A.A.A.'s Championships, to be held in London on the first Saturday in July.

The Cross-Country Championships, as usual, opened the ball in London in February. On the 20th of that month all three Associations, North,

Midland, and South, held their Championships. The Southern took place at the usual venue, Wembley Park, over a ten miles' course. Nine clubs (102 runners) competed, and the Finchley Harriers, with 98 points, won by 5 points, from the Ranelagh Harriers, the Essex Beagles and Bristol Harriers being a dead heat for third place with 108 points. G. Martin, of the Essex Beagles, was first man home in 65 mins. 37½ secs. The Cavendish Harriers won the Junior Championship over the same course at the same time. The Midland Counties Championship at Northampton was won as usual by the Birchfield Harriers, from five other clubs, with 51 points. S. J. Robinson, of the Northampton A.A.C., being first man home in 50 mins. 12 secs. for about 8½ miles. The Northern Championship at Crewe Hall Park produced twenty clubs, and 175 runners, the Manchester Harriers winning with 66 points from the Salford Harriers, 97 points. H. Harrison, of the winning club, was first man home in 63 mins. 42 secs. The Southern Counties Association, on March 6, brought off a so-called Inter-County race over the Wembley course, Middlesex winning easily from Surrey, Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Suffolk; C. S. Sydenham here easily defeated G. Martin in 65 mins. 48 secs. Naturally, the attempt to split up London into counties failed, as it always will. Another failure on the same day was the Scottish Championships at Paisley, the Clydesdale Harriers winning easily, only one other club finishing six men. S. Duffus was first man home. On the same, the so-called National Cross-Country Championship took place at Trafford Park, near Manchester, nine clubs entering, with 98 runners. The Southern Counties Association had previously withdrawn from the National body, owing to the gross mismanagement of the Championship when held out of London. The Salford Harriers and the Manchester Harriers made a dead heat for first place, 102 points each, S. J. Robinson, of Northampton, being first man home. The Birchfield Harriers were only fourth. The various college meetings at Oxford and Cambridge early in the year failed to produce any very startling performances, and it was impossible to gauge the relative chances of the two Universities for their Easter fixture until they both had held their club sports. The O.U.A.C. held theirs on March 8th and 10th, in fairly fine weather. C. R. Thomas, of Jesus, the old Reading athlete and Welsh Champion, won the Hundred, beating G. Jordan, of University, the President, in 10 secs. (official time); E. T. Garnier, of Oriel, won the Hurdles in 17 secs.; A. O. Dowson (New) won the Hammer with 97 ft. 5 in.; H. F. Deakin (Oriel) took the Mile in 4 mins. 31½ secs.; Hon. F. R. Henley (Balliol) won the Weight with 35 ft., 5½ in.; H. S. Adair (Oriel) carried off the High Jump with 5 ft. 8½ in.; G. Jordan (University) won the Quarter easily in 50½ secs.; and C. H. Carleton (B.N.C.) landed the Three Miles in 16 mins. 2 secs., the Oxonian, Fremantle, not starting; A. L. Danson (Balliol) and W. S. K. Hole (B.N.C.) ran a dead heat for the Half Mile in 2 mins. 3 secs. The Cambridge U.A.C. Sports came off on March 6th and 8th, also in fine weather. W. N. Pilkington (Trinity) won the Hundred from F. L. Carter (Caius) by a yard, in 10½ secs.; E. H. Cholmeley (Jesus) won the High Jump with 5 ft. 8½ in.; Putting the Weight went to J. H. Bullock (Trinity), 39 ft.;

F. L. Carter (Caius) won the Quarter in 5½ secs., C. G. Davison, of Sydney, being second; W. H. Maundrell, of Corpus, won the Hurdles in 16½ secs.; and H. F. Howard (Trinity Hall) won the Mile in 4 mins. 33½ secs. Throwing the Hammer was won by J. A. Halliday (Trinity) with 106 ft. 4 in.; E. Fancee de Laune (Jesus) won the Long Jump with 20 ft. 1½ in.; and W. V. Wood (Clare), the President, won the Three Miles in 15 mins. 29½ secs. The Cambridge team were then selected, and given a trial on the following Saturday against the London Athletic Club at Fenners, the Inter-Varsity programme being selected. The L.A.C. men won by five events to four. Pilkington (Cambridge) won by inches from H. C. Woodyatt (L.A.C.) in 10½ secs., Carter (Cambridge) being third; Howard (Cambridge) won the Mile in 4 mins. 27½ secs., E. J. Wilkins (L.A.C.) being only beaten a foot; E. H. Cholmeley (Cambridge) won the High Jump with 5 ft. 8 in.; and W. FitzHerbert (Cambridge) came out in much improved form, and won the Quarter in 5½ secs. The events won by the L.A.C. were:—Long Jump, E. Batchelor, 21 ft. 7 in.; Weight, W. J. M. Barry, 40 ft. 4 in.; Hurdles, W. M. Fletcher, 16½ secs.; Hammer, W. J. M. Barry, 127 ft. 6 in.; Three Miles, C. S. Sydenham, 14 mins. 56 secs. The Eton College Sports were held about this time, the meeting lasting several days. The best performances were:—100 Yards, Neave, time 10½ secs.; Hurdles, J. L. Phillips, Captain of the Boats, 17½ secs.; Cricket Ball, E. Penn, 106 yards; Quarter Mile, E. Penn, 57½ secs. The Mile was a very poor exhibition as regards time, Macnaughten, the winner, taking 5 mins. 24 secs. for the distance. The Irish Cross-Country Championship was won by the Cork City Harriers, on March 20th, at Clonskeagh, just outside Dublin. The Friday before the Boat Race, April 2nd, a cold and dull but fine day, saw the decision of the thirty-fourth Inter-Varsity Meeting, at the Queen's Club. H. R. H. the Duke of York was present, and, after some capital racing, on a carefully prepared cinder path, Oxford won by four events to three, two resulting in dead heats. An American megaphone was used for the first time in England at this meeting. F. L. Carter (Peterboro and Caius College, Cambridge) ran a dead heat for the Hundred with C. R. Thomas (Llandoverly and Jesus College, Oxford), a most sensational performance. Thomas, however, was far from well, and Carter was the least fancied of the lot, time 10½ secs. Half a yard would have covered the four. E. T. Garnier (Marlborough) won the Hurdles for Oxford easily in 16½ secs., the Cantab, Maundrell, being second; H. F. Howard (Aldenham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge) won the Mile from A. L. Danson, the old Rugbean and Oxonian, rather easily, in 4 mins. 27½ secs.; E. H. Cholmeley (Cambridge and St. Paul's) and E. O. Kirlew (Westminster and Oxford) tied for the High Jump at 5 ft. 7½ in.; and J. H. Bullock (Harrow and Cambridge) took the Weight (16 lbs., from a 10-foot square) with 37 ft. 6½ in.: he afterwards put 38 ft. 5 in. The Quarter Mile was looked upon as the special feature of the meeting, G. Jordan (Dulwich and Oxford) once again meeting his old opponent, W. FitzHerbert, of Charterhouse and Cambridge. At last Jordan had his revenge, beating the ex-amateur champion by eight yards in 49½ secs., only a fifth worse than the sports record, by FitzHerbert. The latter was evidently not in his best form. G. C. Vassall (Charter-

house and Oxford) won the Long Jump easily with 22 ft. 7 in., a fine performance, L. R. O. Bevan, the Cambridge Australian, being second with 21 ft. 8½ in.; Throwing the Hammer (30 ft. circle) was an easy victory for the Cambridge Harrovian, J. A. Halliday, with 97 ft. 9 in. Once more the last event on the card, the Three Miles, was left to settle the question, up to this point the score being level. W. V. Wood, the Cambridge Harrovian, second in the previous year to J. M. Fremantle, the Oxford Etonian, was again expected to make a close fight. At the two miles, these two were in front, Fremantle leading, and he won at the finish, rather easily, by fifty yards from Wood, in the official time of 14 mins. 47½ secs., but 15 mins. 7 secs. was the time of a number of outside clockers, and this was probably correct, the official timekeeper, after giving the time, springing his watch back to zero. This distinctly shows how necessary it is for the A.A.A. practice of having more than one timekeeper to be generally adopted. At the Spring Meeting of the South London Harriers at the Oval on the previous Saturday, H. C. Woodyatt (L.A.C.) clearly proved himself the best of the metropolitan sprinters by winning the level Hundred, on grass, from a large field in 11 secs., which form he supplemented, during the following months, by many victories from the scratch mark. On April 3rd, the Amateur Athletic Association's Ten Miles Championship was decided at Fallowfield, Manchester, only thirteen Northerners competing. A. E. Tysoe, of the Salford Harriers, went to the front in the last lap, and won a splendid race by a yard and a half in 55 mins. 59½ secs.; H. Harrison, of the Manchester Harriers, being second. In the early spring, the Queen's Club made an attempt to start an opposition Public Schools Athletic Meeting against the London Athletic Club's long-established fixture. The head masters, however, would have nothing to do with the new venture, and it collapsed. This left the way clear for the L.A.C. to introduce their eight Public School Challenge Cups into their First Spring Meeting, on April 10th, at Stamford Bridge. The Public School Cups were won as follows:—Hundred, A. M. Leggatt (Bedford Grammar), time 11 secs.; Hurdles, H. S. Keigwin (St. Paul's), time 17½ secs.; Long Jump, N. S. A. Harrison (Haileybury), 20 ft. 4½ in.; Quarter Mile, A. G. Ritchie (St. Paul's), time 53½ secs.; One Mile, H. W. Workman (Repton), 4 mins. 42½ secs.; High Jump, N. S. A. Harrison (Haileybury), 5 ft. 5 in.; Three-Quarter Mile Steeplechase, W. Winterbotham (S. Paul's), time 4 mins. 3½ sec. In the open events, H. C. Woodyatt (L.A.C.) won the Hundred from scratch in 10½ secs., and C. S. Sydenham won the Mile from scratch in 4 mins. 26½ secs.; one of the best handicap performances of the year. On this same day, in an open Walking Race to Brighton from London (Westminster Clock Tower), promoted by the Polytechnic Harriers, E. Knott (S.L.H.) beat the existing record, by covering the distance in 8 hrs. 56 mins. 44 secs. Really good performances were few and far between until the Championships, but we may mention C. S. Sydenham's Two Miles win from scratch at Surbiton Sports, on grass, April 24, in 9 mins. 37½ secs., an easy win. At Nottingham and Horley respectively on May 1st, J. W. Bradley and H. C. Woodyatt won invitation scratch races at One Hundred Yards, 10½ secs. being the time at each place, the fields including

the pick of the Northern and Southern sprinters at either venue. On the same day, at Burnley, S. Elliott, of the Salford Harriers, won the Northern Counties' Quarter Mile Championship in 5½ secs. On May 15, H. C. Woodyatt won the L.A.C. Open 120 Yards Handicap from scratch in 12½ secs., and later on, in June, also won the Civil Service Open 120 Yards from scratch in the same time. 12½ secs., besides several other open handicaps at this distance. At the Irish Championships, held as usual on Whit Monday, in Dublin, the results were:—Hundred, W. Newburn, 10½ secs.; Half Mile, C. H. Dickenson (D.U.), 2 mins. 4½ secs.; High Jump, P. Leahy (Charleville), 5 ft. 8 in.; Long Jump, W. M. Newburn (Dublin), 22 ft. 5½ in.; Putting the Weight, D. Horgan (Bauter), 44 ft. 8 in.; Hurdles, J. A. E. Mulligan (Roscommon), 16½ secs.; Hammer, T. F. Kieley (Carrick-on-Suir), 139 ft. 10 in.; One Mile Steeplechase, N. F. Barron (Kilkenny), 5 mins. 42½ secs.; Two Twenty Yards, J. F. Gallagher (Derby), 23½ secs.; a so. on June 22nd, Quarter Mile, J. C. Meredith (D.U.), 5½ secs.; One Mile, C. H. Dickenson (D.U.), 4 mins. 33½ secs. On the Saturday preceding the A.A.A. Championships, the Scottish Association held their Championship Meeting at Celtic Park, Glasgow, the first sports of the kind since the Association and Union had settled their differences. The performances were good, and the winners as follows:—Hundred, F. W. Sime, 10½ secs.; Hurdles, A. B. Timms, 17½ secs.; One Mile, H. Welsh, 4 mins. 24½ secs.; Half Mile, H. Welsh, 2 mins. 2 secs.; Hammer, J. D. McIntosh, 117 ft. 3 in.; Weight, J. D. McIntosh, 40 ft. 4 in.; Two Twenty Yards, F. W. Sime, 23½ secs.; High Jump, J. B. Milne, 5 ft. 6 in.; Broad Jump, H. Barr, 21 ft. 11 in.; Four Miles, J. Paterson, 21 mins. 10 secs.; Quarter Mile, J. Donaldson, 52½ secs. On the same day, at the Salford Harriers' Meeting, A. E. Tysoe won a level Mile in 4 mins. 28 secs., and C. H. Kilpatrick, the New York A.C. athlete, who had turned professional, and was matched with E. C. Bredin for a stake, was allowed to compete as an amateur in the level Quarter Mile, which he won from S. Elliott in 5½ secs. The A.A.A. Championships took place at Fallowfield, Manchester, on July 3rd, in cold, dull, gusty, miserable weather, which spoilt all the times, and reduced the attendance to very scanty proportions. Two New York A.C. men, W. S. Hipple and R. Sheldon, competed unsuccessfully. A. E. Relf, of the Finchley Harriers, won the Half Mile in 2 mins. 7 sec. from C. H. Dickenson, the Irish Champion. Against a strong wind, J. H. Palmer, of the Essex Beagles, beat H. C. Woodyatt by a foot in the Hundred, in 10½ secs. Also against the wind, in the Hurdles, A. Trafford, of the Birmingham A.C., won by three yards from Mulligan, the Irish Champion, in 17½ secs. In the Quarter Mile, S. Elliott, of the Salford Harriers, running in pneumatic shoes, won by a foot from H. Kenyon (Manchester A.C.), in the poor time of 53½ secs. The One Mile fell to A. E. Tysoe, of the Salford Harriers, in 4 mins. 27 secs., E. Wellin, of the Finchley Harriers, was second, beaten a yard; Welsh, the Scottish Champion, was badly spiked in the race, and lost a shoe, the contest being very unsatisfactory. In the Four Miles Walking Race, the holder, W. J. Sturgess, of the Polytechnic, again won, making a new record for the distance, viz., 28 mins. 24½ secs.,

and also establishing a new record at three miles, 21 mins. 14 sec. C. Bennett, of the Finchley Harriers, won the Four Miles Championship in 20 mins. 52½ secs., C. E. Haydon (S.L.H.) being only beaten a yard and a half. G. H. Lee, of the Polytechnic Harriers, won the Steeplechase (Two Miles) easily in 12 mins. 15½ secs. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs., with wire handle (9 ft. circle), fell to T. F. Kieley (Gaelic A.A.), with 142 ft. 5 in.; and D. Horgan (Irish A.A.A.), holder, won the 16 lbs. weight, from a 7 ft. square, with a fine put of 45 ft. 4 in., R. Sheldon (New York A.C.) was second with a put that beat all previous championship performances, viz., 44ft. 5½ in. J. Poole (Windermere) won the Pole Jump with 9 ft. 10½ in.; C. E. H. Leggatt (L.A.C.) won the High Jump with 5 ft. 9 in., and the same athlete, and the holder, again won the Long Jump with 21 ft. 4 in. Subsequently, July 17th, in a contest at Edinburgh, Ireland beat Scotland by seven events to four, but neither side was fully represented, and the performances were not remarkable. At the end of July, Private Cobroy, 1st Yorksire, won the Championship of the Army (half a mile) at the Aldershot Meeting, beating Lt. C. J. L. Allanson, R.A., the old Woolwich cadet, by a yard in 2 mins. 5½ secs. Allanson won the Officer's Mile in 4 mins. 46½ secs.; and Lt. L. B. Bradbury, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, won the Hundred in 11 secs., and the Quarter in 55½ secs. Nothing very remarkable took place during the remainder of the season, but on August 28th, A. E. Relf, the Half Mile Champion, won a Half Mile Handicap through a big field, on grass, at Havant, in the grand time of 1 min. 58½ secs.; and he also won a level Three Quarter Mile Challenge Cup at the Charity Sports, in London, on August 14th, at Wood Green, in 3 mins. 14½ secs., R. Wellin being second, and C. Bennett third, a real Championship performance. At the Finchley Harriers Sports, subsequently, on Sept. 4th, at Kensal Rise, A. E. Tysoe defeated Relf in a level 1,000 Yards Race in 2 mins. 24½ secs. rather easily. Relf, however, at the South London Harriers Meeting at the Oval, on grass, Sept. 11th, won a level Half Mile from Wellin, again second, in 1 min. 59½ secs. and at the same meeting, in the Hundred Yards Invitation Handicap, F. W. Cooper (Bradford Football C.), the winner of the Booth Hall Plate at Blackly, defeated J. H. Palmer, of the Essex Beagles, the Hundred Yards Champion, in 10½ secs. Cooper repeated his victory over Palmer at 75 Yards when the pair met shortly afterwards at the final Essex Beagles Meeting of the year. The annual match between the cadets of Woolwich and Sandhurst took place on Sept. 27th, at Woolwich, when Woolwich, after four successive defeats, at last managed to win the Shield by five events to four, the winners being:—Two Miles, W. A. Bayley (Sandhurst), 10 mins. 47½ secs.; Broad Jump, R. F. A. Hobbs (Woolwich), 20 ft. 3 in.; Hundred Yards, W. W. Muir (Sandhurst), 10½ secs.; High Jump, R. F. A. Hobbs (Woolwich), 5 ft. 4 in.; Half Mile, E. F. St. John (Woolwich), 2 mins. 5½ secs.; Hurdles, E. F. A. Hobbs (Woolwich), 17½ secs.; Shot, G. O. Turnbull (Sandhurst), 41 ft.; Quarter Mile, W. W. Muir (Sandhurst), 54 secs.; One Mile, E. F. St. John (Woolwich), 4 mins. 48½ secs. The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association is C. Herbert, 10 John St., Adelphi, W.C.

The Athletic autumn season opened at the Universities with the Freshmen's Sports at Cam-

bridge, November 1 and 2. The weather was fine but cold, and the form all round if anything above the average. The winners and their schools were:—Putting the Weight, C. S. Young (Brighton and Clare), 30ft. 5in.; High Jump, J. H. Banks (Exeter and Caius), 5ft. 3½in.; One Mile, H. W. Workman (Repton and Fembroke), time, 4 min. 43½ secs.; Workman won the L.A.C. Public Schools Challenge Cup Mile in the spring. One Hundred Yards, W. E. Hind (Uppingham and Trinity Hall), time 10½ secs.; Quarter Mile, P. M. Shanks (University College School and Christ's), time 53½ secs.; One Hundred and Twenty Yards, Hurdles, H. S. Keigwin (St. Paul's and Peterhouse), time 18 secs.; Three Miles, W. Winterbotham (St. Paul's and King's), by a foot from H. W. Workman, time, 15 min. 58 secs.; Long Jump, S. M. Sharwood (Brisbane and Trinity Hall), 19 ft. 10 in.; Throwing the Hammer, S. M. Sharwood, 92 ft. F. L. Carter (Caius) is President, and W. H. Maundrell (Corpus), Hon. Sec. of the Cambridge University A.C. The Oxford U.A.C. began their autumn meetings with the Freshmen's Sports on November 5 and 9. R. B. Arnold (Malvern and Magdalen) won the One Mile in the excellent time of 4 min. 37½ secs.; A. T. Beeching (Tonbridge and Worcester), took the High Jump with 5 ft. 1½ in.; F. J. H. Darton (Rossall and St. John's) won the Long Jump with 20 ft. 1½ in.; and Putting the Weight fell to R. B. Merriman (Harvard and Balliol), with 30 ft. 7 in., but he had been "putting" 36 ft. in practice. The Hundred was won easily by F. J. H. Darton (Sutton Valence and St. John's) in 11 secs. Darton also won the Hurdles, finishing alone in 2½ secs., and the Quarter Mile went to R. B. Arnold (Malvern and Magdalen) in 54½ secs. J. M. Fremantle, of Hertford, is President of the Athletic Club for the year, and E. T. Garnier, of Oriol, acts as Honorary Secretary. On October 10th, a boy, H. A. Jones, age 19 at Framlingham School jumped 23 ft. 6½ in. equaling record, but as the fall in the ground between take off and landing was 14½ inches the performance will not count. As there are rumours of another match with America, the winners and times of the American Amateur Championships, held August 28 at Manhattan Field, may be interesting: One Hundred Yards, B. J. Wefers (New York A.C.), time, 9½ secs.; 220 Yards, Wefers, time, 21½ secs.; Quarter Mile, T. E. Burke (N.Y.A.C.), time, 49 secs.; Half Mile, J. F. Cregan (N.Y.A.C.), time, 1 min. 57½ secs.; One Mile, J. F. Cregan, time, 4 min. 27½ secs.; One Mile Relay Race, New York A.C. (M. W. Long, 50 secs.; H. S. Lyons, 51½ secs.; T. E. Burke, 50½ secs.; B. J. Wefers, 49½ secs.); total, 3 min. 21½ secs. World's record; 120 Yards, Hurdles, on cinders, and loose top rail hurdles, J. H. Thompson, jun. (N.Y.A.C.), time, 16 secs.; 220 Yards, Hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, loose top rail and on cinders, A. E. Krueazlein (Chicago), time, 25 secs. (the record is 24½ secs. by J. L. Bremer of Harvard in 1895); One Mile Walk, S. Liebgold (P.A.C.), time, 6 min 44½ secs.; High Jump, I. K. Baxter (N.Y.A.C.), 6 ft. 2¼ in.; Broad Jump, E. B. Bloss (N.Y.A.C.), 21 ft. 10½ in.; Pole Vault, J. L. Hurlburt, jun. (N.Y.A.C.), 11 ft. 1 in.; Throwing the Discus, weighing 4½ lbs. from a 7 ft. circle without follow, C. Hennemann (Chicago), 118 ft. 9 in., a world record; Putting the 16lb. Shot from a 7 ft. circle, C. Hennemann (Chicago), 42 ft. 7¾ in.; Throwing the Hammer, 16lb. from a 7 ft. circle, J. Flanagan (N.Y.A.C.), 148 ft. 5 in.; the Americans

cannot run longer distances than one mile. The Canadian Championships took place September 25 at Rosedale, Toronto; the N.Y.A.C. team won 11 out of 15 events; One Hundred Yards on grass, B. J. Wefers, 10 secs.; 220 Yards round a curve on a hard path, Wefers, 21 secs., world's record if course correct; Quarter Mile, M. W. Long (N.Y.A.C.), 49 secs., beating Wefers; Half Mile, H. E. Marvel (N.Y.A.C.), 1 min. 37½ secs.; One Mile, J. F. Cregan (N.Y.A.C.), 4 min. 24½ secs.; Two Miles, G. W. Orton (N.Y.A.C.), time 14 min. 25½ secs.; 120 Yards Hurdles, J. H. Thompson, jun. (N.Y.A.C.), time 16½ secs., probably on grass; Three Miles Walk, W. B. Fetterman (N.Y.A.C.), time 24 min. 6½ secs.; High Jump, W. C. Curral (N.Y.A.C.), 5 ft. 1½ in.; Broad Jump, E. B. Bloss (N.Y.A.C.), 23 ft. 1¼ in.; Pole Vault, D. Sinclair (Canada), 10 ft. ¾ in.; Putting the Shot, J. Gray (Canada), 42 ft. 9¼ in.; Throwing the Hammer, J. Flanagan (N.Y.A.C.), 145 ft. 3 in. It was subsequently found that Wefers ran 8 feet short of the 220 yards and the record will not stand.

BILLIARDS.

PROBABLY 1897 was the least interesting billiard season known for many years, and there are increasing indications that the days of exhibition games extending over a week or a fortnight are numbered. The champion can still draw, but there is not the same amount of money in the game as formerly, and even London cannot support three or four shows of this description every week. Less important matches of shorter duration, with a genuine money interest at stake, between good amateurs or even little-known professionals, are much better attended than most of the gate-money exhibitions of champion professors. The "push shot" is now admittedly not genuine billiards, but is not at present generally barred like the spot stroke, although in numerous amateur championships and other important competitions both these strokes are prohibited. The Amateur Championships remain as they were, and Christey and S. H. Fry are likely to enjoy in undisturbed possession their trophies for some time. As regards individual players, Roberts, the champion, is still in a class by himself—a head and shoulders above his fellow professionals. Diggle is certainly next to him, with Dawson close up in the third place. Neither has improved very much on his previous year's form, but Diggle relies largely on the push for his big breaks. Mitchell, North, and Richards were not quite so much in evidence as formerly, and Peall at times played up to his very best form, and then seemed to have long spells of staleness, when his play was barely equal to that of a good amateur. He very rarely had a chance of playing "all in," but when he did his manipulation of the red ball as the spot was as marvellous as ever. Of the younger players, H. W. Stevenson is certainly the coming man. His nursery cannon record, his breaks of 578, 563, &c., prove him to be a most dangerous opponent, and at last, in October, he managed to beat the champion at 9,000 in 24,000, a feat he had not before accomplished. W. Spiller has apparently gone off somewhat, and the extraordinary promise he gave at the end of 1896 has not so far been fulfilled. Although markers' tournaments have been numerous, the play, even of the winners, has not been of an exceptionally high character, and certainly none of the exponents have the freedom and power of cue of Hugh McNeil, who first made his mark, under the name of Harring-

ton, in one of these competitions. One foreign player, from Berlin, Hugo Kerkaw, who is credited with no less than 4,285 consecutive cannons on a small foreign table, played a series of matches in London and the country, but the continental game and tables are not much appreciated here. He made a break of 1,102 during his stay, beating E. Carter's 585 made here in 1896. The Billiard Association is supposed to rule and control the game, but the natural jealousies of the various billiard-table manufacturers and of the professional players themselves, make the task by no means easy for the governing body.]

John Roberts, the champion, who is now over 50 years of age, once more monopolised whatever public interest there was in exhibition billiard matches, but even his incomparable skill failed to draw the immense crowds of a year or two previously, when, no matter whom he might be playing, lovers of the game of billiards were perfectly willing to pay a big price to see the master execute some of his brilliant strokes. Roberts began his 1897 season in January, by meeting H. W. Stevenson, the hero of the nursery cannon record, the latter receiving 9,000 in 24,000. Roberts, amongst his best breaks, put on 525, 498, &c., and won by 66, after a close finish. Stevenson played well, and made a break of 483, 349, &c.; £100 a-side was the stated amount at issue. Roberts then gave J. Mack, of Manchester, a new name amongst the Metropolitan players, 5,000 in 12,000, and beat him without much difficulty. Mack made several breaks of over 200. The champion then gave H. McNeill 4,500 in 12,000, and beat him easily, although McNeill showed a glimpse of his best form with a 472. Then followed a £200 a-side contest, Roberts giving C. Dawson 8,500 in 24,000. The champion was quite off his play until the last week, and Dawson got home by 717. Roberts put in some magnificent breaks, amongst others 728, 667, 650, 580, 538, &c., but Dawson played very consistently, and a long series of innings, like 335, 339, enabled him to always keep his handicap to the good. Then followed Feb. 15th, the big gate-money match of the season, duly worked up to by challenges, articles, &c. The stakes were put down at £500 a-side, Roberts once more trying to give W. J. Peall (who so far had been playing very badly) 12,000 in 24,000. The Egyptian Hall was crowded every day, and the 10 o'clock evening papers in London had special headlines of the match. Peall won by 310, although Roberts at times was seen at his very best. Roberts's principal breaks were 707, 703, 611, 604, 591, 486, 486, 495, 414, 420, 401, and 59 other breaks of three figures—a marvellous sequence. Peall made 425, 395, 310, and 35 other three-figure breaks. Following this match Roberts gave Dawson 8,000 in 24,000, and after a capital match beat him by 192. Roberts's best break was 504; Dawson's, 431. Early in April, Roberts arranged another match with Peall on the same terms as before, viz., 12,000 in 24,000. The gate was not so good as on the previous occasion, and the play not quite so interesting. There was a slight alteration in the terms of the match, as the men agreed to play for one hour and three-quarters each afternoon and evening, instead of the game ceasing whenever either reached his quota of points in any of the twenty-four stages of the match. Roberts was altogether out of form during the first week, but Peall then followed with a period of incapacity. Finally, however, Peall again won by 627 points, on Easter Monday. Roberts made 73 three-figure

breaks, 478, 405, 392, 384, 372, 355, 352, 350, 340, 303 being his best. Peall altogether totalled 36 breaks of three figures, his chief contributions being 316, 310, 242, 227, 223, 208, 204. Roberts subsequently played some matches in the country, but of the purely exhibition order. Outside John Roberts's matches at the Egyptian Hall, most, if not all the interest of the season centred in the play of a serial contest at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts's rooms in Dean St., Soho. The firm, at the commencement of the season, engaged the following players: Dawson and Diggle (scratch), Peall 1,000, Spiller 2,000, for a series of matches 18,000 up spot barred, giving a purse of 100 guineas for the compiler of the highest aggregate, inclusive of the handicap points, up to the close of the season, March 31st. Diggle was always in front, and finally won rather easily, with Dawson second. Perhaps the most interesting of all these games was when Diggle and Dawson met at the end of February. Dawson evidently tried all he knew, and with best breaks of 264, 236, 237, &c., won by 757. Diggle made 407, 319, 324, 314, &c., but Dawson was at one time nearly 2,000 in front, and Diggle could never make up his lost ground. Subsequently, at Manchester, in April, Diggle turned the tables, and won, by reaching 18,000 to Dawson's 17,125, but the match was not nearly so interesting as the earlier one in London. It may be mentioned that at the end of 1896 playing against Diggle, Dawson scored his best spot-barred break, 762, but this was hardly equal to his previous best of 698 on a Standard table. About the same period H. W. Stevenson scored a break of 563 (107 cannons), when giving Harverson 3,000 in 18,000.

Amongst other competitions of the season may be mentioned Messrs. G. Wright & Co.'s Markers' Handicap for a £75 Challenge Cup, and £40 first prize heats 1,000 up spot barred, at their Saloon in Argyll Street. F. Copping, Grosvenor Club (150 start), won the final heat, beating B. Elphick, of Holborn (scratch), by 99. Copping made the best break of 191. Messrs. Wright also gave a valuable Challenge Cup for a London Press handicap, won by Mr. S. Dixon of the *Sportsman*. Messrs. Orme & Sons promoted a Markers' Tournament for £55 in prizes, push and spot barred, with 64 entries, heats 250 up. J. Ayres, of West Kensington, won easily, and C. J. Camps, with 85, took the prize for the highest break. Mr. W. S. Large, of Epsom, won the Licensed Victuallers' Championship Tournament, a very big affair. Oxford won both the billiard matches against Cambridge, the singles by 166 points, and the four-handed by 230 points, both 500 up. A. W. Greig, Jesus, Cambridge, represented his Alma Mater in the singles, against B. O. Hargreaves, of Oriol, Oxford, and W. Mendleson, of Jesus, Cambridge, the long jumper, was the Cantabs' second strong in the Four-handed Match against E. W. Walker, of Balliol, Oxford. Hargreaves made 45 and 40 as his best breaks; 44 was Walker's chief contribution. The spot stroke was allowed. The offices of the Billiard Association are 139 & 140, Fleet St., E.C.

The autumn season commenced in London as usual in October. John Roberts again occupying the Egyptian Hall, after a couple of women professionals had played a very uninteresting series of matches for a week. Roberts, on October 25th, when giving H. W. Stevenson 9,000 in 24,000, made a break of 666, but Stevenson won by 511. Roberts then gave C. Dawson 7,500 in 24,000, but the latter won by 378 points. Roberts, on Novem-

ber 15th, gave W. Speller 4,500 in 12,000; the champion on the first day of the match made a superb break of 681, the best of the 1897-8 season so far. On November 15th Thurston's London and Suburban Licenced Victuallers' Championship began with 172 entries. Messrs. Burroughs & Watts, at 57, Dean Street, Soho, began their exhibition season with the heats of an American Handicap Tournament, 9,000 up spot barred, each heat lasting a week. The players engaged and the handicap are as follows:—E. Diggle and C. Dawson scratch, W. J. Peall 750, W. Speller 1,000, J. Mack 2,000, J. Bateman (of Birmingham) and T. Aitken (of Aberdeen) 3,000. The prize will consist of £100 to the compiler of the highest aggregate number of points inclusive of the handicap start. This will leave only Stevenson, North, Richards, and W. Mitchell of the old professionals quite free lances in the game. W. D. Courtney, W. Cook, jun., and J. P. Mannock are also exhibitionists and instructors. H. Coles, a well-known professional player, died during the year. Memmott, who was frequently playing in London in 1896, was defeated August 9th-14th, at Brisbane, for the Championship of Australia, by Weiss. The game was 5,000 up spot barred, and Weiss won by 409 points. Weiss's best break was 204, Memmott's 292. A similar game between these two, earlier in the year, in Sydney, also resulted in a victory for Weiss.

CRICKET.

ALTHOUGH the International excitement of an Australian team in this country was missing from the Cricket Season of 1897, the County Championship was so unusually close and interesting (the ultimate destination of premier honours being in the balance until the very last week of the season) that the cricket records were even more eagerly watched than in the previous year. We were not without strangers within our gates, as a Philadelphia eleven was with us for several weeks during the summer, and met some of the best teams in the country; but the visitors were not quite up to the standard of our colonials, and although their chief matches are included in the season's averages the Americans had few pretensions to be considered a really first-class side. Once again we were favoured with dry wickets until almost the middle of August, so that the batsmen had all the best of the argument through the first part of the season, and some very large totals of runs were the natural result, the bowler's averages suffering from the same cause. When, at last, the rain came, and the ball at length had a turn, it was too late for the bowlers, who had literally borne the burden and heat of the day, to materially alter their totals. The County Championship first claims attention. Altogether, 132 matches were played amongst the fourteen counties, or six more than in the previous year, when the Australian contests had to be sandwiched in between the other fixtures. As before, the qualification for the Championship was a minimum of seven out and home games. An exceptionally large proportion of the matches, viz., 49, were left undecided; rain, and heavy scoring have, of course, been mainly answerable for this state of things. Yorkshire, Surrey, and Lancashire were the only counties to meet all their opponents in the full series of 26 matches, and it is certainly very satisfactory that two of these counties are left at the top of the list, instead of the Championship falling to a club which had

not a full fixture-card to run through. According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "One point shall be reckoned for each win, one deducted for each loss, unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county." The objection to this plan is, that it is possible for a county to win one or two games and draw the rest, and thus gain the necessary percentage of points, but so far this possibility has not come off, and the only thing likely to be said against the right of Lancashire to be considered champion county is that Surrey beat them on the two occasions they met, and that Surrey won one more match than Lancashire. The results and relative positions work out as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points in.	Finished Games.	Percentage.
Lancashire.....	26	16	3	7	13	19	63.42
Surrey.....	26	17	4	5	13	21	61.90
Essex.....	16	7	2	7	5	9	55.55
Yorkshire.....	26	13	5	8	8	18	44.44
Glouc'st'rahre.	18	7	5	6	2	12	16.66
Sussex.....	20	5	6	9	1	11	9.99
Warwickshire.	18	3	4	11	1	7	14.28
Middlesex.....	16	3	4	9	1	7	14.28
Hampshire.....	18	4	7	7	3	11	27.27
Notts.....	16	2	5	9	3	7	42.85
Somerset.....	16	3	9	4	5	12	50.00
Kent.....	18	2	10	6	8	12	66.66
Leicestershire.	14	1	10	3	9	11	81.81
Derbyshire.....	16	0	9	7	9	9	100.00

Another table will give at a glance the result of every match played, reading from left to right. 1 won. 0 lost. * drawn.

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicester.	Middlesex.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Yorkshire.
Derbysh.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampsh.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancash.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

It is fifteen years since Lancashire gained the coveted honour, as they were undoubtedly really first in 1881. In 1889 they shared with Surrey, and both divided honours. They owe their success chiefly to the splendid batting of McLaren and the bowling of Briggs, Cuttall, and Hallam. By the middle of the season it was apparent that Surrey, Lancashire, and Essex were the most likely counties to come out at the top of the tree. Surrey were in front just before the finish and they easily beat Lancashire, and finally had only to escape defeat by Somerset and Sussex to secure the Championship, but the visit to Taunton again proved fatal to the Oval team, and this cost them the pride of place. Both Lancashire and Yorkshire (the 1896 champions) suffered considerably

from injuries to players; indeed, Lancashire at one time were without a leading bowler, the county wicket-keeper, and one of their best bats. The Yorkshire bowling scarcely seemed up to the previous year's calibre. It is difficult to account for Surrey's rather unsatisfactory display. With the splendid bowling team at their disposal, and a bat like Abel playing right through the season, they should have been invincible. The advance of Essex, after the hard struggle the executive have had to keep the Club going at all, is most satisfactory. They can now command good games at Leyton, and with a young and promising team they should do even better this year. Gloucestershire have certainly improved, and the same thing may be said of Sussex. Middlesex could not count a winning bracket until well into August, and with Albert Trotter to help them in 1898 their prospects are also encouraging. Warwickshire were also very badly off for bowling. Derbyshire went all through the season without a single victory. The highest score of the series was 681 for five wickets by Yorkshire *v.* Sussex. In this game J. T. Brown and Tunicliffe established a record for first-class cricket, by totalling 378 for the first wicket, although Abel and Brockwell beat this by one run for Surrey against Hampshire at the Oval a month later. Leicester, 35-35, both against Surrey, at Leicester, June 10, were the two lowest scores of the season. J. T. Brown's 311 for Yorkshire *v.* Sussex was the highest individual total of the season, in either county or first-class cricket. The closure has been applied in 22 instances, six times in the first innings and 16 in the second. Seven times the teams using it have won, in the other instances the matches remained drawn. The best averages of each county were: Lancashire, batting, A. C. MacLaren, 19 innings, twice not out, 879 runs, best innings 244, average 51'70. Bowling, Briggs, 47 innings, 1,149 overs, 340 maidens, 2,294 runs, 140 wickets, average 16'38. Surrey: batting, Abel, 39 innings, 3 not out, 1,833 runs, best innings 250, average 50'91. Bowling, Richardson, 51 innings, 1,398 overs, 436 maidens, 3,387 runs, 238 wickets, average 14'23. Essex: batting, A. J. Turner, 17 innings, 3 not out, 590 runs, best innings 111, average 42'14. Bowling, C. J. Kortright, 28 innings, 478'1 overs, 113 maidens, 1,349 runs, 68 wickets, average 19'83. Yorkshire: batting, J. T. Brown, 35 innings, 3 not out, 1,431 runs, best innings 311, average 43'36. Bowling, C. E. M. Wilson, 3 innings, 37 overs, 12 maidens, 78 runs, 4 wickets, average 19'50. Gloucestershire: batting, S. A. P. Kitcat, 4 innings, 1 not out, 185 runs, 95' best innings, average 61'66; W. G. Grace comes second, with 29 innings, average 39'96. Bowling, G. L. Jessop, 19 innings, 519'2 overs, 162 maidens, 1,113 runs, 58 wickets, average 19'18. Sussex: batting, Ranjitsinhji, 36 innings, 5 times not out, 1,318 runs, best innings 170, average 42'51. Bowling, Bland, 31 innings, 892 overs, 257 maidens, 2,232 runs, 95 wickets, average 23'49. Warwickshire: batting, W. G. Quaife, 27 innings, 6 not out, 983 runs, best innings 178', average 46'80. Bowling, Cresswell, 5 innings, 155'4 overs, 54 maidens, 268 runs, 12 wickets, average 22'33. Middlesex: batting, F. G. J. Ford, 14 innings, 1 not out, 524 runs, best innings 150, average 40'30. Bowling, S. Webb, 4 innings, 99'1 overs, 33 maidens, 213 runs, 14 wickets, average, 15'21. Hampshire: batting, F. E. Lacey, 12 innings, 2 not out, 385 runs, best innings 121, average 38'50. Bowling, Capt. F. W. D. Quinton, 5 in-

nings, 29'4 overs, 8 maidens, 77 runs, 6 wickets, average 12'83. Notts: batting, W. Gunn, 23 innings, 3 not out, 987 runs, best innings 230, average, 49'35. Bowling, W. Attewell, 23 innings, 90'1 overs, 391 maidens, 1,508 runs, 73 wickets, average 20'61. Somerset: batting, L. C. H. Palalret, 20 innings, 1 not out, 593 runs, best innings 92, average 31'21. Bowling, Capt. W. C. Hedley, 16 innings, 290 overs, 90 maidens, 655 runs, 32 wickets, average 20'50. Kent: batting, S. H. Day, 5 innings, 1 not out, 141 runs, best innings 121', average 35'25. Bowling, F. Marchant, 4 innings, 17'3 overs, 3 maidens, 58 runs, 3 wickets, average 19'33. Leicestershire: batting, Knight, 25 innings, 500 runs, best innings 110, average 20'00. Bowling, F. W. Stocks, 12 innings, 307'1 overs, 111 maidens, 705 runs, 31 wickets, average 22'74. Derbyshire, batting, G. Davidson, 27 innings, 3 not out, 745 runs, best innings 121, average 31'04. Bowling, G. Davidson, 25 innings, 768'1 overs, 345 maidens, 1,254 runs, 56 wickets, average 22'39. The Philadelphia team played their first match here June 7, 8, *v.* Oxford University. In all, they played fifteen first-class matches: won 2, against Sussex and Warwickshire, lost 9, and drew 4. G. S. Patterson (their captain) made 162, and A. M. Wood made 100 against Notts, on July 12th, and J. B. King's (their best bowler) average worked out to 24'2. Their highest total was 421, against Notts, and the highest score against them was Kent's 454. They sailed for home August 9th, after a very pleasant tour. Cambridge defeated Oxford by 179 runs, 77 by C. E. M. Wilson, for Cambridge, was the largest individual total. The scores were: Cambridge, 156-336; Oxford, 162-151. The weather was fine all three days, and undoubtedly the better team all round won. Eton *v.* Harrow resulted in a draw. Harrow made 236; Eton followed with 160. Harrow put on 248 for the loss of 4 wickets (T. G. O. Cole making 142), and then declared their innings closed. Eton played out time just under 4 minutes, losing 7 wickets for 208 runs. The first of the Gentlemen *v.* Players matches at the Oval, sides captained by Grace and Abel, was won by the Players, with eight wickets in hand. F. H. B. Champain, 81, was the best score for the Gentlemen, and Baker, 87, was the chief contribution for the Players. The great want of the Gentlemen's side was in the bowling. At the duplicate Lord's fixture, later on, Shrewsbury captained the Players, who won by 78 runs. Shrewsbury's 125 was the best individual score, F. G. J. Ford totalling two not out of 50 and 79, the latter the Gentlemen's best individual contribution.

Taking the season as a whole, and including in addition to the County Championship matches the Philadelphia contests, the chief fixtures of the Universities, the M.C.C. matches with the leading counties and the 'Varsities, and other important matches, viz., North *v.* South, Gentlemen *v.* Players, &c., the averages given below speak for themselves. Run-getting was even more general than in 1895, and although the leading average of 1896, viz., Ranjitsinhji's 57'91 was not equalled, there are three exceeding 50, as against one in the previous year. Abel, Quaife, and Ranjitsinhji, by reason of their more frequent appearances at the wicket, may be considered entitled to more credit for their figures than the three amateurs who head the list, Ford, Druce, and MacLaren, but the three last named have batted quite often enough to render their statistics absolutely reliable and a true and cor-

ect index of their play. Of these, MacLaren only began his cricket half-way through the season, when he did not have the advantage of the fast wickets of May and June, so that his brilliant performances with the bat are all the more meritorious. W. G. Quaife made a distinct advance in his figures from the previous year, and is a defensive batsman is probably without equal in the country. The Indian Prince, if not quite so brilliant as in 1896, distinctly proved that his powers are by no means diminished. Only one batsman, Abel, made more runs than he did, and 1,940 is a total which makes his average look even better than it really is. Abel, with six centuries to his credit, and W. Gunn with four, are again well up in the first flight, Abel's grand total of 2,099 being the maximum total of the year. W. G. Grace senr., is once more the marvel of the cricket field. Notwithstanding his age and weight he still holds his own with the younger players, and is thirteenth on the list, his total of 1,532 runs including four centuries, 126, 113, 116, and 131. Both J. T. Brown and J. A. Dixon have considerably improved on their former totals. H. W. Bainbridge only missed a grand total of four figures by two runs. J. Douglas did so well that it is most unfortunate he is so seldom able to take part in the very best cricket. Of the more recent introductions to first-class cricket, A. J. Turner, and H. B. Chinnery (son of the once one mile amateur champion runner) did well and are likely to still further add to their reputation in the future. In bowling, the splendid record of Richardson must first be noticed. In 1896 his performance with the ball was magnificent, obtaining 246 wickets with an average of 16, but he has improved upon this by taking 273 wickets with an average of about 14½. Altogether in four successive seasons he has now taken over 1,000 wickets. J. T. Hearne is not nearly so good by figures as in 1896, and the same may be said of Mold; Briggs took slightly fewer wickets, but his average was better. Taking batting and bowling together no less than four men in 1897 gained the distinction of scoring 1,000 runs and taking 100 wickets, viz., Hayward, G. L. Jessop, Hirst, and Wainwright. For four men to achieve this feat is quite without precedent in first-class cricket. In addition to all these four players being fine fielders, they have between them scored no fewer than 5,734 runs, and have taken 432 wickets. Possibly Hayward may be considered the best all-round cricketer in England. Gilbert Jessop's advance with both bat and ball was remarkable, and his batting average of 29 from 1,219 runs is likely to be still further improved upon. Amongst the amateurs, Wilson, Heseltine, De Zoete, Stocks, and Cunliffe come out best in the bowling. Albert Trott, who heads the bowling list, will this year be qualified for Middlesex, so he will have largely-increased opportunities of distinguishing himself. Bland, who was new to county cricket, had a fine bowling record for a first season, viz., 21'89; and Bull shares with Jessop the honour of being the only amateur bowler to take over 100 wickets. The following are the complete batting and bowling averages of the season, including all the leading matches and also those with the Philadelphians:—Batting averages (* signifies "not out"): Mr. F. G. J. Ford, 18 innings, 3 times not out, 805 total runs, 150 most in an innings, 53'66 average; Mr. N. F. Druce, 20 innings, 2 not out, runs 928, 227* most in an innings, average 51'53; Mr. A. C. MacLaren, 21 innings, 2 not out, 974 runs, 224 most in an innings, average 51'26; W. G. Quaife,

28 innings, 6 not out, 1,027 runs, most in an innings 178*, average 46'68; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 48 innings, 5 not out, 1,940 runs, most in an innings 260, average 45'11; Abel, 50 innings, 3 not out, 2,099 runs, most in an innings 250, average 44'65; Mr. J. A. Dixon, 26 innings, 1 not out, 1,100 runs, most in an innings 268*, average 44'00; W. Gunn, 32 innings, 3 not out, 1,266 runs, most in an innings 230, average 43'65; Mr. A. J. Turner, 17 innings, 3 not out, 590 runs, most in an innings 111, average 42'14; J. T. Brown, 48 innings, 5 not out, 1,809 runs, most in an innings 311, average 42'06; Mr. H. W. Bainbridge, 26 innings, 2 not out, 998 runs, most in an innings 162, average 41'58; Mr. J. Douglas, 13 innings, 1 not out, 480 runs, most in an innings 110, average 40'00; Mr. W. G. Grace, senr., 41 innings, 2 not out, 1,532 runs, most in an innings 131, average 39'28; Mr. F. E. Lacey, 12 innings, 2 not out, 365 runs, most in an innings 121, average 38'50; Hayward, 39 innings, 3 not out, 1,368 runs, most in an innings 130, average 38'00; Mr. F. Mitchell, 15 innings, 0 not out, 570 runs, most in an innings 133, average 38'00; Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, 17 innings, 2 not out, 568 runs, most in an innings 102, average 37'86; A. Shrewsbury, 28 innings, 3 not out, 944 runs, most in an innings 125, average 37'76; Mr. C. J. Burnup, 18 innings, 2 not out, 597 runs, most in an innings 108, average 37'31; Mr. J. A. Lester, Philadelphia, 26 innings, 2 not out, 891 runs, most in an innings 92, average 37'12. Also the following well-known players' averages may be interesting—Capt. E. G. Wynyard, 22 innings, 0 not out, 713 runs, most in an innings 80, average 32'40; Mr. A. E. Stoddart, 21 innings, 0 not out, 650 runs, most in an innings 109, average 30'95; Mr. C. B. Fry, 16 innings, 1 not out, 443 runs, most in an innings 122, average 29'93; Brockwell, 45 innings, 0 not out, 1,328 runs, most in an innings 325, average 29'51; Mr. W. L. Murdock, 47 innings, 2 not out, 1,283 runs, most in an innings 130, average 28'31; Lord Hawke, 30 innings, 7 not out, 642 runs, most in an innings 91*, average 27'91; W. Storer, 42 innings, 3 not out, 1,073 runs, most in an innings 160*, average 27'51; Mr. W. W. Read, 16 innings, 4 not out, 291 runs, most in an innings 86*, average 24'25; Board, 41 innings, 1 not out, 870 runs, most in an innings 126, average 22'30. The principal bowling averages worked out on this ample principle are—A. E. Trott, 27'4 overs, 75 maidens, 692 runs, 50 wicket*, average 13'84; Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, 271 overs, 94 maidens, 458 runs, 33 wickets, average 13'87; Richardson, 1,603'4 overs, 495 maidens, 3,945 runs, 273 wickets, average 14'45; S. Webb, 99'1 over*, 33 maidens, 213 runs, 14 wickets, average 15'21; Nice, 105'2 overs, 41 maidens, 198 runs, 13 wickets, average 15'23; Cuttell, 1,121'4 overs, 442 maidens, 1,974 runs, 120 wickets, average 16'45; Briggs, 1,288 overs, 387 maidens, 2,560 runs, 155 wickets, average 16'51; Mr. C. Heseltine, 307'1 overs, 78 maidens, 709 runs, 41 wickets, average 17'29; J. T. Hearne, 1,619'3 overs, 647 maidens, 3,066 runs, 173 wickets, average 17'72; Mr. G. L. Jessop, 983'3 overs, 296 maidens, 2,071 runs, 116 wickets, average 17'85; Mr. H. W. De Zoete, 261 overs, 67 maidens, 636 runs, 38 wickets, average 18'05; Mold 838'4 overs, 283 maidens, 1,769 runs, 98 wickets, average 18'05; Mr. F. W. Stocks, 453 overs, 168 maidens, 994 runs, 55 wicket's, average 18'07; Hayward, 832'3 overs, 244 maidens, 2,073 runs, 114 wickets, average 18'18; Hallam, 1,042 overs, 449 maidens, 1,820 runs, 100 wickets, average 18'20; Haigh, 766'4 overs, 260 maidens, 1,713 runs, 91 wickets, average 18'82; Peel, 764

overs, 275 maidens, 1,405 runs, 72 wickets, average 19.5; Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe, 655.4 overs, 212 maidens, 1,473 runs, 75 wickets, average 19.64; W. Attewell, 1,194 overs, 51 maidens, 2,029 runs, 102 wickets, average 19.89; Mr. C. J. Kortright, 505.1 overs, 118 maidens, 1,442 runs, 71 wickets, average 20.30. Also the following may be interesting: Mead, 927.4 overs, 322 maidens, 1,905 runs, 89 wickets, average 21.40; Bland, 1,140.2 overs, 337 maidens, 2,798 runs, 129 wickets, average 21.68; Mr. F. G. Bull, 1,007 overs, 243 maidens, 2,634 runs, 120 wickets, average 21.95; Mr. W. G. Grace, sen., 594.1 overs, 181 maidens, 1,242 runs, 56 wickets, average 22.17. Coming to the centuries of the season in first-class cricket, there were 25 instances of individual centuries scored in matches outside the County championship, including those for (2) and against (9) the Philadelphians, giving a grand total of 133. In 1896, with the Australians playing here, the total was 151. Of the 133, 29 were recorded in May, 25 in June, 44 in July, and 34 in August. The highest individual score for the year was J. T. Brown's 311, for Yorkshire v. Sussex, at Sheffield, in July; and eight others—Abel, Baldwin (Surrey), Brockwell, J. A. Dixon, N. F. Druce, W. Gunn, A. C. McLaren, and K. S. Ranjitsinhji—have been credited with over 200; Abel's name appearing twice with 250 and 215. In 1896, Prince Ranjitsinhji had no fewer than ten centuries to his credit, equalling W. G. Grace's record in 1871. In 1897 he had but five, a number equalling that of Wainwright but below Abel, who placed half-a-dozen to his account, all in the championship series. W. G. Grace, Gunn, and G. L. Jessop, each completed 100 on four occasions, and the following thrice: Bagshaw, Baker, G. Brann, J. T. Brown, N. F. Druce—all in extraneous fixtures—W. G. Quaife, Tydesley, and A. Ward. Eighteen totalled three figures more than once. The ten leading scores are—J. T. Brown, 311; Abel, 250 and 215; C. Baldwin, 234; Brockwell, 225; J. A. Dixon, 268 (not out); N. F. Druce, 227 (not out); W. Gunn, 230; A. C. McLaren, 244; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 260. There were 38 players had the luck to bag a brace of spectacles during the season, W. Abel, for Surrey v. Hants, July 19th; Briggs, for Lancashire v. Hants, May 20th; H. B. Chinnery, for Surrey v. Middlesex, June 23rd; and W. W. Read, for Surrey v. Middlesex, June 28th, being the most notable of the list. On September 17th the following team left Tilbury Docks for Australia on the *Ormuz*, to play a series of matches in Australia: Mr. A. E. Stoddart (captain), Mr. A. C. McLaren, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Mr. N. F. Druce, Mr. J. R. Mason, Richardson, Storer, Hayward, Board, J. T. Hearn, Hirst, Wainwright, and Briggs. Mr. McLaren, had left a fortnight previously. Jas. Phillips the Middlesex professional accompanied the team as umpire and manager. The colours adopted were the same as before, dark blue with thin stripes of light blue, white and red. Their first match against South Australia at Adelaide began Oct. 28th, and at midday on November 1st, in order to allow the Englishmen to travel to Melbourne to see the Cup run for, play was stopped. South Australia commenced and put in 409 (Hill 200). England with only ten men, Stoddart being too ill to play, then scored 475 (Ranjitsinhji 189, Storer 84). South Australia had added 187 for five wickets when play ceased. The second match v. Victoria commenced Nov. 6th, England winning by two wickets: Victoria 306 (W. Bruce 88) and 247. England 250 (Storer not out 71) and

305 (J. R. Mason 128 not out). The third match, began Nov. 12th at Sydney, v. New South Wales. England again won by eight wickets. New South Wales 311 (H. Domran 104) and 263; England 335 (A. C. McLaren 142, Storer 81) and 237 for two wickets (A. C. McLaren 100, and Ranjitsinhji 112 not out).

CYCLING.

CYCLING has now advanced far beyond the limits of a pastime and amusement. The bicycle is an important factor in the trade and the carrying methods of the country, to say nothing of the increasing importance of the machine in military tactics and manoeuvres. Cycle manufacturing and tyre companies are largely speculated in all over the country, and they have been the means of making millions of some of the most clever and astute of the promoters who first recognised the importance of the new industry, and anticipated the boom in cycling machines which followed their becoming a fashionable mount and a general means of locomotion amongst the better classes of both sexes. Everybody going out of town nowadays appears to take a cycle as part of his, or her, personal luggage, although the railway companies are inclined to dispute the right of the public to regard their two-wheeled steed in that category; but evidently, notwithstanding all opposition, the bicycle has come to stay, and its general use and necessity becomes day by day more and more apparent. The safety bicycle has quite superseded the tricycle, and very few ladies even now patronise the once popular three wheels. From a racing point of view, the past season has been most successful; better machines, better pacing, and new and improved tracks have caused most of the old records of the previous year to be replaced by fresh figures; indeed, from half-a-mile to 620 miles all the old path times are wiped out. It is satisfactory to note that all these new records have been made in England, but strange to say although up to 100 miles the Britisher is in front of the American, Frenchman, German, and other continental natives, after that distance a Hollander, Mr. Cordang, holds all the World's records. J. W. Stocks, R. Palmer, and J. Platt-Betts are the record-holders up to 100 miles, and are all Englishmen and professionals, although they began their racing careers as amateurs. The National Cyclists' Union has at length succeeded in doing away with the pro-amateurs, and its licensing system has so far worked well, although it is difficult to understand how a genuine amateur can allow himself to be ticketed and registered on the same lines as the professional. Amateur cycle racing, however, is at a very low ebb, and it is only outside London that an amateur cycle meeting can make two ends meet from a gate money point of view. At the end of the season the N.C.U. determined to put a stop to road racing and record making, so that probably the road records as they now stand will not be much altered in future. The motor tricycle, which was expected to be strongly in evidence in 1897, has not yet been much of a success, but motor cars have been used as pacers and wind protectors in cycling races abroad, and in the future the motor machine is sure to take its place on the road if not on the racing track. The Cyclist Touring Club has now an immense membership, and is in a great measure responsible for a much improved

supervision over the condition of the main roads of the country.

Racing for the season began in London as usual with the Surrey B. C.'s Spring Meeting at the Oval, on April 10th, on grass very much on the soft side. B. Jackson, 160 yards, won the One Mile Handicap in 2 mins. 35 secs.; T. M. Bourke won the Half-mile Sydney Challenge Cup in 1 min. 20½ secs.; and E. J. Callaghan won the Ten Miles Challenge Cup in 31 mins. 38½ secs. A Half-mile Professional Handicap was won by the scratch man, C. F. Barden, of Putney, in 1 min. 16 secs. On Good Friday a big professional meeting was held on the Wood Green track, the principal event, an unpaced ten miles race, falling to T. W. Chmn, with C. F. Barden second. On the same day at Catford, an amateur meeting was held, I. M. Bourke winning the Five Miles Scratch Race, with F. Burnand second, time 12 mins. 5½ secs. An electric motor tandem with two riders went six miles against time doing the distance on the track in 10 mins. 34 secs. An Easter Monday Meeting at Wood Green was very successful, the big race of the day, Five Miles for professionals, being won by G. E. Martin in 12 mins. 4 secs. On the same day, at Putney, C. F. Barden defeated A. Impens, of Belgium, on the time test, Barden riding a mile unpaced from a standing start in 2 mins. 8½ secs. Also on Easter Monday the new Aston Lower Grounds were opened with a big and well-attended meeting; A. W. Harris of Leicester, a noted ex-amateur rider, meeting with a serious fall and fracture of the skull, from which he died on the following Wednesday, clearly proving cement to be most dangerous surface for the fast racing of the present day. On May 1st, the Catford C. C. held another big fixture; several attempts at records failed, J. W. Stocks and T. Linton being the speed exponents; C. F. Barden, on the time test, was defeated by T. G. Gascoigne in an unpaced mile in 2 mins. 7 secs., a new record. A Quarter-mile Amateur Race fell to T. M. Bourke in 31½ secs., with E. J. Callaghan second, and A. S. Ingram third; T. Osborn, on the final sprint, won a Ten Miles Professional Race in 23 mins. 59 secs. On May 8th, at the Crystal Palace track (the record making track of the year), the Anerley B. C. promoted a race meeting; T. M. Bourke crawling through an Invitation Half-mile in 1 min. 29½ secs., M. Arbutnot being second. A Ten Miles Amateur Race was won by F. Burnand in 24 mins. 11½ secs. On May 5 and 16 the great French professional road race from Bordeaux to Paris took place. There were no English competitors: Rivière, paced by a number of motor cars, finally won after a desperate struggle with M. Cordang, in 20 hours 36 mins. 46 secs., a record. Also on May 15 there was a big professional meeting at the Crystal Palace for professionals; C. F. Barden won a mile handicap from scratch in the very fast time of 2 mins. 5½ secs., a better test of genuine speed than any of the paced trial records. Barden also won a lap (one-third of a mile) race in 46 secs. J. Platt-Betts, using a gear of 106 inches, went for the 1 to 5 miles records, paced by an army of multicycles: his times were—2 miles, 3 mins. 36½ secs.; 3 miles, 5 mins. 26 secs.; 4 miles, 7 mins. 15 secs.; 5 miles, 9 mins. 4½ secs.: he already held the one mile, viz., 1 min. 47½ secs.—all these are World's records. On the same day at Celtic Park, Glasgow, a new cement track 3½ laps to the mile with a maximum banking of nine feet, was opened before a gate of 21,000 spectators; A. A. Chase lowered the Scotch 1 to 5 miles, his full time, however,

being only 9 mins. 48½ secs. R. H. English, of North Shields, once a well-known amateur champion and subsequently a professional rider, died during the same week. On May 22nd, the first part of the Charity Festival took place at Catford; the meeting was a comparative failure. The Half-mile Amateur Corporation Cup was won by I. M. Bourke in 1 min. 32½ secs.; and the final heat of the Stanley Challenge Cup, distance five miles, was won by P. W. Brown, time 13 mins. 15 secs. May 29th saw the One Mile Championship of the London Centre of the N.C.U. at the Crystal Palace, and as a brilliant specimen of modern cycle-racing it stands almost unequalled. The winner, A. S. Ingram, won in 9 mins. ½ sec.—no wonder the spectators were few: the Half-mile was won by I. M. Bourke in 1 min. 32½ secs. At Wood Green, on the same day, a Brassard prize (10s. a day) was put up for the first time in England and won by A. A. Chase; the distance was ten miles, and the time 20 mins. 40½ secs. During the week J. Platt-Betts added two more records to his name, the standing start unpaced mile, 2 mins. 6½ secs.; and the ten miles, 13 mins. 40½ secs. Whit Monday, June 7th, saw race meetings all over the country but no very remarkable results; but on the Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, there were two matches, one mile and one hour, between J. W. Stocks and J. Platt-Betts. Stocks won both, doing the mile behind pace makers in 1 min. 46½ secs.—a record; and Stocks won the one hour match by covering 33 miles, 164 yards in the time. During the week ending June 12, three noticeable performances took place; all, however, eclipsed later in the season. At Wood Green, in a Professional Twenty-four Hours' Race, in which neither Hure nor Rivière took part, G. A. Patterson rode 288 miles 460 yards in 12 hours, and 502 miles 280 yards in the 24 hours—British record. M. Cordang was thrown, and retired after heading all records up to 227 miles. Stocks made a then world's record for one hour at the Crystal Palace with 32 miles 448 yards, smashing all records from six miles, and M. A. Holbein on the North Roads covered 402 miles in the 24 hours. The first instalment of the N.C.U. Championships took place at Exeter, on the St. Thomas Ground, June 15th. The results will be found in our Sporting Records. Rain fell during the meeting. Accidents caused the amateur Quarter to lose much of its interest, J. A. Metcalf, the winner, finishing alone. The Five Miles Professional Championship, with Stocks, Betts, and Linton absent, and the race a crawl, was not exciting, Barden winning in 14 mins. 3½ secs., 12 mins. 45 secs. being the standard. Falls spoiled the 25 Miles Amateur Championship, ridden with pacemakers. The first five men were inside the standard time of 1 hour 5 mins. On July 17th, the second instalment took place at Birmingham. Fine calm weather, and 18,000 spectators made a success. The racing was nearly all of the last lap order. The first half of the Mile Final (amateurs) took over 4 minutes, and Summersgill, who won, was probably not the best man. The final of the Amateur Five Miles took 17 mins. 42 secs.—need we say more. The Quarter Mile Professional race was a quarter mile crawl, the Professional Mile time was 4 mins. 24½ secs., and C. F. Barden, probably the best man, did not win owing to the waiting tactics adopted; Stocks, Betts, and Linton did not enter. Between the two championship meetings, several important contests were decided. The London County Century Cup at

Herne Hill, on June 26, for amateurs, was won by F. R. Goodwin in 3 h. 55 mins. 22½ secs., but owing to difficulties with the N.C.U. as to pacing, the London County Club's Cuca Cup (twenty-four hours' race for amateurs) was abandoned for the year. The Oxford and Cambridge Inter-bicycle match took place on June 29 at Wood Green. The distances were one, four and ten miles; Cambridge won easily, taking the first two places in each event. A. K. Stuart (Cambridge) won the mile in 2 mins. 42½ secs., and the ten miles in 22 mins. 31½ secs. L. A. Kenny (Cambridge) won the four miles in 11 mins. 19½ secs. On June 25, J. P. Betts regained the record for the paced mile, doing 1 min. 45½ secs. at the Crystal Palace. On July 12, G. Hunt covered 411½ miles on the North Roads (beating Holbein's previous 404 miles) in twenty-four hours; and on the following day, R. Palmer, now a professional, put up a new Brighton and back record of 5 h. 9 mins. 45 secs., which, however, was finally lowered before the end of the season to 5 h. 6 mins. 42 secs. by W. J. Neason. On July 17, the Anerley B. C.'s Carwardine Cup (100 miles amateurs) was won by A. H. Harris in 3 h. 44 mins. 15½ secs. The International World's Championships for 1897 were held at Celtic Park, Glasgow, July 30th and 31st, and August 2nd. Some 45,000 attended during the three days, and the receipts amounted to nearly £2,500. No less than 73 competitors took part in the different races, and ten nations were represented, viz., England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and New South Wales. The results were—Ten Kilometres Amateur Team Championship, England 1st, with nine points, England winning three out of four heats. One Mile Amateur Championship, E. Schraeder, Denmark, time 3 mins. 24½ secs. 100 Kilometres Amateur Championship, E. Gould, England, time 2 h. 19 mins. 6½ secs. One Mile Open Championship, W. Arend, Germany, time 3 mins. 11½ secs. 100 Kilometres Open Championship, J. W. Stocks, England, time 2 h. 10 mins. 52½ secs. One Mile Match for the Championship of the World between the amateur and open champions: W. Arend beat Schraeder easily in 2 mins. 51 sec. After placing a lot of records to his credit, J. P. Betts sailed for Australia at the end of August, and the following month the usual autumn record breaking began. On Sept. 27th, J. W. Stocks, at the Crystal Palace, rode 32 miles 1,085 yards in the hour, beating all previous world's records from 6 miles, his time for 50 kilos. being 56 mins. 50½ secs. Previous to this, on Sept. 16th, M. Cordang, of Holland, also at the Crystal Palace, splendidly paced, covered 616 miles 340 yards in 24 hours, beating all records from 115 miles, and beating Huret's previous 24 hours' record by 50 miles 1,040 yards. Cordang was so fresh that he rode on and completed 1,000 kilometres in 24 h. 12 mins. 21½ secs., or 621 miles 674 yards. About this time, M. A. Holbein in attempting to beat the World's road 1,000 miles record, fell, and fractured one of his thighs. On September 28th, E. James and G. A. Nelson, at the Crystal Palace, beat the world's tandem records for ten miles by doing 17 mins. 50½ secs., and also making en route world's record for all types of machines at 5 miles, 8 mins. 58½ secs.; six miles, 10 mins. 35 secs.; seven miles, 12 mins. 24 secs. On the same day a quad team, T. Graham, J. Chalmers, J. Jones, W. Dixon, established a 5 miles record, 9 mins. 5½ secs., and a 10 miles, 18 mins. 7½ secs., for this type of machine. On September 31st, E. James and G. A. Nelson, at

the Crystal Palace, rode a standing start tandem mile in 1 min. 45½ secs., and 1 kilometre in 1 min. 7½ secs. With a flying start the same tandem rode a mile in 1 min. 38½ secs., and 1 kilometre in 1 min. ¼ secs. On October 6th, at Wood Green, E. W. Hitchcock and A. O. Earl scored an amateur tandem record for the hour with 27 miles 1,000 yards, and on the same day E. Gould beat all records on the roads for twelve hours, by covering 225½ miles in the hour. For this performance he was summoned and fined by the Sleaford authorities, which will probably put an end to open road record breaking in the future. On October 27th, R. Palmer at the Crystal Palace beat all records from 34 miles to 62 miles, riding 50 miles in 1 h. 34 mins. 45½ secs., and 100 kilometres in 2 h. 59 mins. 47½ secs. On October 29th, A. A. Chase beat the 100 miles road record by doing the distance in 4 h. 16 mins. 35 secs. On October 30th, F. W. Barnes lowered the 8th and back record to 11 h. 48 mins. 42 secs., the tricycle record for the same distance standing at 14 h. 8 mins. 37 secs., being a performance of J. G. Gibbins in 1897. Also, on October 30th, Lewin and Albone put on a new amateur tandem one-hour record at Putney, viz., 28 miles 120 yards. On November 4th, at the Crystal Palace, M. Lombart, of Amiens, made a flying start record of half a mile in 47 secs., and 1 kilometre in 58½ secs., and on the following day rode a standing start kilometre in 1 min. 8½ secs.—a world's record. On November 9th, the Road Records Association passed the following records:—Brighton and back, tandem safety, 4 h. 54 mins. 54 secs., by P. Wheelock and G. Tulford, Sept. 11th, 1897, and Edinburgh to Liverpool (single) 14 h. 35 mins. by T. B. Conway, of the Cuckfield B. C. On November 10th, R. P. Clark, riding a tricycle on the Wood Green track, beat all records for the type of machine at 1 mile in 2 mins. 10½ secs.; 5 miles, 11 mins. 18½ secs., and for the hour with 25 miles 1,085 yards. On November 16th, he added to these on the same track by beating all records from 26 miles, 1 h. 5 mins. 35½ secs., to 100 miles in 4 h. 44 mins. 7½ secs.—world's record for a tricycle. His 50 kilometres' time was, 1 h. 18 mins. 40 secs., and 100 kilometres 2 h. 48 mins. 12½ secs. In 4 hours he rode 85 miles 1,500 yards. The records for the year probably ended with W. T. Hall's reputed 50 miles, unpaced, on the road in 2 h. 37 mins. 53 secs. on November 16th, but this has not yet passed the Roads Record Association. The offices of the National Cyclists' Union, are 57 Basinghall Street, E.C.

FOOTBALL.

CERTAINLY no pastime has become more imbued with the commercial spirit of the age to its detriment than football, under both codes, Rugby and Association. The health-giving exercise of a few years ago has given place to a gigantic money-collecting organization, over governed and crushed down by legislation until a football player is no longer a free agent, but simply a paid hireling, or a puppet obliged to obey the commands of Union or Association, and not even allowed to play a scratch match without permission. The root of all evil (money) is of course the secret of this state of things. Association club matches in the North and Midlands can now secure a gate of 10,000 spectators, and in November, 1897, no less than £1,000 was taken at an ordinary League fixture, between two clubs, not by any means at the top of the tree in 'h.

competition. The Football Association has a most difficult task to hold the scales equally between the professional and amateur elements on its committee, and it is not to be wondered at that it is obliged to more and more shelve the interests of the amateurs in favour of the ever-growing and increasing professional claims for supreme and absolute consideration. The pay of a professional association player is now a comfortable income—£4 and £5 a week all the year round is not unusual, and a wealthy league club, in addition to this, can afford to pay a premium of £200 for the transfer to themselves of a really first-class man from some poorer organisation whose pay-sheet is getting beyond their means. All this may be modern football, but it is hardly sport, and the few football amateurs in spirit as well as in name still find themselves gradually ousted from any possibility of competition in the chief events of the year, which formerly only attracted the attention of the public schoolboy and the University man. The popularity of football has certainly been a good thing for the army, nearly every crack regiment having its team; but if the regimental matches happen to evolve some player of more than usual promise, the league teams committees are quite willing to buy the player in question out of the service and attach him to their club on a good salary. Under the Rugby code the same sort of thing will soon begin. The Union have fought hard and long for their rule, "professionalism is illegal," but the Northern Union have proved too strong for them. The latter's bait of six shillings a day once a week has been sufficient to draw all the best clubs in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Evidently the gigantic sham of the Northern Union's contention that they are still an amateur body, and that this six shillings a day once a week is all they ever pay a player, and therefore the man who takes this small amount once a week cannot be deemed a professional, is about to be abandoned. Everyone knows perfectly well that men are not brought from Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales to Yorkshire and Lancashire and kept there for a whole year on six shillings a week. When the Northern Union are honest enough to openly declare for professionalism, they should do much better, and secure better support than they even do at present. The legislation of the year, so far as the Rugby Union code is concerned, has not been very drastic; but unless something is done to prevent the present too prominent practice of heeling out, forward play as it used to be understood will cease altogether. Given thoroughly proficient half-backs and properly-drilled three quarter-backs, the modern forward play pays, but without this trinity of conditions, heeling out is not a graceful or paying form of football. The Northern Union, with the candid intention to make the game more open and spectacular have done away with the line out, the ball being kicked from touch in any direction desired. This alteration is clearly not good play, but made solely in the interests of the spectators for faster and more exciting work. A charming ideal, surely. As a result, several good men have declined to play under the Northern rules owing to this new clause. Another new Northern Union rule has also been framed solely in the interest of the spectator and against scientific Rugby football play. A try is now to be three points, and a goal, however obtained, only two points. This will do away with the neatest and most scientific item of Rugby football; a neat pass, short run, and

a successful drop at goal. Dropping goals is the result of long school training, and of course the Northern Union player prefers a fighting, running, and painfully unskilled game according to his professional instincts. The local runner, whether he can play football or not, may make a run in, served by his speed. This will count more than all the clever, carefully trained football of the properly educated player. This, we are afraid, will be the Rugby football of the future, as rearranged for the betting spectator by the Northern Football Union.

Commencing with the Association game as the older of the two codes, the Football Association had a fairly quiet season as regards legislation; but a decision of the council that official sanction must be obtained before a match could be played by a scratch team, naturally brought a hornet's nest about the heads of the governing body elected and founded to govern amateurs and an amateur's pastime. As to the action of a certain high official of the Association we will say nothing, but this absurd ruling and claiming jurisdiction over scratch amateur elevens is the natural outcome of the attempt of any governing body to rule both amateurs and professionals by one set of laws and regulations. The Football Association must be either one thing or the other, amateur or professional, and how gentlemen amateur football players, university and public school men can allow themselves to be governed and controlled by League representatives is a mystery. Until the Football Association divides itself into two distinct and separate bodies, one amateur and one professional, there always must and will be friction and possible disruption. As regards the international matches, England, until the final and crucial test against Scotland, looked all over the winner of the international championship. England playing at home met Ireland at Nottingham on February 20, and won by 6 goals to 0. On March 29, England at Sheffield beat Wales by 4 goals to nil. Wales previously had drawn with Scotland—2 goals each—at Wrexham, March 20; and Scotland at Glasgow (March 27) had beaten Ireland by 5 goals to 1. Ireland had beaten Wales (March 6) at Belfast by 4 goals to 3. On the Scotland versus Wales form, England seemed certain to beat Scotland, but public form in football must never be reckoned upon, as when the Rose met the Thistle at the Crystal Palace (April 3) Scotland won by 2 goals to 1. The Scottish Association, as in the previous year, selected the very best available side, not excluding the Scotchmen in the pay of the English professional clubs. The scores were even, 1 goal each, until six minutes before the finish, when, after an accident to Crawshaw, one of England's best half-backs, Scotland, just before the call of time, gained the winning point by a goal from the foot of Miller. The teams were:—England—Robinson (Derby County), goal; W. J. Oakley (Corinthians), and Spencer (Aston Villa), backs; Reynolds (Aston Villa), Crawshaw (Sheffield Wednesday) and Needham (Sheffield United), half-backs; Athersmith (Aston Villa) and Bloomer (Derby County), right wing; G. O. Smith (Corinthians), centre; Chadwick and Milward (Everton), left wing. Scotland—Patrick (St. Mirren), goal; N. Smith (Glasgow Rangers) and Doyle (Celtic), backs; Gibson (Glasgow Rangers), Cowan (Aston Villa), and Wilson (Sunderland), half-backs; Bell (Everton) and Miller (Glasgow Rangers), right wing; Allan (Liverpool), centre; Hyslop (Glasgow Rangers)

and W. Lambie (Queen's Park), left wing. The international points were as follows:—Scotland won 2, drawn 1, lost 0, points 5; goals 9 for 4 against. England won 2, drawn 0, lost 1, points 4; goals 11 for 2 against. Ireland won 1, drawn 0, lost 2, points 2; goals 5 for 14 against. Wales won 0, drawn 1, lost 2, points 1; goals 5 for 10 against.

Next in importance to the Internationals, if not indeed before them, comes the Football Association Challenge Cup. The final tie was again decided at the Crystal Palace on April 10th, and Aston Villa meeting Everton, beat them by 3 goals to 2. This was public form exactly verified, and strange to say, all the scoring was done in the first half. Upwards of 65,000 people went through the Crystal Palace turnstiles on that day, so that probably the record gate of England v. Scotland at Celtic Park, Glasgow, in the previous year, was equalled if not beaten, as it is unlikely that more than 5,000 people would go to the Palace on the Saturday and not visit the scene of the match. Not only did Aston Villa win the Cup, but they also won the Championship of the League. This double event, Association Cup and the League Championship, has only once before been accomplished, viz., when Preston North End won in 1883-89. The League Competition First Division with 16 clubs engaged, each playing 30 matches, resulted as follows as regards the first 4 clubs: Aston Villa won 21, drawn 5, lost 4, points 47; Sheffield United won 13, drawn 10, lost 7, points 26; Derby County won 16, drawn 4, lost 10, points 36; Preston North End won 11, drawn 12, lost 7, points 34. In the 16 clubs in the Second Division of the League, Notts County were easily first with a record of 30 matches, 19 won, 4 drawn, 7 lost, points 42. Newton Heath were second. In the Southern League, Southampton St. Mary's were easily first with a record of 20 matches, 15 won, 5 drawn, 0 lost, 35 points; Millwall Athletic were second, winning 13, drawing 5, and losing 2, points 31. In the international League matches, Scotland beat both England and Ireland. The Heart of Midlothian, with a record of 18 matches, 13 won, 2 drawn, 3 lost, 28 points, was the head club of the Scottish League, and the Druids were top of the Welsh Senior League. The Old Corinthians won the Football Association Amateur Cup, having to play Stockton two matches before winning the final tie. The Old Corinthians also won the London Cup. The Glasgow Rangers won the Scottish Cup, the Cliftonville the Irish Cup, and Wrexham the Welsh Cup. The Inter-University match was played February 20th, at the Queen's Club, Cambridge, on paper, were the better side, but Oxford won by a goal to nil. Charterhouse furnished no less than 10 of the 22 players, 7 Oxonians, and 3 Cantabs. The Football Association also very properly took over the management of a very interesting match, Amateurs v. Professionals, played at the Queen's Club and won by the Professionals in heavy rain by 3 goals to 1. Amongst other notable Cup winners may be mentioned Cambridge University, Clare College, Oxford University, Oriol College, Inter-Hospitals, Guy's Hospital, Army Cup, R. A. (Portsmouth), Cavalry Cup, 2nd Life Guards. As regards clubs, the Casuals played no fewer than 75 matches, winning 37; but the Luton Town hold a better record, playing 67 matches and winning 50; the Old Cartusians played 31 matches and won 19; Aston Villa altogether played 55 matches and won 33. The

offices of the Association are 61 Chancery Lane, W.C., and Mr. F. J. Wall is the Secretary. The Secretary of the Football League is Mr. H. Lockett, 8 Parker's Terrace, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent.

The Rugby Union certainly passed through a most trying time last season. Not only did the Northern Union gradually draw away all the best of the Lancashire and Yorkshire clubs to the "broken time" division, but the A. J. Gould testimonial dispute caused Wales to withdraw from the International Board after they (Wales) had beaten England in the first International of the year, so that England, Ireland, and Scotland were left to themselves for the remainder of the International fixtures. The Gould case was a somewhat curious complication. Gould's admirers, in Wales, started a shilling subscription after the manner of the W. G. Grace testimonial, to present the Welsh Champion player with a memento of his extraordinary success and prowess on the football field. Eventually some £600 was subscribed and the Welsh Union decided that the testimonial should take the form of the title deeds of a residence. The International Board decided that the acceptance of such a form of testimonial would be an act of professionalism, and it is hard to see how they could have arrived at any other conclusion. The Welsh Union objected to the jurisdiction of the Board in the matter and withdrew, and the other Welsh matches with Scotland and Ireland were cancelled. The testimonial was eventually presented to A. J. Gould on Easter Monday, at a big banquet at Newport. The Rugby Union by a very wise move practically dropped the Gould case at a meeting in September last, so that diplomatic relations between England and Wales once more exist and the usual Internationals will probably be played in 1898. It may be mentioned that since 1866, the close time for Rugby Union football has been curtailed, and play may now begin September 1st and last until April 20th. After Wales had beaten England, at Newport, Jan. 9th, by a goal and 2 tries to nil, the retirement of the winners robbed the competition of most of its interest. England, on Feb. 9th, in Dublin, were beaten by Ireland by 1 goal and 3 tries to 2 goals and 1 try, the English fifteen having very little the worst of the play. Ireland went to Edinburgh, Feb. 20th, with very good prospects of another victory, but Scotland won by 2 goals to 1 try. Then came the final test, England v. Scotland, at Manchester, on March 13th. Although the victory of the Rose was hardly expected, the return match between North and South at Dewsbury was the means of altering distinctly for the better the formation of the English fifteen. Earlier in the season the South had beaten the North by 1 try to nil, but at Dewsbury, on the second occasion, the North won easily by 2 goals and 1 try to a goal. The English team as revised proved a great improvement on its two previous combinations, and in the second half of the International match scored two goals and a try to a try. This left each country with 1 win, but altogether England scored 4 goals and 2 tries, 21 points; Ireland, 1 goal and 4 tries, 16 points; and Scotland, 2 goals and 1 try, 11 points. England had not won against Scotland since 1892. The sides were: England, J. F. Bryne (Moseley), back, E. F. Fookes (Yorks), W. S. Bunting (Richmond), O. G. Mackie (Cambridge University), and G. C. Robinson (Northumberland), three-quarter-backs. E. W. Taylor (Northumberland) and C. M. Wells (Harlequins), half-backs. R. F.

Oakes (Durham), W. B. Stoddart (Lancashire), J. Pinch (Lancashire), E. Knowles (Northumberland), J. Davidson (Northumberland), L. F. Giblin (Cambridge University), F. Jacob (Cambridge University), and H. W. Dudgeon (Richmond), forwards. Footland, A. R. Smith (Oxford University), back, T. Scott (Langholm), A. W. Robertson (Edinburgh Academicals), W. Neilson (London Scottish), and A. M. Boucher (Edinburgh Academicals) three-quarter-backs, J. W. Simpson (Edinburgh Royal High School), and M. Elliott (Hawick), half-backs. R. G. Macmillan (London Scottish), T. M. Scott (Hawick), W. McEwan (Edinburgh Academicals), J. H. Dods (Edinburgh Academicals), R. C. Stevenson (London Scottish), M. Morris (Royal High School), and A. H. Balfour (Watsonians), forwards. The North and South matches have always been alluded to. The County Championship never before produced so much interest, and at last Yorkshire, weakened by revolt and secessions, lost their championship, Cumberland even beating them. When Kent finally met Cumberland at Carlisle to fight out the final, it was a matter of general surprise that the Southern county not only won but won easily by 1 goal and 2 tries to a try. The Inter-University match at Queen's Club on December 9th was supposed to be a good thing for Cambridge, but Oxford won by two goals (one dropped) to a goal and a try. The Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup was won by St. Thomas', beating Guy's Hospital by a try to nothing. Turning to other competitions, Hull Kingston Rovers won the Yorkshire Cup, and Ulverston won the Lancashire Cup. In the Metropolitan district, Blackheath were certainly the champion club, with 25 matches and 15 wins. Richmond played 18 matches and won 12. The London Scottish were only able to boast 7 wins with 16 matches. In Wales it was a near thing between Newport and Cardiff once more. Newport played 28 matches, winning 23 and losing 4. Cardiff played 30 matches, winning 24 and losing 5, but another Welsh club (Llwynypia) not meeting class teams like Newport and Cardiff, played 33 matches, won 32, and lost 0. Some of the county clubs had wonderfully successful seasons in their class. Northampton played 36 matches and won 31. Barnstaple won 23 matches out of 30 played. The Northern Union chief competitions resulted as follows: Yorkshire Senior Competition, Brighouse Rangers first, with 30 matches, won 22, lost 4, drawn 4. Manningham second, winning 21, losing 5, drawing 4. The Lancashire Senior Competition resulted, Broughton Rangers first, 26 matches played, won 19, lost 2, drawn 5. Oldham second, won 20, lost 4, drawn 2. The Northern Union Cup was won by Batley beating St. Helen's by a goal and 2 tries to 1 try.

GOLF.

PROBABLY no new sport or pastime has made such rapid and general progress as golf. Comparatively speaking, a very few years ago golf was only known as the national game of Scotland, and only Scotchmen played it. Now, however, it is a British all the year round sport; golf clubs and links are to be found near every town of any size in England and Wales, to say nothing of India and Africa, including Benin and Buluwayo. Golf clubs are to be seen with everyone's luggage going out of town, and golf links are now always advertised as an extra and infallible attraction for any holiday resort or watering-place. The

game has so far escaped that bane of all modern athletic pursuits—over legislation and government; at present there is no golfing association. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club is to golf what the M.C.C. is to cricket, the custodian of its traditions and the maker of its laws. Indeed at the spring half-yearly meeting of the Royal and Ancient an attempt was made to form a representative committee of the leading clubs to revise the rule- and control the game, but on being put to the vote the majority were against any change. Undoubtedly the present code of rules, as revised by the Royal and Ancient G.C. in 1891, require considerable simplification. There are many modifications of the existing laws which are rendered absolutely necessary by the new conditions and developments of the game, consequent on its extraordinary increase and popularity, and sooner or later something must be done, even if a few of the ancient traditions of the game have to be interfered with. It is against the spirit of the time for amateurs and professionals to compete together for one and the same championship. So far it has caused no trouble, but supposing Mr. H. H. Hilton to be a good oarsman, sculler, or athlete, he would certainly be liable to protest when competing against amateurs under A.A.A. or A.R.A. laws, having played golf against professionals in a competition where the latter took money prizes. The resumé of the golf year is naturally confined to the championships. It is useless to give the innumerable details of the records of the various links which have been altered during any given season. Very early in the year came the news that the amateur championship of India at Calcutta had been won for the second year in succession by Mr. R. D. Murray, of the Calcutta G.C. The second best score was returned by Mr. Stuart, formerly captain of the Oxford University G.C. In Britain the amateur championship was held at Muirfield for the first time under the management of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers. The entry list of 74 included nearly all the cracks, and Mr. A. W. Smith, of Toronto, an old St. Andrews golfer. Play lasted from April 27th to the 30th. The weather was cold, dull, windy, hazy, and wet, and the holder, Mr. F. G. Tait, and most of the old and tried hands, were beaten in the initial rounds, two comparative youths being left to fight out the final tie. These two, Mr. A. J. T. Allen, of Edinburgh University, and Mr. J. Robb, of St. Andrews, met on the Friday over 35 holes. Mr. Allan, a medical student of twenty-one, who learned his golf at Musselburgh and the Braids, finally won by 4 up and 2 to play. Mr. Robb is the longer driver, but was excelled by Mr. Allan in approaching and putting. At a meeting after the championship, the venue of the future championships for the next six years was fixed as follows: 1898, Hoylake; 1899, Prestwick; 1900, Sandwich; 1901, St. Andrews; 1902, Hoylake; 1903, Muirfield; this rotation will hold good thereafter. The Open Golf Championship was held for the first time over the links of the Royal Liverpool Club, at Hoylake, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19th and 20th. The Hoylake links medal record then stood at 73. In the championship the tees were put back as far as possible, and the round measured 6,157 yards. The entry was in every way representative of the best amateur and professional talent. To the Romford professional belonged the honour of returning the lowest score of the meeting, viz., 74, but he was beaten by one point by Mr. H. H.

Hilton, Royal Liverpool, whose four rounds aggregated 314, taking the Championship Cup, gold medal, and £30 in plate. James Braid was second with an aggregate of 315, prize £10. Mr. F. G. Tate, Black Watch, totalled 317; G. Pulford, Hoylake, making the same score; A. Herd, Huddersfield, aggregated 318; and Harry Varden, Ganton, 321. Mr. Hilton won the championship in 1892 at Muirfield, so this was his second victory. He is the only amateur who has ever so distinguished himself, but strange to say he has never yet been able to win the championship confined to amateurs, although he has on three occasions reached the final round. Mr. John Ball, jun., is the only other amateur who has succeeded in winning the Open Championship. The fifth annual Ladies Championship took place at the far-famed Gullane Links, May 25th-26th. The entries numbered 102, including Miss Pascoe, the holder, who went down in the first round. The weather was wet, cold, and unfavourable. On the Monday before the championship began Miss Orr, of North Berwick, won a stroke competition in which nearly all the championship competitors took part; Miss Orr's total was 87. In the final tie, Miss Edith C. Orr and Miss Orr met, and after a magnificent tussel Miss E. C. Orr won the Championship. In April, Hugh Kirkcaldy, a noted St. Andrews professional and open-champion of 1891, died at the early age of 29.

PEDESTRIANISM.

AFTER many years of almost stagnation, pedestrianism has once more taken a prominent place amongst the leading sporting events of the season. The action of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1896 in refusing any longer to recognise as amateurs under their laws, Bacon, Downer, Watkins, Crossland, Bradley, at once gave a fillip to money matches on the cinder path. E. C. Bredin, of his own free will, joined the ranks of the professionals. Conneff and Kilpatrick, the Americans, also gave up their amateur status and came to England to win matches and money, and amongst others J. J. Mullen and "James Craig" or G. B. Tinkler, his real name, came over from the Irish amateur fold to swell the professional ranks. For nearly ten years since W. G. George and W. Cummings ran their series of notable matches, Sheffield and Edinburgh short distance handicaps had been the only professional foot racing events which evoked the slightest public interest, but since the autumn of 1896 matches on the cinder path have been frequent and of increasing importance. Very early in the year, on January 23rd, at Burnden Park near Bolton, "J. Craig" and P. Carroll of America set the ball rolling by competing for the World's Championship at a mile, and £50 a side. The race, on a keen and wintry day, was won by Craig easily at the finish by ten yards in the slow time of 4 mins. 30½ secs. As the best times claimed for these two men at the distance were 4 mins. 26 secs. Craig, and 4 mins. 20 secs. Carroll, their right to run for the World's Championship when Bacon as an amateur did 4 mins. 17 secs. is doubtful. On the following Saturday, Jan. 30th, H. Watkins, of Coventry, ran his first match as a professional with H. A. instead of Greenwich over five miles at Catford Bridge for £50 a side. In cold wind and rain, Watkins won all the way as he liked by a lap in 25 mins. 40¼ secs., his two miles time being 9 mins. 55 secs. On the same day at Rochdale E. C. Bredin on a sloppy path with ice and water

mixed, also made his debut as a "pro." The distance was a quarter of a mile, and W. S. Mills of Rochdale, the supposed professional champion at the distance, his opponent. Bredin, a strong favourite, had his man safe one hundred yards from home, and won easily by twenty yards in 50½ secs., a grand performance under the circumstances. On the following Saturday, February 6th, Bredin met A. R. Downer at 400 yards for £50 a side at Burnden Park, Bolton. The track was soft and the distance too short for Bredin. Downer got away with the lead, and keeping it all through won by two yards, Bredin apparently closing up. The time, 44½ secs., is a professional English record, but in America on a straight path an amateur, W. C. Downs, in 1893 is credited with 43 secs., and at Stamford Bridge H. C. L. Tindall, an amateur, did 43½ in 1889. Downer next on March 20th gave "W. Cross" of Edinburgh, better known as an amateur as W. Lock of Eton, three yards in 150 at Wigan and beat him a yard and a half in "1 yard inside 15 secs." Once more Bredin, on May 1st at Rochdale, opposed Downer. The distance was a quarter of a mile and the stakes £100 a side. Bredin considered he was not quite himself when he met Downer at 400 yards, and also Downer was thought to be running over his distance at a full 44½ yards. Downer however in a boisterous wind alwaysled, and won all out by five yards in 48½ secs., a wonderful performance when the strong breeze is considered. On May 6th, also on the Rochdale ground, F. E. Bacon ran G. Crossland a Ten Miles match for the Championship and £200. It was Crossland's first appearance as a pro. Bacon was a strong favourite, and in pouring rain and wind Bacon waited on his man until the last half lap, and then won without difficulty in 53 mins. 38½ secs., the professional's record (W. Cummings') being 51 min. 6½ secs. Bacon next on May 29th at Aintree defeated H. Watkins at Five Miles easily in 25 mins. 31½ secs., and then on June 19th came the most noticeable event of the year at the Rochdale Athletic grounds, when Bacon on a dull rather drizzling evening beat Deerfoot's 1863 long standing one hour's professional record of 11 miles 970 yards, and W. G. George's 1884 amateur record of 11 miles 932 yards. A bicyclist and several runners paced Bacon and protected him from the wind. The ex-amateur finally accomplished the marvellous distance of 11 miles 1243 yards in the sixty minutes. The gate receipts were £530, and in addition to Bacon taking half this amount he also received £250 from the sporting paper which organised the race. Soon afterwards, in running a quarter mile against Bredin for a big prize at some Scottish Professional Sports, A. R. Downer broke down and Bredin won, and then, after a long delay by C. H. Kilpatrick's backers to see if he could run up to his American world's record time they matched him with E. C. Bredin for the World's Championship at 600 yards, 880 yards, and 1,000 yards each match, and £50 a side. The Six Hundred Yards took place July 31st at Rochdale before a small gate on a perfect day for fast time. Kilpatrick led until twenty yards from the tape, when Bredin shot by and won by two yards in 1 min. 13 secs., not equal to Bredin's own amateur record at the distance. The Half Mile took place at the L.A.C. grounds at Stamford Bridge on Monday evening, August 9th, in fine weather and everything conducive to fast time. Kilpatrick led until the last two hundred yards (time for the quarter 57 secs.) when Bredin, served by the slow pace, spurred by him and won all out, but easily, by nearly four yards, in 1 min. 55¼ secs. The 1,000

yards match was subsequently declared off. In the meantime F. E. Bacon and E. C. Bredin at last came to terms for a sequence of races, one at 1,000 yards to begin the series, and on the 18th Sept. Bacon at Colchester made an attempt on the Five Miles record, 24 mins. 40 secs., standing to J. White's credit. Half a gale of wind and rain quite spoilt the attempt, and Bacon could do no better than 25 mins. 42 secs. On Sept. 25th Bredin and Bacon met at Ashton-under-Lyne for the One Thousand Yards Championship and £50 a side. Bredin was allowed to lead at his own pace, the quarter mile time being only 1 min. 3 secs. In the last two hundred yards Bacon tried his usual spurt, but he had at last met a faster finisher than himself, and Bredin won by half a yard in 2 mins. 30½ secs. The track was slow and the race uninteresting. The pair then met again at three-quarters of a mile on Nov. 13th for the same stake at Catford, and Bacon won rather easily in the slow time of 3 mins. 2½ secs., as against the English professional time of 3 mins. 7 secs., by W. Richards.

RACKETS AND TENNIS.

Rackets deserve more than a passing mention in any epitome of the athletic year. The Grand Military Racket Championship at the Queen's Club, with thirteen entries, was won again by the holders Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lt. Eustace Crawley, 12th Lancers, by 4 games to love. The Oxford and Cambridge racket matches were played at the Queen's Club, April 9th and 10th. Cambridge won the Doubles by 4 games to 2. The Cantabs were represented by E. Garnett, Charterhouse and Trinity, and J. S. Stogdon, Harrow and Trinity. The Oxonians were R. E. Foster, Malvern and University, and R. H. de Montmorency, Cheltenham and Keble. Garnett was the only old blue competing. In the singles Garnett for Cambridge won three games off the reel, 15-6, 15-5, 15-5. R. E. Foster represented Oxford. The Amateur Championships were held during April at the Queen's Club, H. K. Foster, the 1894-5-6 Singles Champion, once more winning, by defeating P. Ashworth by 3 games to 2, after Ashworth (who had held the Championship in 1890) had scored 2 games to 1. H. K. Foster and P. Ashworth, the holders, won the Doubles Championship by 4 games to 1, beating W. L. and R. E. Foster. The Public Schools Doubles Challenge Cup was played at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, April 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. Twelve Schools entered but Radley withdrew at the last minute. Harrow (F. W. A. Rattigan and L. R. Andrewes) and Winchester (E. B. Noel and R. A. Williams) met in the final, Harrow winning, but only after all seven games had been played, three of them having to be set. The winners scored 104 aces to go by their opponents. In the following week the New Princes Club started a Public Schools Singles Championship, but the affair was rather a frost, only five competing, Bradley, Marlborough, and Tonbridge alone being represented. L. P. Collins of Marlborough won the final from W. K. P. French, of the same school, by 3 games to one. On October 16th at the Queen's Club, Peter W. Latham, late of Manchester, met G. Standing, of New York, for the Racket Championship of the World and £1,000 a side. Latham since 1887 has held the Championship. In 1891 Latham met and defeated Standing, and the conditions of the present contest are the usual home and home matches, best of seven games in each court, or if the games are equal the match will be decided by the majority of aces. Latham won the

first half of the match by four games to one, the aces counting, Latham 75 to 56. The second portion of the match was played at New York, Nov. 27th, when Latham won by 4 games to 3, thus securing the match. Latham is also Tennis Champion, having wrested the Championship from C. Saunders some years ago.

The Tennis Amateur Champion for the year is Mr. J. B. Gribble, and Mr. H. E. Crawley holds the second prize for the year. J. F. Marshall and E. Garnett representing Cambridge, won by 3 sets to love, against A. Page and A. T. Garnett, Oxford, and in the Singles Marshall beat Page also by 3 sets to love. In the M.C.C. Tennis prizes at Lords in July, Mr. E. H. Miles defeated the Amateur Champion, Mr. J. B. Gribble, by 3 sets to 1, and subsequently Mr. E. H. Miles challenged and defeated the holder, Sir Edward Grey, for the M.C.C. gold prize by 3 sets to 1.

ROWING.

AMATEUR rowing during 1897 was in a most flourishing condition. Not only were the representative crews of Oxford and Cambridge well above the average, but the revival of the Kingston Rowing Club, with a really first-class eight and four, added considerably to the interest of the Regatta following Henley as compared with former years, when London and Thames have usually had all the Senior events to themselves. Thames and London were very evenly matched in both eights and fours, London perhaps being a trifle the better in both; but Kingston on their day were certainly the best eight, as proved by their victory in the Champion eights at the Metropolitan, and their four never seemed to row so well again after they had won the Wyfold at Henley. The Kingston crews came to Henley probably the best and hardest-trained men at the Royal gathering, they won their two events there, and after that certainly went off, and except on one occasion at Putney never performed so well again. Both Thames and London went to Henley rather on the rough side. Afterwards both "came on" and improved, whilst Kingston decidedly went rather stale. In all the regattas after Henley, the events both senior and junior filled well, and the racing interest and attendances left little to be desired. Except at Kingston the weather was exceptionally fine, the three Henley days being simply perfect for good racing, fast times, and the visitors. After Henley, as usual, senior paired rowing and sculling were at a discount; not one single decent pair competed at Kingston, Molesey, Walton, etc., and with the exception of Blackstaffe, the Universities and the leading clubs appeared to be without a really first-class sculler. So far, all the efforts of certain agitators to lower the social status of amateur rowing have failed, and it is to be hoped that the Amateur Rowing Association will hold fast to the traditions of the sport they govern, and not allow any introduction of a semi-professional element into a pastime which stands almost alone in purity and genuine amateurism amongst the present-day athletic, football and swimming organizations. Surely the National Amateur Rowing Association, the Tradesmen's Rowing Association, and the professional ranks, offer all the opportunities necessary for the oarsman or sculler unable to afford the expenses of rowing without a *quid pro quo*. Before the end of January both the University crews were in practice, Oxford with all but one of their old blues available and ready to row. The O.U.B.C. Torpids finished their six

nights' racing in gigs on Feb. 24, and during that period no less than 56 bumps were recorded, a record for these races. At the conclusion the respective heads of the three divisions were as follows:—First division, Balliol; second division, Christ Church; third division, Oriol. The corresponding fixture of the C.U.B.C., the Lent races, followed, rowed in two divisions, leaving Lady Margaret (St. John's) B.C., head of the first division, and Clare College in a similar position at the top of the second division. The Clinker Fours, at Oxford, were rowed in the middle of March, Keble, a big strong crew, just beating Christ Church by about half a second. In the meantime the Cambridge crew, under the care of Messrs. Trevor Jones and S. D. Muttlebury, had been steadily training on the home waters, finally coming to Putney on March 10th, Oxford, after a week at Henley, reaching the tideway on March 17, in charge of Mr. D. H. McLean. The Cantabs did not create a very favourable impression during the concluding days of their practice, and the Oxonians, chiefly owing to some marvellously fast trials between Putney and Mortlake, eventually started for the race on Saturday, April 3rd, with the long odds of 5 and 6 to 1 laid on their chance of success. The odds proved to be justified by the result, as the Dark Blues at the slower stroke, led from the Thames boat-house, were almost clear at Hammersmith Bridge, and finally won their eighth successive victory by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 19 mins. 12 secs., the intermediate times being Craven Steps 2 mins. 20 secs., mile 3 mins. 59 secs. (a record), Hammersmith Bridge 7 mins. 20 secs., Chiswick Church, 11 mins. 31 secs. (a record), Barnes Bridge 16 mins. The flood-tide was a fast one, the wind favourable, and the water smooth. The two crews were as follows, the old blues being started, viz.:—Oxford: *J. J. de Knoop (New) (bow), 11st. 6lb.; (2) G. O. Edwards (New), 12st. 1lb.; (3) *C. K. Phillips (New), 12st. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; (4) *C. D. Burnell (Magdalen), 13st. 9lb.; (5) *E. R. Balfour (University), 13st. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; (6) *R. Carr (Magdalen), 12st. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; (7) *W. E. Crum (New), 12st. 3lb.; *H. G. Gold (Magdalen) (stroke), 11st. 11lb.; H. R. K. Pechell (Brazenose) (cox), 8st. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cambridge: D. E. Campbell-Muir (Trinity Hall) (bow), 11st. 5lb.; (2) *A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall), 12st. 1lb.; (3) E. J. D. Taylor (Caius), 12st. 13lb.; (4) B. H. Howell (Trinity Hall), 12st. 9lb.; (5) *W. A. Bieber (Trinity Hall), 13st. 1lb.; (6) *D. Pennington (Caius) 12st. 9lb.; (7) W. Dudley Ward (Third Trinity), 12st. 6lb.; *W. J. Fernie (Trinity Hall) (stroke), 11st. 13lb.; E. C. Hawkins (Caius) (cox), 8st. 1lb. Of these all but Balfour in the Oxford crew were Etonians; only Bell and Dudley Ward in the Cambridge boat coming from Eton. The only man who was unable to row for Cambridge when called upon, was the Hon. Rupert Guinness, who was too unwell to take an oar. It was Crum's fourth win, and he now shares with F. Willan, W. A. L. Fletcher, C. M. Pitman, and the late H. B. Cotton, the honour of never having been defeated in the 'Varsity Boat Race. All these are Oxonians. S. D. Muttlebury is the only Cantab who can claim four victories, but trying to do so for the fifth time he failed. The steady migration of all the best Eton oars to Oxford appears to be the only explanation for the long run of defeats experienced by Cambridge. Steady preparation for Henley monopolised all the energies of the Metropolitan and up-river clubs during April, May and June. In May, the Cantabs elected as

their B.C. president, W. Dudley Ward, the previous year's captain of the boats at Eton, a decided novelty, a freshman president being unheard of in the annals of the club. C. K. Phillips was selected for a similar position by the O.U.B.C. Committee. During the month of May the deaths of no less than three old blues took place, E. H. Farrie, of Trinity Hall, A. R. Poole, an Oxonian, and T. H. E. Stretch, of New College, who had been rowing in scratch crews against the Oxford and Cambridge eights in the previous month. The C.U.B.C. Pairs fell to W. Dudley Ward and W. J. Fernie (stroke), beating G. T. Bullard and B. H. Howell (stroke), but the latter won the Lowe Double Sculls, beating A. S. Bell and B. H. Etherington Smith. The O.U.B.C. May Eights gave some capital racing for the six nights, but New College never had their headships seriously endangered by Magdalen, and St. John's, losing four places, were left at the head of the second division. The New College eight were R. O. Pitman (bow), N. Middleton, W. L. Hitchings, C. K. Phillips, H. Thorpe, A. O. Dowson, W. E. Crum, A. Whitworth (stroke), P. Harper (cox). The remaining events of the O.U.B.C. summer term were the Sculls, won for the second year by the new president, C. K. Phillips, and the Pairs carried off by the two Etonians, R. Carr, and H. Gold (stroke), beating J. A. Tinne and F. Hussey (stroke). The C.U.B.C. June Eights, with only four nights' racing, saw Trinity Hall once more head of the Cam, no other crew having a chance with them. Emmanuel II. left off head of the second division, the first crew of the same college being second in the river to Hall. The head eight were D. Campbell-Muir (bow), N. L. Calvert, G. T. Bullard, B. H. Howell, L. C. T. Baines, A. S. Bell, W. A. Bieber, W. J. Fernie, J. G. Foster (cox). But for the absurd restriction to only four days' racing there would have been several more changes in the positions. Henley Regatta, which took place a week later than usual, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 14th, 15th and 16th, secured an entry of 56, or 2 less than on the previous anniversary. Several Dutch Crews competed, and also the Winnipeg champion amateur four of America, and Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, son of the professional American sculler of that name. The American entries excited a good deal of discussion, and it was only immediately before the Regatta that Ten Eyck's name was passed by the Stewards as a competitor for the Diamonds. All three days were perfect from a racing point of view, fine, warm, and a light leading wind with smooth water. Records were made on each day, and the racing all through was excellent. New College, Oxford, won the Grand, beating Leander in the final heat, the race being an exact repetition of the tactics of the previous year when Leander beat New, only Leander this year tried the cutting-down game, and were beaten at the finish. The New College crew were: J. J. de Knoop, G. O. C. Edwards, B. O. Pitman, A. O. Dowson, C. K. Phillips, H. Thorpe, W. E. Crum, A. Whitworth (stroke), C. P. Scrooold (cox). Their time, 6 mins. 51 secs., tied record. New College, having beaten the Winnipeg four in their heat, met Leander in the final, and after another magnificent race, Leander won in the record time of 7 mins. 30 secs. The winning crew were: C. W. N. Graham, J. A. Ford, H. Willis, Guy Nickalls (stroke, and steers). A Leander pair, E. R. Balfour and Guy Nickalls (stroke), won the Goblets, now styled the

Nickall's Challenge Cup, in 8 mins. 39 secs., Bell and Fernie, the Trinity Hall men, being their opponents in the final heat. E. H. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, U.S.A., won the Diamonds, beating H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta B.C. in the final; the time, 8 mins. 35 secs., was a record, but Blackstaffe in his heat against McDowell, another Yankee, had beaten this by one second. Eton College once more won the Ladies' Plate, Emmanuel, Cambridge, being the losers in the final; Eton's time was another record, viz., 7 mins. 1 sec. The crew was: W. H. Chapman (bow), W. Astor, H. N. W. E. Guinness, H. J. Hale, Lord Vivian, F. W. Warre, J. L. Phillips, Hon. W. McClintock Bunbury (stroke), G. A. Lloyd (cox). Trinity College, Oxford, won the Visitors' Cup for fours, beating Jesus College, Cambridge, in the Final in 7 mins. 53 secs. Kingston R.C. won both the Thames Cup (eights) and the Wyfold Fours. For the Thames Cup they beat Christ Church, Oxford, in the final, after defeating Emmanuel, the Ladies' Plate crew in a trial heat. The Kingston eight was: F. W. Fergusson, F. H. Noke, A. C. Gibbons, H. C. Firmin, A. C. Fergusson, T. A. Kirkham, J. Crisp, H. M. Trouncer (stroke), T. Hudson (cox). The Delft Students eight were beaten in a heat for the Thames Cup, by Kingston, and the Utrecht University eight by Leander, in the first heat of the Grand. J. J. Blussé, the Amsterdam sculler, was beaten by Ten Eyck in a heat of the Diamonds. Ten Eyck, who is only eighteen, was given a dinner by the Putney watermen and boat-builders before he returned to the States. This is only the second time the Diamonds have ever left the country. The Metropolitan Regatta followed Henley on Monday, July 21. Kingston (the Henley crew) beat both London and Thames for the Champion Eights, but London beat the other two in the Senior Fours. H. T. Blackstaffe won the Senior Sculls. The Wingfield Sculls, or Amateur Championship of the Thames, followed on the Wednesday, from Putney to Mortlake, H. T. Blackstaffe winning rather easily from B. H. Howell, of Trinity Hall, and three other scullers, in 23 mins. 58 secs. At Staines Regatta, in the same week, London won the Senior Challenge Eights, a Trinity Hall crew the Senior Fours, Bell and Fernie (Hall B.C.) the Senior Pairs, and R. K. Beaumont (Thames R.C.) the Senior Sculls. About this time the Hon. W. Guinness won the Senior Sculls of the Eton College B.C. At Molesey Regatta Kingston won the Senior Eights, London the Senior Fours, and Beaumont, of the Thames, the Senior Sculls. At Kingston, London won both the Senior Eights and Fours, Beaumont again taking the sculls. Walton, July 31st, concluded the Metropolitan regattas, London taking the Senior Eights, Fours and Sculls, the last named, with C. H. R. Thorn, Logan and Bogle, of the Thames, won the Senior Pairs. W. Colin Romaine won the Amateur Punting Championship at Shepperton, on August 5th, and two days later, at Bray Reach, W. Haines, of Old Windsor, won the Professional Punting Championship, distance 1 mile, in 11 mins. 14 secs. On August 7th, Goring and Strealey Regatta, one of the best meetings after Henley, concluded the open fixtures of the season. H. W. Stout, London R.C., won the Senior Sculls, beating Beaumont, but the L.R.C. were beaten in Pairs, Fours and Eights by the Orkney Cottage B.C., an Eton-Leander combination. The Orkney eight contained R. O. Pitman (bow), H. A. Steward, J. L. Phillips, C. D. Burnell,

C. K. Phillips, H. Willis, R. C. Lehmann, C. J. D. Golzie (stroke). The brothers Phillips won the Pairs without a rudder, and Goldie stroked the Four a good trial for the probable stroke of the Cambridge Eight. The usual club regattas were held in the Autumn. In August the death was announced of E. R. Balfour, the famous Oxford double blue (rowing and football), following a chill caught when shooting in Scotland. On the Seine, in October, the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Amateur Championship was won by M. J. Blussé, of Amsterdam, who was defeated at Henley. Amateur rowing in France is not in a very flourishing condition. Blussé, who is a member of the De Hoop R.C., had previously carried off the Championship of Holland, and he subsequently also won the Coupe De Paris, beating MacHenry and H. Barrelet, probably the pick of the French scullers. The Eastbourne B.C. won the Four-oared Championship of the South Coast. Professional rowing did not produce any very wonderful results or important contests during the year, all the men competing being second or third-rate scullers, with no pretensions to championship honours. W. Haines, of Old Windsor, won the half-mile New Year's Handicap on the Tyne. On the 1st of February Haines gave C. Stephenson, of New Zealand, 4 seconds in a mile for £50 a-side, on the Tyne, and beat him easily. At the end of the same month, C. Gibson, of Putney, beat J. Bowering, of Wandsworth, from Putney to Mortlake for £25 a-side, after a capital race. On May 3rd, W. Haines sculled J. Wray, of Australia, a rather mysterious sculler, a match over the Tyne Championship Course for £100 a-side. Wray, a strong favourite, led at the Redheugh Bridge, and finally won easily. No Englishman after this being willing to oppose Wray, the latter went to America. On Monday, Sept. 13th, T. Sullivan, in a so-called gig, or rather, a 13 feet sculling-boat, defeated S. Emmett in an ordinary 32 feet sculling-boat very easily, from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 a-side. Perhaps the most important professional match of the year, took place on Monday, Sept. 27, when W. A. Barry, of Putney, met George Towns, of Australia, for £100 a-side from Putney to Mortlake, Towns winning a magnificent race by half a length in 22 mins. 34 secs. There were a good many challenges issued after the race, but nothing came of them; indeed, professional sculling in this country could hardly be in worse plight than it is at present, as Barry appears to be our fastest sculler. Towns, at his best, was a long way off championship form when he left the Antipodes early in 1897. A match between Wray and Towns is likely to be brought off before long. Mr. R. C. Lehmann, of 3 Bury St., St. James's, S.W., is Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association. Rowing began again as usual at the Universities in the October Term; the non-coxswain racing fours being the opening event both at Oxford and Cambridge. At Oxford only three crews entered: New, the holders, Balliol, and University; Magdalen and Trinity did not compete. New won easily with a strong Etonian crew: *C. K. Phillips, H. Thorpe, J. Phillips, *G. O. Edwards (st.). (*Old Blues). At Cambridge seven crews competed, Trinity Hall being the holders. Third Trinity, with W. Dudley Ward (the president, No. 3), and C. J. D. Goldie (st.), were beaten by Hall in the first heat. Trinity Hall finally, on November 5th, won easily, the crew being B. C. Cox (bow), A. S. Bell (steer), G. T. Bullard, C. M. Steel (st.). Bell and

Steel are both Etonians, Cox came from Harrow, and Bullard from Haileybury. The C. U. B. C. coxswain gig fours will in future, as at Oxford, be decided in the Lent Term. On November 19th, R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity, won the Colquhoun Sculls Amateur Championship of the Cam, beating C. J. D. Goldie, Taird Trinity, in the final heat.

SKATING.

AFTER an interval of a year, the winter of 1896 provided just one week's skating for the votaries of that charming winter pastime, and the National Skating Association were enabled to justify their existence, and owing to their admirable organization, bring off several championships in the few days available for racing. With two large and commodious indoor ice rinks now in London, at Niagara and Argyll Street, we are much better off in the Metropolis as regards practice on skates, and although these two rinks are not intended, and are never used for racing, our English figure-skaters are much more proficient than formerly, and can now well hold their own with the best of the Continental and American exponents, whose frequent opportunities of practice during long and hard winters gave them a distinct advantage over the denizens in the milder climate of Southern England. Indeed, considering that for very few days in a year is it possible to find any natural ice to skate on in England, and also that frequently a winter goes by without any ice at all, it is wonderful that skating has ever taken the hold in this country it has. As regards pace we are, and always must be at a disadvantage compared with the Norwegian, Dutch, and Russian skaters, who indulge in this kind of racing as we do in contests on the cinder path. Their skates are better than ours, they skate almost as soon as they can walk, their skating matches are attended by thousands of spectators, and such valuable prizes are given that it pays well to take up racing on the ice as a profession and a means of livelihood. In our table of records will be found a list of the most authentic times at various distances. The times given are those where the skater has not been favoured by wind, and where the courses have been, so far as can be ascertained, accurately measured. Few records are more difficult to obtain than skating times, as the measurements are frequently very carelessly and hurriedly laid down and not easily checked afterwards. In England the mile and mile and a half tracks are usually straight with three and five right-about turns, so that our times compare very unfavourably with the large circular tracks of the Continent and America. J. S. Johnson, the Yankee, is credited with some marvellous performances, and in some of his records under the metre measurement must have beaten en route even his intermediate fast mile and other times. As Johnson, however, was always managed and engineered by a very astute party during his record-breaking expeditions, perhaps some of his wonderful times are not so difficult to understand. It is somewhat curious that superlative excellence in skating and cycling seem to go together, A. A. Chase, J. J. Eden, and J. S. Johnson being instances in point. The Figure Skating Championship of the World will be decided in this country during the present year, so that notwithstanding our climatic disadvantages, we have fairly established our right to be considered

a factor in the pastime. The National Skating Association is chiefly answerable for this gratifying result of their labours.

Skating for the year opened with the Championships of Europe at Amsterdam, January 12th and 13th. The Dutch authorities gave no notice of the dates to the English N.S.A., and several Englishmen who were specially training for these events were thus prevented from taking part in the championships. The course was a double one of 700 metres in circuit with bends of 40 and 45 metres radius. The ice was good, with a fairly strong wind. J. Seyler, of Munich, who had been training at Davos, won all the three championships, with G. Estlander, of Helsingfors, second to him in each. Seyler's times were as follows: 500 metres, 48½ secs.; 5,000 metres, 9 min. 39½ secs.; 1,500 metres, 2 min. 39½ secs.; 10,000 metres, 19 min. 43½ secs. About the same time G. Fuchs, of Munich, at Davos, won the German Figure Skating Competition, scoring 165½ marks, E. Fellner, of Vienna, being second with 156½ marks. On January 16th and 17th the Davos International Meeting was held; Seyler was again the hero of the competition, and lowered three German and Austrian Union records. His times were as follows: 500 metres, 47½ secs.; 1,500 metres, 2 min. 33½ secs.; 5,000 metres, 9 min. 18 secs.; 10,000 metres, 19 min. 22½ secs. Three junior races at the same distances were decided, S. Lockwood, America, winning the 500 metres in 51½ secs., and the 1,500 metres in 2 min. 53½ secs. C. Edgington, of Oxford, who had been second to Lockwood in each of the two previous races, then won the 5,000 metres junior race in 10 min. 41½ secs.; his only opponent being F. C. Mitchell, another Oxonian. Edgington also competed in the 10,000 metres senior race, finishing third in 20 min. 53 secs. In the week ending January 30th, England was visited by a frost which enabled the National Skating Association to bring off several important matches, but a sudden thaw at the end of the week caused some of the chief fixtures, including the professional championship, to fall through. The ice was never in very good condition, and snow and wind added to the difficulties of finding a smooth hard surface for fair racing, consequently the times were indifferent, and the records of previous years were not equalled.

The Cambridge University branch of the N.S.A. led off at Littleport on Tuesday, the 26th, with a competition at three distances—220 and 360 yards with the wind, and 720 yards. G. O. G. Bramson, of Trinity Hall, won the 220 yards in 21½ secs. E. M. Vipan, Corpus, and R. S. Mason, St. Catherine's, tied for the 360 yards with 34 secs., and Bramson won the third in 1 min. 25½ secs. The Oxford University Championships were held on the Abingdon and Basingtoke Canal on Thursday, January 28th. It was intended to have mile and half-mile tests, but a rapid thaw set in. C. Edgington, of Magdalen, the president of the club and Davos competitor, was absent. The fastest time of the three mile heats was by W. E. Harrison, of Oriel, who won the gold badge in 1894, he did 4 min. 5 secs. for the distance. The subsequent match between Oxford and Cambridge fell through owing to the sudden break up of the frost. On the Wednesday the Littleport Skating Club held their professional meeting for the £50 Challenge Cup, previously held by James Smart, H. Lindahl, and F. Ward. Thirty-four of the best English skaters competed, including the three previous holders, and J. Bates, of Leigh, Lancashire, a miner and reputed flyer. Bates,

Lindahl, and Ward, were in the final round, and finally Bates won in 5 min. 17½ sec., F. Ward taking second prize in 5 min. 24½ sec. The mile and a half course was, however, 134 yards short of the actual distance, and so the times cannot be compared with the previous records for this prize. On the following day at Peakirk, over a quarter-mile course, distance a mile, Bates again won, defeating many of his old opponents. Bates' best time was 3 min. 33½ secs., W. Housden, of Wicken, being second, in 3 min. 38½ secs. The Quarter Mile Amateur Championship and the Duddlestone Amateur One Mile Cup were run for at Littleport on the Thursday. Mr. A. E. Tebbit, of Milton, the holder, easily retained his quarter-mile trophy in 40 secs. But he lost the one mile race, P. J. Evison, of Upward, winning in 3 min. 32½ secs., Tebbit, the amateur champion, being second in 3 min. 34½ secs. The three London meetings were all held at Hendon. On the Wednesday the N.S.A. Baker Challenge Cup, 220 yards straight for amateurs, was again carried off by the holder, F. Hiam, of Stratford, who defeated S. Markham, of Dalston, in the final in 22½ secs. Hiam had won a previous trial heat in 22½ secs., and Markham had covered the course in 22 secs. against E. Bates, of King's Cross. On the following day the London Professional Championship was decided with five turns in a mile and a half. H. T. Allen, of Clapton, won, his time being 6 min. 3 secs., and A. A. Chase, of Hornsey (the cyclist), was second in 6 min. 8 secs. The London Amateur Championship (a mile with three turns) was held on Friday, the ice being good. F. Hitch, of Clapton, the holder, was beaten, S. Markham, of Dalston, winning in 3 min. 45½ secs., with J. Gage, of Forest Gate, second, time 3 min. 49 secs. The frost broke up in London on the following Monday. The One Mile Championship of Scotland over a course half a mile in length with two turns, on Loch Leven, was won by J. Bayne, the local crack, in 3 min. 46 secs., W. Pollock-Wylie, the holder, being defeated. This race was held Monday, January 25th. On the last day of the skating week, the Yorkshire branch of the N.S.A. managed to hold the Amateur Championship of Yorkshire on an oval course of three laps to the mile. A. F. Burton won in 3 min. 33½ secs. The Amateur Championships of the World was decided February 5th and 6th, at Montreal, Canada. The course was 400 metres, but in the 5,000 metres, through a misunderstanding, the competitors went a lap short. The results were as follow: 500 metres, J. Naess, of Hamar, won in 46½ secs., equaling the world's record made February 3rd, 1895, by Maneth; 5,000 metres, McCullock, of Winnipeg, won in 8 min. 32½ secs., against Eden's record of 8 min. 47½ secs. Seyler was second in 8 min. 47½ secs. The result of the race stood, notwithstanding the error in the course. On the second day snow spoilt the ice, when the other two championships were decided. McCullock won the 1,500 metres after a dead heat with J. Naess, in 2 min. 40½ secs. McCullock also won the 10,000 metres (and the championship gold medal for the three victories) in 20 min. 2½ secs., Seyler being a bad second. The following races were also run at the meeting: 220 yards Amateur Championship of Canada, won by D. Brown, of Montreal, time 21½ secs. Professional races resulted as follows: all won by J. Nilsson, of Minneapolis, half mile in 1 min. 17½ secs.; one mile, 2 min. 41½ secs.; three miles, 7 min. 42½ secs. (run a lap short); five miles, 14 min. 47 secs., a world's record if correct.

On February 2nd, at the International Skating Meeting at Vienna, R. Meidinger won the long jump in skates with 4'88 metres, almost 16 feet English measurement. G. Hügel, of Vienna, won the Amateur Figure Skating Championship of the World at Stockholm on February 14th, with 339½ points out of a possible 405. On February 6th and 7th, Peder Oestlund won all the three Amateur Championships of Norway at Trondhjem, viz., 5,000 metres, time 9 min. 3½ secs., W. Manseth being second, as he was in all three races; 500 metres, time 46½ secs., a world's record; 1,500 metres, time 2 min. 26½ secs. The best N.S.A. English second class badge mile time during the frost was G. O. G. Bramson's 3 min. 36½ secs. at Hendon, January 27th. The N.S.A. Challenge Shield for combined figure skating was won at the National Skating Palace, Argyll Street, London, by the Davos Platz Branch, the holders, with 77½ marks out of a possible 90.

SWIMMING.

OWING to the energy, enterprise, and good management of some of the leading members of the swimming governing body, the Jubilee year 1897 will long be marked with a white stone by all followers of the natatory art. Never before had so many foreign and colonial champions come under the jurisdiction of the A.S.A., and never before had there been so many close and exciting races for the championships and other events, and generally so much interest in swimming. The Amateur Swimming Association had by no means a quiet time so far as legislative measures were concerned. The Yorkshire clubs were in open revolt, demanding separate and independent government; and the Southern Counties Association, owing to their objection to some of the acts of the Emergency Committee, and for various reasons, decided to withdraw from the A.S.A. at the end of 1897. There were faults on both sides, but a little tact and a give-and-take policy on the part of the A.S.A. would prevent such a serious blow to the present prosperity of swimming as the disruption of the governing body. One of the most noticeable incidents of the racing season was the defeat of Tyers in several of the championships. He had stood alone for so many years a head and shoulders above his fellows, that his invincibility was a canon of faith amongst swimmers. Both Derbyshire and Cavill, however, accomplished the unexpected, and it may be that in 1898 Derbyshire will prove even faster than Tyers ever was. It seems impossible to believe that Tyers trained properly; in 1897, and yet he put on one or two records during the year. Altogether Tyers' form is a mystery, and it will be curious to watch how he acquires himself this season. The Australian amateur champions swam well up to their colonial reputations. Of the two Cavills, the amateur is decidedly faster than the professional. These two left England at the end of the year, but Hellings remained in this country, and is likely to be a dangerous opponent to both Derbyshire and Tyers at short distances this summer. The address of the hon. sec. of the Amateur Swimming Association is Rathvon, Eltham. As regards records, it should be noticed that all recognised A.S.A. records must be made in A.S.A. costume and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive of 500 yards they must be made in baths not less than 25 yards long, above 500 yards in open water over courses not less than 220 yards

in length. This will account for the fact that other and faster records than those mentioned below are frequently quoted, and in some very short baths marvellous performances have been done which are fully accounted for by the peculiar conditions under which they were accomplished.

As regards the racing of the season, it may be as well to mention in the review of the season one or two Australian performances, as the Antipodean winners subsequently visited our shores and took part in the A.S.A. championships and other contests. Early in the year news arrived that Percy Cavill, East Sydney S.C., had won the Quarter Mile Amateur Championship of New South Wales by three yards from J. H. Hellings in 6 mins. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs., beating the Australian records but behind the world's record of 5 mins. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. by J. H. Tyers. The Australian course was 33 yards long. Very soon afterwards P. Cavill won an Invitation Quarter at the Sydney Natorium, in 6 mins $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., J. H. Hellings again being second. P. Cavill then annexed the Quarter and Half Mile Championships of Victoria, over a 110 yards course, and subsequently sailed with Hellings for England, where his brother, Ernest Cavill, the Australian professional champion, had already preceded him. In June, J. H. Tyers, with his suspension of the previous year removed, led off with a new record at 150 yards at the Warrington Baths. He did the distance in 1 min. 39 secs., beating both amateur and professional records. The Australian amateurs arrived by the *Orizaba* on June 18th, P. Cavill having previously added the Half Mile Open Water Australian Championship and record, 12 mins. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., to his account, the English record, by J. H. Tyers (13 mins. 20 secs.), having been made at Bradford, July 13, 1895. No sooner had the brothers, Ernest and P. Cavill, arrived, than they were informed of the death of another brother, Charles, who at Stockton, U.S.A., died in an attempt to beat his Melbourne Exhibition (1896) under-water record of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mins. In the same week came the first intimation that at last Tyers had met his match, J. H. Derbyshire, at Nottingham, beating him at 220 yards, in 2 mins. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., as against Tyer's own record of 2 mins. 41 secs. at Farnworth, in June, 1895. At the end of June the annual Oxford v. Cambridge swimming races took place at the Bath Club, Dover St., W. Oxford won all the events: 50 yards, A. J. MacCullach, New College, Oxford; 120 yards, C. W. Brodribb, University College, Oxford, time, 1 min. 27 secs., H. A. Powell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, being second in each event. Adams, of Balliol, Oxford, won the Quarter Mile in 6 mins. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Oxford won the Team Race, 50 yards, and also the Water Polo by 5 goals to 2. The Life Saving Society's Meeting, on July 3rd, at the West India Export Dock, was perhaps the most important swimming gala ever held in any country previously. The One Mile Amateur Championship, course 1 furlong, was the principal item of the programme. J. A. Jarvis (Leicester S.C.) won in 32 mins. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., J. H. Tyers being second, and Arnold Toepfer (German Champion) third. B. A. Hart, Champion of America, Guy Seron, Champion of Belgium, P. Cavill (Australian Champion), and J. H. Derbyshire were amongst the defeated field, which included 20 starters. J. H. Hellings, of Sydney, won a Special 100 yards race in 1 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., and V. Sonnemans, of Brussels, won the National Graceful Diving Contest from H. S. Martin by 39 points to 38. Several other events were included in the programme, and the

Duke and Duchess of York were present in the steam-launch *Cintra* during the racing. The 500 Yards Championship was decided at the Osborne Baths, Manchester, July 15th, J. H. Derbyshire, of the Osborne S.C., winning by 10 yards from J. H. Tyers, with P. Cavill, 4 yards further away, third, time, 7 mins. 2 secs. The amateur record is 6 mins. 45 secs., by J. H. Tyers, Sunderland, 1834; Nuttall's time is 6 mins. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., at Stalybridge, 1890, but in a 21 yard's bath. The A.S.A. long distance Amateur Championship was decided July 17th, from the Anglian B.C. House, Strand on the Green, to Putney Steamboat Pier, distance 5 miles 100 yards, with the tide. Eighteen out of 22 entries started, and finally, Percy Cavill, of Australia, won in 1 h. 6 mins. 35 secs. The tide was running nearly 4 miles an hour, and the water was quite smooth. A. A. Green, of the Otter, led to the top of Chiswick Eyot, when Cavill went in front, and won by twelve seconds (beating all previous records) from Green, W. J. Haines was third, and B. A. Hart (America) fourth. Tyers and Toepfer did not start. The 1,000 yards A.S.A. Championship was next decided in the Wear, at Durham. Tyers, the holder, did not start, and J. H. Derbyshire won by 30 secs. from Duckworth, in 15 mins. 52 secs., or 50 secs. slower than Tyers' record in 1886, at Morecambe Bay. Next in order came the A.S.A. Plunging Championship, at Stafford, when the holder, W. Allason, of the Otter, reclaimed his title with a plunge of 68 ft. 11 ins. in the given minute. An international meeting was held at Brussels about this time, Hellings, the Australian, winning the 100 metres and P. Cavill the 500 metres. The English team beat the Belgians at Water Polo by 6 goals to 1, and a match between J. Hunt, of Manchester, and Guy Seron, Belgium Champion, resulted in a victory for the former by 4 yards, in 1 min. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. On July 31st, the A.S.A. Half Mile Championship, at the Botanical Gardens, Southport, was won by J. H. Derbyshire, with Cavill second, in 14 mins. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Tyers, the holder, although present, did not start. On August 4th, at Devonport, the 1,000 Yards Professional Grand Challenge race was won by W. Evans (an ex-amateur) in 16 mins. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. The remaining West of England professional sea races resulted as follows: At Plymouth, for a 1,000 Yards Championship and £25 in prizes, S. W. Greasley was first, beating Evans in 15 mins. 58 secs. S. W. Greasley won a similar race at St. Ives Bay, and also at Penzance, W. Edwards, a sailor, aged 18, being second at the former place. About this time Hellings won two 100 yards races in Scotland, against their best swimmers in 1 min. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., and 1 min. 4 secs. On Monday, August 23rd, P. Cavill beat J. H. Derbyshire for the A.S.A. Quarter Mile Salt Water Championship at Skegness, in 4 mins. 33 secs. Tyers, the holder, aged 21 on Sept. 11th, once more did not start. Tyers, however, on the following Wednesday, came out and won for the third time the Ulph Challenge Cup at Great Yarmouth, in the sea, with W. J. Hawes second. On the same day, at Phillip's Park, Manchester, P. Cavill, over a 13 lengths 12 yards 1 ft. course to the half mile, made a new record for the distance by doing 13 mins. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., as against Tyer's 13 mins. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., at Bradford, in 1895, Derbyshire, giving the winner 10 secs., was beaten over 50 yards. Two records were put on about this time not recognised under A.S.A. rules, being in baths under 25 yards long, viz., J. A. Jarvis, at Birmingham, Kent Street Baths, half a mile in

13 mins. 12½ secs., and 120 yards at Northwich (Victoria Park), 1 min. 17 secs. On Sept. 8th, at Doncaster (Corporation Baths), on the St. Leger night, E. Cavill, of Australia, swam J. Nuttall for the Championship of the World, 17 lengths or 515 yards. Nuttall won easily in 6 mins. 50 secs., and 6 mins. 38½ secs. for 500, in a 30 yard's bath, a record for a bath of this length; Cavill retired at the tenth length, a length behind. Early in September, Johnstone Edwards, the 100 yards champion of Scotland, won the 220 yards Championship of Scotland at Glasgow beating M. Russell; and the eighth annual England v. Scotland Water Polo match at the Corporation Baths, Edinburgh, was won by Scotland by two goals to one, making the score stand: England, 5 wins; Scotland, 3. On September 10th J. H. Tyers and Percy Cavill met over one mile between the Central and Victoria piers at Blackpool for a so-called Amateur Championship of the World—a very doubtful title for any amateur to compete for. Cavill won easily by 100 yards, but the whole affair was most unsatisfactory, as all amateur international matches are sure to be. Tyers refused to meet Cavill in any more special matches, and on September 25th at Nottingham Tyers scored his sixth successive 220 Yards Championship, beating J. H. Derbyshire in the world's record time of 2 mins. 38½ secs. Just previously J. H. Derbyshire at Warrington had lowered the 100 yards record to 1 min. ¾ sec., and J. H. Tyers at Shrewsbury swam 110 yards in 1 min. 10½ secs. O. Conway, the 440 yards and 880 yards Irish Amateur Champion, won the Irish N.S.A. 100 Yards Championship in 1 min. 17 secs.; and Wales beat Ireland at Water Polo by 3 goals to 2 at Swansea, September 23rd. N. L. Russell won the Scotch Quarter Mile Amateur Championship in 6 mins. 20½ secs at Glasgow. As a result of the West of England matches, W. Evans and S. W. Greasley, of Leicester, swam a 50 yards match for £50 at Leicester in September, Evans winning by a foot in 7 mins. 22½ secs., slow time. At the end of September at Newport (Mon.) Scotland beat Wales at Water Polo by 3 goals to 2; and the Manchester Osborne, for the fourth year in succession, won the English Water Polo Championship at Burslem by beating People's Palace by 9 goals to 2. The final championship of the A. S. A. took place October 2nd at the Hornsey Road Baths, when, at 100 yards, after a magnificent struggle in the final heat, Tyers, the holder, won by six inches with Derbyshire and J. Hellings a dead heat for second place—time (in a 44 yard's bath), 1 min. 3½ secs. This is Tyers' sixth successive victory. At this same meeting the Lyndhurst Road Board School and Westbourne School swam a dead heat in points for the Public Elementary Schools of London Championship. Early in October S. W. Greasley beat W. Evans at 1,000 yards in Trafford Park, Manchester, and J. Hellings won a 120 yards invitation race at the Otter S.C. entertainment. The London Water Polo Championships were won as follows in October:—Junior Championship, City of Westminster beat Marcians; Senior Championship, Polytechnic beat Amateur S.C., the holders. The Otter S.C. won the Southern Counties Water Polo Championship. Also in October J. Hellings and J. H. Derbyshire met for the last time at 100 yards in the Westminster Baths over a 33 yards 1 foot course, and Derbyshire won by four yards in 1 min. 1½ secs., record for a 30 yards bath; and at the Bath Club, Dover Street, Piccadilly, J. H. Tyers,

in the same week, swam 200 yards in 2 mins. 2½ secs., a world's record for a 25 yards bath. E. Cavill, also at the Westminster Baths, defeated McCusker, the American champion, in a Quarter Mile match for the gate. The time was slow, 6 mins. 26½ secs., and McCusker is evidently not the man he was when he swam Nuttall some years ago for the championship of the world. Cavill and McCusker were unable to fix up any more matches in a contemplated series they had arranged. In the first week in November, at Gorbals' Baths, Glasgow, J. H. Derbyshire, in a handicap 100 yards race, starting from scratch, won by a touch in the world's record time of one minute for a 25 yards bath; but the record has not yet passed the Scottish A.S.A., and is doubtful. The London and West India Docks team, holders, won the International Life Saving Shield at Glasgow by half a point from Coventry.

THE TURF.

DECIDEDLY the most important incident in the turf year 1897, was the case of *Hawke versus Dunn*, followed by the civil action of Taylor *versus* Kempton Park Company. A man named Hawke, acting for a possibly well-meaning but certainly ill-advised body, styling themselves the Anti-Gambling League, obtained a summons in the Kingston Police Court against a well-known bookmaker, Richard Dunn, for using Tattersalls' ring at Kempton Park for the illegal purpose of betting. The Kingston Justices decided against Hawke, but on appeal the case was referred back to them for conviction, and they fined Dunn 20s. Following this decision bookmakers were summoned in various places, and racing, which without doubt depends chiefly on betting for its popularity and support, was threatened with virtual extinction. However, in the meantime, Taylor, a shareholder in the Kempton Park Company, brought an action in the Queen's Bench Division testing the Company's right to allow the enclosures to be used for speculative purposes, and also to test how far Statute 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 119, "An Act for the suppression of Betting Houses," affected betting on the racecourse. The case was heard May 31st, before the Lord Chief Justice, who decided that, according to the decision in the case *Hawke versus Dunn*, an injunction against the Company must go until an appeal could be disposed of. The appeal was heard before the Master of the Rolls (Lord Esher), and Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes, A. L. Smith, Rigby and Chitty, in June, and their Lordships delivered judgment early in July, the result being that the appeal was allowed, and the judgment in *Hawke versus Dunn* reversed. Lord Justice Rigby was the only dissident from this judgment. In consequence of this decision, all the various summonses for illegal racecourse betting standing over, were dismissed. Owing to these legal actions the Sporting League was formed, specially to protect the sports and pastimes of the people from interference by meddling and puritanical persons.

The flat racing season of 1897 may be said to have commenced with a Meeting of the Jockey Club at Derby House, St. James's Square, on Jan. 19th, Lord Rendlesham in the chair. Lord Suffolk here brought forward the proposed new rules for racing. Generally, the new rules increased the number of handicappers, gave fresh men opportunities, and allowed more time for the

adjustment of the weights, by giving 24 hours between the dates of closing the entries and publishing the weights. The rule for allowing out of season weight for age flat races for four-year-olds and upwards over a distance of two miles or more with a minimum weight of *9st. 7lb.* but for not less value than £200, under the authority of the National Hunt Committee stood over until the Craven Meeting, when the new rule became law.

Commencing with the classic races of the year, winter wagering established Galtee More and Velasquez as firm favourites for both Two Thousand and Derby. Vesuvian was at a fairly short price for both races, but it was more on the off chance of some accident to the other two than with any idea of his winning if the two cracks remained sound. Although Galtee More had beaten Velasquez in the previous Middle Park Plate, the latter's supporters soon recovered confidence in the son of Donovan, and laid odds on him for the Two Thousand during April. Before the day, however, May 5th, Mr. J. Gubbins's colt fairly established himself first favourite, and started with 5 to 4 against him, Velasquez's price being 6 to 4. Galtee More won easily in the hands of C. Wood, with Velasquez second, and Minstrel, an unlucky colt by Minting, third. Vesuvian declined this race and the Derby, so that evidently his party considered he had but little chance against the two cracks. The value of the Two Thousand was £3,700. Galtee More was, of course, at once established a very strong favourite for the Derby, and such faith had his party in his soundness and condition that a fortnight later they brought him out for the Newmarket Stakes, value £2,945, at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, when, with odds of 100 to 6 on him, he won easily from Berzak and a poor field. On June 2nd, before a tremendous crowd of spectators, Galtee More came to the post for the Derby, at the long odds of "4 to 1 on," Velasquez again being his most dangerous opponent at 10 to 1 against. The race was never really in doubt, the Irish horse winning easily by two lengths, Velasquez again being second, and History, by Hampton, third. This is the first instance of an Irish-bred horse owned by an Irishman, winning the Derby. The value of the Derby was £5,450. Galtee More put in an appearance at Ascot, winning the Prince of Wales' Stakes, value £1,775 with the top weight and 33 to 1 laid on his chance. This race has been fatal to more than one Derby winner, when attempting to give weight away over the 1 mile 3 furlongs up the Ascot hill. Once more Galtee More appeared in public before commencing his St. Leger preparation. This was at Sandown Park, on the Friday in the Jubilee week. He had one opponent in the Sandringham Cup, value £1,300, Cortegal, a filly by Galliard, an Ascot winner. The champion three-year-old of the year, however, with 9 to 1 on, won as he liked. As the time drew near for the St. Leger, odds, but not very long odds, were laid on Galtee More. Velasquez had somewhat redeemed his reputation since Epsom by winning the Newmarket July Princess of Wales' Stakes, £8,430, beating a good field of horses including Knight of the Thistle, Goletta, Vesuvian, Labrador, Regret, &c., a brilliant one mile performance. He had also run second to the Prince's horse, Persimmon, for the Eclipse Stakes. His fourth struggle with the Derby winner was looked forward to with interest, but almost on the eve of the race Velasquez was withdrawn in favour of

the One Thousand winner, Chelandry, and on the St. Leger day, Sept. 8th, Galtee More, at 10 to 1 on, won cleverly by less than a length from Chelandry, St. Cloud II. being third. The St. Leger stakes were £5,425 in value, and Galtee More joined the ranks of the six wearers "of the triple crown," viz, West Australian (1853), Gladiateur (1855), Lord Lyon (1866), Ormonde (1886), Common (1891), Isinglass (1893). On October 21st, in the Sandown Foal Stakes of £2,042, Galtee More at 100 to 8 on again defeated Cortegal easily, and in the Cambridgehire in the following week, attempted the hitherto impossible task of trying to win that race as a three-year-old, with the crushing weight of *9st. 6lb.* Although carrying top weight, he started favourite at 9 to 2 against, but finished nowhere, three 7st. three-year-olds being placed. Although defeated he was by no means disgraced, and he should certainly prove the Cup horse of 1898. As History, the third in the Derby, won the Great Yorkshire Stakes at York, and also the Free Handicap Sweepstakes (£900) with a good weight at the Houghton Meeting, probably both Galtee More and Velasquez are up to the average of three-year-olds, but outside these two the colts of the year were not of a very high class. The fillies were certainly below the average; Chelandry, by Goldfinch, won the One Thousand (value £4,250), her first performance of the year, rather easily, and her two-year-old form being decidedly good, she seemed likely to make a name before the end of the season. However, she never won another race. With 5 to 2 on she started favourite for the Oaks, value £1,215, but suffered defeat from Limasol, by Poulet. Her second to Galtee More in the St. Leger was certainly her best performance, and Velasquez gave her 12lb. and a beating in the Jockey Club Stakes, won by Love Wisely, Velasquez being second. Limasol, the Oaks winner, only started twice after that eventful contest, being nowhere in both the Gold Cup at Ascot and also in the Cesarewitch, with 7st. 10lb. Amongst the four-year-olds, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's grand St. Simon colt, Persimmon stands far in advance of any other horse of his age. He made his first appearance in the Ascot Gold Cup, value £3,380, Winkfield's Pride, Love Wisely, and the Oaks winner, Limasol, were his opponents; 85 to 40 were freely laid on his chance, and he won in a canter by eight lengths, a fitting victory in the Jubilee year. Only once again did he sport the royal colours during the year, when he came out for the Eclipse Stakes, £9,285, at Sandown on July 16th. Starting at 100 to 12 on, he won easily from Velasquez. He has grown and thickened into a magnificent specimen of a thoroughbred. Count Schomberg, Winkfield's Pride and Love Wisely were after Persimmon the best of the Cup horses of the year, as St. Bris's Alexandra Plate victory at Ascot was not rather discounted by his poor show in the Cesarewitch, his only subsequent performance. The handicaps of the year, notwithstanding the hard ground, produced large fields and some heavy gambling. The Lincolnshire (£1,815) was won by Winkfield's Pride, carrying a big weight in an excellent field, and starting at 7 to 2 against. The Liverpool Grand National (£1,975) was an easy win for the favourite, Manifesto, a 6 to 1 chance, but the champion steeplechase of the year is not now the important event it once was. At Kempton Park, April 19th, Bridgroom, 4 years, *6st. 11lb.*, an even money favourite, won the Queen's Prize of £925, Clorane, 6 years,

10st. 2lb., being beaten into second place. In the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase of £1,725 Knight of Rhodes, aged, 12st. 4lb., won, Manifesto, the favourite, falling. The two most noticeable events of the Newmarket Craven Meeting were the victory of Goletta in the Biennial, value £577, her first appearance for the year, and Lysander's win in the Column Produce Stakes. At the Epsom Spring Meeting Soliman, 5 years, 7st. 4lb., won the Great Metropolitan Stakes, value £925, and Balsamo, 4 years, 7st. 4lb., a 9 to 2 favourite, won the City and Suburban (£1,665). At Sandown Park, April 30th, Green Lawn, 6 years, 7st. 5lb., won the Esher Stakes, £855. Green Lawn is another of Kendal's progeny. At the same meeting, Manifesto, with the top weight, 12st. 5lb., won the Grand International Steeplechase Handicap easily. Count Schomberg's victory with the top weight, 8st. 10lb., in the Chester Cup, was the feature of the Chester Meeting, and at Kempton Park, May 14th, 15th, the Great Jubilee Stakes Handicap, £2,650, fell to the favourite, Clwyd, 6 years, 7st. 5lb., the top weights, Kilcock, 9st., and Victor Wild, 9st. 9lb., being second and third; Clwyd was a hot favourite at 3 to 1 against. Greenlawn, 6 years, 8st. 13lb., won the Prince's Handicap, £1,650, at Gatwick, May 22nd, and on the eve of the Derby, the French Prix du Jockey Club, at Chantilly, £7,195 was won by Palmistrie II. At Epsom Summer, Royal Flush, 4 years, 7st. 10lb., won the Royal Stakes Handicap of £900. Before Ascot, in France, Solitaire, 5 years, 11st. 1lb., won the Grand Steeplechase de Paris, of £6,136, and Doge carried off the Grand Prix de Paris, value £10,190, St. Cloud II. being the only English Derby horse competing. The Manchester Summer Cup, £1,887, was won by Piety, 4 years, 7st. 3lb. The going at Ascot was decidedly hard, but being just before the Jubilee the attendance in the stands and Royal enclosure beat all records. Masque II., the favourite, won the Stakes, £1,880. Count Schomberg gave Comfrey 24lb. and a beating in the Gold Vase, £560. Sandia, 3 years, 8st. 11lb., won the Fern Hill, £500. Knight of the Thistle, 4 years, 7st. 5lb., won the Royal Hunt Cup, £2,370, from the top weight, Victor Wild, 9st. 12lb. Minstrel, third in the Two Thousand, won the Ascot Derby, £1,175. Goletta at last ran up to her two-year-old form, and won the Coronation, £3,550. Balsamo won a four-year-old Biennial, £880. Eager won the Rous Memorial, £960. Vesuvian made his debut for the year in the St. James' Palace, £1,750, winning easily. The Hardwicke, £2,378, fell to Bay Ronald, 4 years, 9st. 7lb. El Diabolo, aged, 7st. 10lb., won the Wokingham, £870, and St. Bris scored his only victory of the year in the Alexandra Plate, £1,470. Bradwardine, the favourite, 3 to 1 against, won the Northumberland Plate, £1,025, and at the Sandown Park June Meeting, Ben Armine, 3 years, 6st. 7lb., won the Clarence and Avondale Handicap (£2670). Victor Wild, aged, 9st. 13lb., made his last and only winning appearance for the year in the Coronation Cup Handicap at Kempton Park, June 26th. At the Newmarket First July Meeting, Mousse, by St. Simon, won the July Stakes (two-year-olds), £1,400, and Velasquez's victory in the Princess of Wales' Stakes is mentioned elsewhere. The principal winners at Goodwood, July 27, &c., the turf being in good order, were: Steward's Cup, £652, Amphora, 4 years, 8st. 8lb., at 100 to 8. Goodwood Stakes, £495, Gluten, 4 years, 7st. 1lb., at 5 to 1; Chesterfield Cup, £582, Birch Rod, 4 years,

7st. 7lb., at 10 to 1, and Count Schomberg, the Cup, value £625. At Brighton, Eager, 9st., won the Cup, £487, distance 1 mile, and at Lewes, Merman, 5 years, 6st. 12lb., won the chief handicap (£990) from a good field. At York, Harvest Money, 4 years, 7st. 7lb., won the Great Ebor (£925) at 4 to 1. At Doncaster, the Great Yorkshire Handicap (£975) fell to Carlton Grange, 5 years, 7st. 12lb., at 5 to 1; the Portland Plate, £715, to Kilkerran, 3 years, 7st. 11lb., at 10 to 1; the Stakes (£600), to Butter, 3 years, 8st. 12lb., and Winkfield's Pride walked over for the C. Cup. The Newmarket Autumn Meetings were well attended, the going was good, and the racing excellent. At the First October, Butter won the 49th Triennial Produce Stakes. Bewitchment, 3 years, 6st. 8lb. at 7 to 1, the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, £566, Love Wisely, 4 years, 9st. 7lb., the Jockey Club Stakes, £8,667, at 5 to 2, beating Velasquez, Chelandry, Goletta, Merle, and a capital field of horses, and Lysander the Newmarket St. Leger, £475. At the Paris October 3rd Meeting, Winkfield's Pride, 4 years, 9st. 2lb., at 5 to 4, won the Prix du Conseil Municipal, £4,000, one of the few races in France open to English horses. At the Newmarket Second October the chief winners were Velasquez, 3 years, 8st. 5lb., in the Champion Stakes, £885, Asterie in the Newmarket Oaks, £510, Orelino in the Royal Stakes, and Merman, 5 years, 7st. 5lb., the Cesarewitch, £985, starting at 100 to 7. St. Bris, 4 years, 8st. 2lb., was a hot favourite at 4 to 1; and The Bush, 5 years, 8st. 3lb., put by since Lincoln for this race and ridden by C. Wood, was heavily backed at 7 to 1. Mrs. Langtry (the owner of the winner) who races as "Mr. Jersey," won a large stake by the victory, but Merman only got home by a neck from The Rush, the finish being remarkably close and exciting. All the interest in the Houghton Meeting centred in the Cambridgeshire, £1,425, which proved an exceptionally heavy-betting race, Galtee More, with his almost impossible weight of 9st. 6lb., being backed down to 9 to 2; Comfrey, the ultimate winner, was allowed to start at 25 to 1, his remarkable series of victories earlier in the season being forgotten. Tod Sloane, the Yankee jockey, however, almost got home on St. Cloud II., the Dispair colt only gaining the verdict by a head after a desperate finish. Count Schomberg was allowed to walk over for the Jockey Club Cup, £390. At the Liverpool Autumn Meeting the second week in November, Easter Gift, 5 years, 7st. 10lb., ridden by Sloane, won the Great Lancashire Handicap (£460) and the Liverpool Autumn Cup (£1,200); the last important handicap of the year fell to Chiselhampton, 4 years, 8st. 11lb., on November 12. The two-year-old form of the season is a most difficult problem, and it is by no means easy to fix upon the Derby favourite for 1898—a most unusual state of things. No sooner did the result of a juvenile race seem to discover a real crack, but at his very next appearance he was beaten. Probably Champ de Mars by Martagon—Fleur de Marie, and Cyllene by Bona Vista—Arcadia are the two best colts of the year. Strange to say, both made their first appearance at the Liverpool March Meeting, and both were only once defeated during the year. Champ de Mars won the Molyneux Plate £820 at Liverpool, the two chief two-year-old stakes at the first and second Spring Newmarket Meetings, worth £697 and £457, the Lingfield Stakes of £820, and the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood, £625. His only defeat was in the Derby Champion

Breeder's Biennial (£1,005), when with 9st. 2lb. he failed to give the weight away to Disraeli, 8st. 5lb. (his first appearance). Dieudonne, 8st. 2lb., was well beaten. A subsequent victory at Ayr concluded his running for the season. Disraeli subsequently ran second to Dieudonne for the Middle Park Plate, but was well beaten by Ninus in the Great Sapling Stakes. Cyllene won four races straight off the reel at Liverpool, Gatwick, Ascot, and Sandown (National Breeder's Produce, £4,993), the most valuable two-year-old stake of the year. His last appearance and only defeat was at Kempton Park, when he failed by half-a-length to beat Dieudonne, 9st., to whom he was giving 10lb., in the Imperial Produce Stakes of £2,954. Ayah, a filly by Ayrshire, won the Champagne (£1,300), and Batt by Sheen—Vampire won the Criterion (£636), but in the modern days of big stakes the old-time test races for the classic events of the following year are of no value. Dieudonne by Amphion—Mon Droit, after his Kempton Park and Middle Park Plate (£2,505) victories, where he defeated Disraeli by Galopin—Florio Rubattino, the Ascot New Stakes winner. Orzil, by Ayrshire, with five previous successive victories, appeared certain to be the Derby winter favourite, but his defeat in the Dewhurst Plate (£1,297) by the dark Hawfinch by Goldfinch 8st. 9lb., and Ninus by Sheen, 8st. 13lb., discounted his two previous victories. To make the tangle of two-year-old form still more complicated, Cyllene, Champ de Mars, Ninus, Cap Martin, and Baker are not entered for the Derby, so that Hawfinch, Batt, and Dieudonne must be considered the most likely horses to figure prominently in the Derby betting during the winter months. The Australian starting-gate system was tried in several events at the Newmarket closing meetings and worked fairly well, although the English flag-dropping arrangement hitherto in use is unlikely to be entirely superseded for many years to come. The magnificent and consistent performances of Galtee More had the effect of promoting his sire, Kendal by Bend Or—Windermere, to the top of the list of winning sires of the season. Early in November (Nov. 6) his stock had won £28,146, of which amount Galtee More's seven victories accounted for £22,637; Greenlawn, with £3,335, was his next best winner; St. Simon had to put up with second place; Persimmon (£12,665), and St. Bris (£11,470) being the chief contributors to his £22,414 at the same date. Ayrshire was third with £16,421, Orzil and Ayah being his best winners. Donavon, fourth, with £12,593, would have been nowhere without Velasquez, who was credited with £9,075. Galopin's £12,254 was mainly accounted for by Goletta (£5,796), Disraeli, and Galatia. Wisdom's chief winner was Love Wisely, £8,667 from one victory only. Hampton, Bend Or, and M'nting are low down in the list, and Martagon (£9,111) and Amphion (£7,974) owe their position to the two-year-olds Champ de Mars (£5,844), a son of Martagon, and Dieudonne (£5,450), whose sire is Amphion. At the conclusion of the season (November 27) the positions of the twelve leading jockeys were as follows:—M. Cannon, 145; S. Loates, 136; C. Wood, 122; F. Allsopp, 99; O. Madden, 79; F. Finlay, 76; T. Rickaby, 69; T. J. Calder, 66; N. Robinson, 59; W. Bradford, 61; S. Chandley, 51; J. Fagan, 49; J. Watts, 46. M. Cannon was at the top of the list from the very first. C. Wood, now 43 years of age, rode for the first time this season, after being for nine years without a licence.

Tod Sloane, an American jockey, arrived here early in October, and by November 6 had ridden 6 firsts and 3 seconds out of 12 mounts—a wonderful average. In Australia, the racing season so far has been most successful. The Australian Jockey Club Derby, Sept. 11, was won by Amberite, a son of the Australian crack sire and stayer Carbine. All three placed horses in this race were by Carbine. Amberite followed this up by winning the Caulfield Cup on Oct. 16, one of the principal handicaps of the year, with a heavy weight (7st. 6lb.) for a three-year-old. Amberite also won the Melbourne Derby, October 30, but he could only finish fourth in the big racing event of the Australian turf year—the Melbourne Cup, run for at Flemington, November 2. Gaulus, 6 years, 7st. 8lb., won; The Grafter, 4 years, 7st., was second; both are by Gozo out of the same mare, Industry. Arum, 3 years, 8st. 6lb., was third; Amberite, 3 years, 8st. 4lb., was beaten. Elusine won the Oaks on November 4. At the same meeting Arum, by Trenton—Aura won the Flying Stakes, another race of the same name, and the C. B. Fisher Plate. He is considered the best horse in the world by good Australian judges.

YACHTING.

YACHT racing did not receive special recognition in the Diamond Jubilee year, except at the hands of the German Emperor, who gave a valuable cup—personally designed—for a race from Dover to Heligoland. The Riviera regattas during February, March, and April, have of late years been regarded as part of the yacht-racing season, and a series of interesting matches were sailed between the Prince of Wales' famous cutter *Britannia*, and Mr. A. B. Walker's *Ailsa*. The two yachts commenced racing at Marseilles, and on finishing at Nice, honours were easy, each vessel having won ten prizes. In the second division the prizes were pretty evenly shared by the British cutter *Sapphire*, owned by Col. A. Paget, and the French yachts *Luciole* and *Malgre Tout*, and in the next class the Cowes-built boat *Aspodel* (Mr. T. H. Lambert), gained numerous prizes, the five-tonner *Fern*, first owned by Mr. A. B. Walker, and subsequently sold to Mr. T. H. Lambert, had however the best record of all the boats measuring between three and ten tons. Racing in home waters commenced rather lifelessly, the German Emperor's cutter *Meteor*, and Mr. Van Laun's *Caress* alone taking part in the first-class matches on the Thames, and there being no recognised class racing with either the 65 or 52 feet class, the running down of the *Isolde* (52 footer) by the *Meteor* at Southsea at the close of the season 1896, being the cause of a temporary collapse of the "20 ton" racing, while the *Isolde* and *Carina*, which were the only "40 tonners" fitted out, had attractions in home waters. Very few of the handicap class fitted out early, and the first noteworthy muster of vessels under racing colours, was in the matches from the Nore to Dover. The *Meteor* continued racing as far as Eastbourne, and then went across the North Sea to Kiel, and gained six prizes in a series of races in German waters. The race for the Emperor's Cup was started from Dover the day following the Jubilee pageant in London, and the fleet of thirteen starters was made up of the following cruisers and ex-racers:—*Freda*, Mr. Wyndham F. Cook, *Ariadne*, Mrs. Meynell Ingram, *Anemone*, Mr. J. H. Haggas, *Asterop*, Mr. A. Wood, *Goddess*, Mr.

W. F. L. Popham, *Merrythought*, Mr. Quentin, *Gwynfa*, Mr. Myring, *Lady Ruth*, Mr. Trollope, *Cygnets*, Mr. Nelson, *Cetonia*, Lord Iveagh, *Amphitrite*, Sir F. Wills, *Corisanda*, Duke of Leeds, and *Jullanar*, Mr. James. The *Cetonia* was the first yacht to arrive at Heligoland, then came *Ariadne*, *Amphitrite*, *Freda*, *Corisanda*, *Jullanar*, *Anemon*, *Asterop*, *Goddess*, and *Gwynfa*, the *Freda* being winner of the Emperor's Cup, *Ariadne* taking second prize, *Jullanar* third prize, and *Corisanda* fourth prize. There was really no racing of importance until the Clyde season commenced at the end of June, when the new cutter *Bona* of 82 rating, owned by the Duke of d'Abruzzi, made her debut. She commenced her career successfully, but did not meet the *Meteor* until the latter got to Belfast from Kiel, and it was at once evident that the German Emperor's cutter would have a difficulty to concede the small boat yacht racing Association time allowance. The *Ailsa* and *Britannia* had both been laid up on their return from the Mediterranean, but the Prince of Wales' yacht was fitted out for the Cowes week, and the first-class division was further augmented by the *Aurora*, a new cutter which had been built at Southampton for Mr. C. D. Rose, who in the previous year had owned the *Satanita*. There was some splendid racing inside the Isle of Wight with the big vessels, and the 20 rating class, but the 65 feet racing fell through owing to the *Careess* failing to keep some pre-arranged engagements with the *Isolde*. Throughout the season fresher winds prevailed than was the case in 1896, and as a consequence, the *Meteor* had not so good a chance of conceding the yacht-racing Association heavy time allowance she would have had in light steady breezes, beside which the German Emperor's cutter was not favoured with the best of good fortune. She gained, however, many notable victories, but the Duke d'Abruzzi's *Bona* was the principal prize-winner. The *Britannia* had a brief but brilliant season, as she won the two principal prizes at the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, and started only four times. The *Aurora* had a short season, and a thoroughly disappointing one, yet she had hardly a fair opportunity of making herself a name. The *Isolde*, Mr. P. Donaldson, was again at the head of the 65-foot class, and the new 20 rater *Morning Star*, Mr. A. Coats, had a better record than Lord Dunraven's two-year-old *Audrey*, but there was close and interesting racing between the pair all

through. Competition was pretty keen in the smaller classes, and the *Westra*, Mr. J. C. Connell, unquestionably proved the best boat of the "five" rating division. In heading the winning list of the first-class yachts, the *Bona* started 26 times, and won 16 first and 2 second prizes; value £1,020. The German Emperor's cutter *Meteor* ranked next in order of merit, with 16 prizes, 6 of which were won in German waters. The *Aurora* won 3 first and 1 second prize in 12 starts, and the *Britannia* 2 first prizes in 4 starts. Mr. P. Donaldson's 40 rater *Isolde* had but a limited amount of class racing, but she managed to gain 22 first prizes and 3 second; value £850 in 42 starts. The *Careess* (67 feet), Mr. Van Laun, commenced the season well against the *Meteor*, and won 14 prizes; value nearly £500. *Cavina* (65 feet), Mr. P. M. Inglis, gained all her victories in Scotch waters, and finished with 11 flags. The *Morning Star*, Mr. A. Coats, headed the list in the 52-foot class with 17 first prizes and 9 second prizes in 37 starts; and *Audrey*, Lord Dunraven, ran a good second with 10 first prizes and 13 seconds in 39 starts; the *Penitent*, Mr. W. P. Burton, had, however, the best average, with 10 first prizes and 3 seconds in 17 starts. The most prominent winners in handicap matches were the *Maid Marion* cutter, 72 rating, Mr. M. B. Kennedy, *Namara*, yawl, 73 rating, Mr. W. B. Paget, *Creote*, cutter, 63 rating, Col. V. Bagot, and *Thelma*, cutter, 52 rating, Mr. Michels; and amongst other winners may be named, the *Anemon*, yawl, Mr. J. H. Haggas, *Hester*, cutter, Mr. J. Nairn, *Latona*, yawl, Mr. Johnstone, *Thalia*, cutter, Hon. Judge Boyd. In the 32-foot class the *Westra*, Mr. J. C. Connell, was first in order of merit, with the *Emerald*, Mr. J. Gretton, a good second. The *Lora*, Mr. A. C. Connell, had the best record in the 30-foot class with the *Carol*, Mr. Robinson, running her close, and the *Speedwell*, Miss Cox, was far in front of everything in the 24-foot class.

An important Meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association was held November 12th. The Council decided not to recommend to the General Meeting any alteration in the rating formula as regards classes of 35 feet rating and under, but they decided to advise a minimum limit of displacement. The correspondence regarding the fouling of the *Jullanar* by the *Cetonia* in the German Emperor's Jubilee Cup was also dealt with.

LIGHT AND SOUND.

Light travels at the rate of 186,660 miles per second, and takes 8 minutes 18 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth. Any phenomenon, therefore, occurring on the surface of the Sun is not observed by an inhabitant of the globe till that time afterwards.

Sound travels in still air, at the freezing-point,

at the rate of 1,090 feet per second, and the report of a gun one mile distant would not be heard till nearly 5 seconds after the flash was seen. The moisture in the air and direction of the wind, as well as the temperature, would, to some extent, modify the time elapsing between the flash and the report.

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. & 31st Aug.	None.	11th Jan. & 31st Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1st Jan & 9th June.
„ Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. & 9th June.
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 Sep.
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. Sand Grouse may not be killed at any time.

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 Acts, 1880, 1881, and 1894, 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 undermentioned birds, the penalty is £1 for each bird for each offence:—
 American quail. Colin. Dotterel.
 Auk. Cornish chough. Dunbird.
 Avocet. Coulterneb. Dunlin.
 Bee-eater. Cuckoo. Eider-duck.
 Bittern. Curlew. Fern-owl.
 Bonxie. Diver. Fulmar.

* See also below "Seasons for hunting and ground game shooting."

Gannet.	Owl.	Sheldrake.
Goatsucker.	Ox-bird.	Shoveller.
Godwit.	Oyster-catcher.	Skua.
Goldfinch.	Peewit.	Sniew.
Grebe.	Petrel.	Snipe.
Greenshank.	Phalarope.	Solan Goose.
Guillemot.	Plover.	Spoonbill.
Gull (except Black-backed).	Ploverspage.	Stint.
Hoopoe.	Pochard.	Stone Curlew.
Kingfisher.	Puffin.	Stonehatch.
Kittiwake.	Purre.	Summer snipe.
Lapwing.	Razorbill.	Tarcock.
Lark.	Redshank.	Teal.
Loon.	Reeve or Ruff.	Tern.
Mallard.	Roller.	Thicknee.
Marrot.	Sanderling.	Tystey.
Merganser.	Sandpiper.	Whaup.
Murre.	Scout.	Widgeon.
Night-hawk.	Sealark.	Wild duck.
Night-jar.	Seamew.	Willock.
Nightingale.	Sea parrot.	Wimbrel.
Oriole.	Sea swallow.	Woodcock.
	Shearwater.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but 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.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, 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*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order, providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

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. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

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 pro-

hibited. 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 termination of the close season may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators (see p. 654), but it must never begin for nets later than 1st Nov., nor be less than 154 days. For rod and line the minimum close-time is 92 days, which must commence not later than 1st December. 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	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	—	20 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Dart	—	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 29 Feb.
Exe	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Ribble	" " "	" " "
Teign	" to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy*	" to 15 Mar.	2 Nov. to 15 Mar.
Dee	" to 31 Mar.	" to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Usk & Rumney	" " "	2 Nov. " "
Stour (Kent)	" to 1 May	" to 1 May.
Severn†	" to 15 Jun.	" —
Lune (tidal)	8 Sep. to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
" (non-tidal)	15 " "	" " "
Eden	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sep. to 30 Apr.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Kent & Leven..	15 Sep. to 31 Mar.	15 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Seiont	" to 1 Mar.	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. Cumberland.	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Conway	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ognore	" " "	" " "
Clwyd & Elwy.	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sep. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'rridge	21 Sep. to "	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Avon & Erme..	130 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sep. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	31 Nov. " "	" " "

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. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February 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 from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd Sep-

tember and 30th April, unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, 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, Ness, Spey, Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borigie, Helmsdale.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Girvan	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	25 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland.	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tay	—	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 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.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

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, in parts of some of

* Between Carmarthen Bar and St. Goven's Head, 25th September to 30th April for nets.
 † In Borough of Shrewsbury only.
 ‡ Below Old Sandsfield. § Below Lostwithiel only.
 ¶ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 Apr.

which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

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 absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd October to 1st February:—

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T.Net.	Cl.-T.Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford..	Wicklow	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore ...	Helvic Head ..	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H.	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head ...	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry.....	Mizen Head ...	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare..	Crow Head.....	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney .	Lamb Head ...	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Limerick ..	Dunmore Head	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway ...	Hags Head.....	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast- Guard Stn...	6 Aug. to 31 Jan.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head ...	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor ...	Pigeon Point..	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ...	Benwee Head ..	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore.....	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Bally- shannon	Mullaghmore .	19 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letter- kenny	Rossan Point..	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London- derry	Malin Head ...	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	10 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Coleraine .	Downhill	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk...	Donaghadee ...	15 Sept. to 1 Apr.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda .	Clogher Head..	4 Aug. to 12 Feb.	15 Sep. to 12 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday. Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

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, where the close season is from 24th Sept. to 31st 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

*Eden ...	2 Sept. (rods 16 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
Tyne.....	10 Sept. to 21 Mar. (for rods and nets).
*Savern ...	2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
*Taf, Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb. (ditto)
*Cleddy ...	29 Sept. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
*Ogmore...	30 Sept. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
*Teign ...	1 Oct. to 2 March (ditto)
*Ayron ...	1 Oct. to 15 Mar. (ditto)
Derwent (Cumb.)	{ 15 Sept. to 10 Mar. (ditto) Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cum- berland..	{ 2 Sept. to 10 March.
*Teify,	{ 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (rods and nets).
*Avon & Erme ...	
*Avon & Stour ...	{ 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. (ditto)
Usk	{ 2 Oct. to 14 Feb. (ditto)
*Teify ...	{ 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
Clwyd and Elwy	{ 2 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
Camel,	{ 1 Oct. to 15 March. (ditto)
Fowey R...	{ Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. † (ditto) Char, 22 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
Seiont, &c.	{ 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
*Wye, Towy,	
*Lune, Kent? Ribble	{ 2 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
*Dart	
*Ouse and Nene ...	{ 2 Oct. to 31 Mar. (ditto)
Yerks ...	{ 2 Oct. to 15 Mar. (ditto)
Wear	{ 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
*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 Nov. to 31st Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char" as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1873, 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 parts of 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

† 25 Oct. above Amesbury.
‡ Rivers Braint and Cefni, 15th Oct. to 1st March.
§ 2 Oct. to March 31 for Windermere and Coniston and R. Duddon; and 1 Sep. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.
|| April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or 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 Board of Trade, and the Avon and Stour, Avon and Erme, Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven, Severn and Yorkshire districts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels 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 one or two exceptions, from January 11 to June 30. 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.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 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 the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters

—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. By a recent decision foreign oysters temporarily deposited on English oyster layings for purposes of storage only do not come within this close season. 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 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 until 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. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till 1st June in each year. 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 Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ...	and April to 30th Sept. 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 springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; or 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 scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence, need not take out a gun licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 432.

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, and, in most rivers, for trout or char. In Scotland no such licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district,

and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland one rod licence is available in all parts of that country. 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 licence duty on a rod and line is £1 in 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	Ogmore	} 10/6
*Lune	*West Cumberland	
*Ribble	*Eden	} 21/-
*Dee	*Selont	
Clwyd & Elwy ...	Dwyfach	} 12/-
*Conway	Towy	
*Teify	Taw and Torridge ...	} 10/-
Usk	Camel	
*Wye	*Kent and Leven ...	} 7/6
Avon and Erme ...	*Dovey	
*Dart	*Ayron	} 5/-
*Teiga	Severn	
Exe	Fowey	} 7/6
Frome	Axe	
Avon and Stour	Trent	} 5/-
Stour (Kent) ...	*Eak (Yorkshire) ...	
Yorkshire	Avon, Brue, & Parret	} 5/-
Tees	Tamar and Plym ...	
*Tyne	Ouse (Sussex)	} 5/-
Cleddy	Wear	
Taff and Ely ...	Coquet	} 5/-
Rumney	Cuckmere	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1896, in the hands of local boards of conservators appointed for the purpose, with the Board of Trade as the central authority. Districts may be formed, and Boards of Conservators appointed, for waters containing salmon, or freshwater fish.

Such Boards have been appointed for 52 Districts. [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.]

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
+Eden.....	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
+Derwent.....	Seaton to St. Bees Head	T. C. Burn, Papcastle, Cockerm'uth.
+West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	J. Webster, Whitehaven.
+Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
+Lune.....	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
+Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
+Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
+Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. Wallis, Rhyl.
+Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
+Seiont	{ Garth Point to Llanelhaiarn Pt., and to Twyn y Parc Pt., in Anglesey }	J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon.
+Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Crickieth	—
Dovey.....	Crickieth to Cynvelin	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.
+Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
+Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Gwen's Head	R. E. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
+Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Gwen's Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
+Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthewawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
+Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
+Rhymsny	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Colonel Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
+Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
+Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	E. Owen, Builth.
+Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Steward, junior, Worcester.
Avon, Brue & Parret.....	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgewater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
+Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	A. Jago, Bodmin.
+Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel.
+Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
+Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
+Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	A. Pike, Totnes.
+Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Exe.....	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	E. Ford, junr., 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	B. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
+Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
+Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	M. Kingsford, Canterbury.
+Suffolk & Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Norfolk and Suffolk (a districts)	{ West Boundary of Norfolk to Lap- water Hall	G. F. Buxton, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich.
+Ouse and Nene	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
+Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	H. Snaith, Boston.
+Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
+Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
+Esk (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	W. Brown, Whitby.
+Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	M. B. Dodds, Stockton.
+Wear	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	W. Halcro, Sunderland.
+Tyne	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	R. Gibson, Hexham.
+Coquet.....	.....	C. Peroy, Alnwick.

through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters. There are also certain bodies created by local

statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g. the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing

which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c. (see p. 653).

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 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.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, the Board of Trade has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees. These committees may be appointed either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Trade, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on

fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created—including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Northumberland (co-terminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Hap-pisburgh. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (co-terminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each co-terminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Naah Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 11. Western, from Cemmaes Head to eastern boundary of Carnarvonshire. 12. Lancashire, from Carnarvonshire to Haverigg Foot. 13. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts are being formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish moety in use are "in season" and "out of season."

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.

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bass	*	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bream	*	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" (sea) ...	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brill	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Carp	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Catfish	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Char	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chub	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cockle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cod	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Conger	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crab	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crayfish (a) ...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dace	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dory	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Flounder	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Graying	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gudgeon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gurnard (red) " (grey)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Haddock	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Halibut	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Herring	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lampern	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lamprey	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Linx	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mackerel	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mullet (red) ...	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" (grey)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mussel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oyster (b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perch	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Periwinkle ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pike	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pilchard	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Plaice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pollack	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon & Sea Trout (c) ...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shad	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shrimp (d) ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Smelt or Spar- ling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sole	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sprat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sturgeon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tench	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Thornback	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Torsk or Tusk Trout	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Turbot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whelk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whitebait	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Whiting	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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 fresh-water 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, even though they have been laid down in English beds for storage.

(c) In the close season salmon from Holland and also from certain British rivers where net 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.

There are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, Lord Coventry), of which there are 40 couples; the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 19 packs of Stag-hounds, containing between them 461 couples of hounds; besides seven packs in Ireland, with 700 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	34	Mr. F. Barbour	Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	44	Mr. E. A. Sanders	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Colonel A. P. Somerset, c.s.	Enfield Court, Middlesex.
Essex	22	Mr. S. H. Newave	Mill Green Park, Ingatonses.
Gerard's, Mr.	22	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	25	Mr. Aug. Lenev	Wateringbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	26	Mr. E. F. Kelly	Northerwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascot, Leighton Buzzard.
Roscommon	26	Major Balfe	South Park, Castlereagh.
Surrey	25	Mr. F. Gregory	Horleyland, Horley, Surrey.
Seventh Dragoon Guards	24	Capt. Pollett	Mousehold, Norwich.
Ward Union	30	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Surrey, West	30	Mr. M. D. Rucker	Woodland Park, Leatherhead, Surrey.
Savernake	35	Mr. L. Phipps	Savernake, Marlborough.
Westmeath South	30	Lord Castlemaine	Ballykeeran, Athlone.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 150 in England and Wales containing 6,040 couples of hounds; in Scotland, ten packs, with 253 couples; and in Ireland, 24 packs, with 884 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 50 couples of hounds or more:—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Albrighton	50	Mr. Jas. Foster	Whiston Cross, Shiffnal.
Atherstone	63	Mr. G. H. Hardy	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsforth	50	Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton	Badsforth, Pontefract.
Badminton	75	Marquis of Worcester	Badminton, Wilts.
Belvoir	64	Sir G. Greenall	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkshire, Old	50	Mr. F. C. Swindell	Kingston Bagpuzze, Abingdon.
Bicester and Warden Hill	55	Earl of Cottenham	Stratton Audsey, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	50	Mr. M. Guest	Charleton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Mr. N. C. Goding	Blankney Park, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	50	Capt. J. R. Lane-Fox	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Burton	55	Mr. T. Wilson	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Oatistock	50	Mr. R. C. Pole	Sydling Court, Dorchester.
Cotswold	50	Major de Freville	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	54	Mr. W. Baird	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. W. H. Dunn	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	50	Mr. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Dartmoor	50	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodland, Ivybridge.
East-Sussex	50	Mr. J. C. Munro	Catsfield, Battle.
Essex Union	52	Messrs. E. Bowditch & Arkwright	Harlow, Essex.
Ferne's (Mr.)	50	Mr. C. W. Ferne	Great Burstead, Billericay.
Fitzharding's (Lord)	60	Lord Fitzharding	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	50	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Galway's (Lord)	55	Lord Galway	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth's (Mr.)	52	Mr. T. Garth	Serby, Bawtry, Yorks.
Grafton	52	Hon. E. D. Pennant	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
H. H. (Hampshire)	54	Mr. F. Coryton & Col. Knox	Paupers Pury, Twcester.
Hambledon	50	Hon. F. Baring	Rooley, Alresford.
Harrington's (Earl)	50	Earl of Harrington	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.
Hertfordshire	50	Mr. E. R. Sweder	Deiling, Essex.
Heythrop	50	Mr. A. Brassey	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Holderness	52	Mr. A. Wilson	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Ledbury	65	Mr. F. T. Wilson	Etton, near Hull.
Meynell	53	Mr. H. Bass, m.p.	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Sudbury, Derby.
North Cheshire	53	Earl of Enniskillen	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Staffordshire	55	Duke of Sutherland	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
North Warwickshire	50	Lord Algeron Percy	Trentham, Stoke.
Oakley	56	Mr. P. A. Whitaker	Kenilworth.
Percy	63	Mr. A. F. B. Cresswell	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Puckeridge	54	Mr. J. E. Barclay	Greening, Leabury.
Pytchley	54	Mr. E. C. Barclay	Braughing, Ware, Herts.
Quorn	55	Mr. W. M. Wroughton	Brixworth, Northampton.
Rufford	50	Earl of Lonsdale	Quorndon, Loughborough.
Shropshire	50	Mr. L. Rolleston	Rufford, Ollerton, Newark.
South and West Wilts	60	Mr. A. P. H. Lonsdale	Lee Bridge, Preston, Shrewsbury.
Southdown	50	Mr. H. V. Harris	Sutton Veney, Warrminster.
Southwold	50	Hon. C. Brand	Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex.
Tedworth	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Tynedale	50	Mr. C. P. Shrubb	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Warwickshire	52	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
Worcestershire	51	Earl Willoughby de Broke	Kinoston, Warwick.
Wynnstay	61	Earl Dudley	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	50	Sir H. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	56	Mr. E. Lycett Green	Acombe, York.
		Marquess of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

IRELAND.

Kilkenny	50	Capt. Langrishe	Knocktopher Abbey, Kilkenny.
Kildare	53	Col. H. de Robeck	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Meath	66	Mr. John Watson	Bective, Navan, county Meath.
Tipperary	55	Mr. R. Burke	Grove, Fethard, co. Tipperary.
Westmeath	50	Earl of Longford	Culleen, Mullingar.

SCOTLAND.

Berwickshire	50	Sir Jas. Miller, Bart.	Briery Hill, Edrom.
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, &c.	Sr. Boswell's, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.

Nov. 16, 1896.—THE MANXMAN, dramatised from Hall Caine's novel, produced at the Lyric by Mr. Wilson Barrett.

Nov. 17.—Matinée of THE HAVEN OF CONTENT, by Malcolm Watson, at the Garrick.

Nov. 19.—A WHITE ELEPHANT, a farce by R. C. Carton, produced at the Comedy. Principal parts played by Messrs. C. Brookfield, Eric Lewis, C. Hawtrey, W. F. Hawtrey, Mesdames N. Boucicault, C. Calvert, L. Venne, and Compton.

Nov. 25.—Sir Henry Irving revived THE BELLS at the Lyceum.

Nov. 27.—THE KISS OF DELILAH, by George Grant and James Liale, put on at Drury Lane.

Dec. 1.—MY GIRL transferred from the Gaiety to the Garrick.

Dec. 2.—Afternoon performance of AS YOU LIKE IT at the St. James's, the leading parts being played by Messrs. J. Fernandez, H. B. Irving, G. Alexander, H. V. Esmond, Mesdames Fay Davis, D. Baird, and K. Phillips.

Dec. 5.—THE CIRCUS GIRL produced at the Gaiety, principal characters taken by Messrs. Seymour Hicks, H. Monkhouse, A. Williams, M. Farkoa, E. Payne, Mesdames K. Seymour, E. Haydon, and E. Terriss.

Dec. 19.—RICHARD III. revived by Sir H. Irving at the Lyceum.

Dec. 21.—THE EIDER DOWN QUILT, a farcical comedy by Tom Wootton, put on at Terry's.

Dec. 23.—BLACK-EY'D SUSAN and ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD revived at the Adelphi; the leading characters being acted by Messrs. W. Terris, H. Nicholls, Beveridge, Lablanche, and C. Fulton, Mesdames Millward, Vane Featherstone, and K. Kearney.

Dec. 24.—THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS put on at the Olympic.

Dec. 26.—ALADDIN, pantomime, produced under the direction of Mr. Oscar Barrett at Drury Lane. The leading parts were taken by Messrs. D. Leno, H. Campbell, P. Cinquevalli, and the Bros. Griffiths, Mesdames Ada Blanche, Decima Moore, and C. Jecks.

CINDERELLA, pantomime, produced at the Grand Theatre.

Jan. 2, 1897.—A musical farce, A MAN ABOUT TOWN, put on at the Avenue, with Messrs. E. J. Lonnen, C. Cherry, and S. Howard, Mesdames Alma Stanley, May Edouin, and Alice Lethbridge in the principal parts.

Jan. 20.—The Carl Rosa Opera Company produced Godard's THE VIVANDIÈRE at the Garrick, the cast including Mesdames Zélie de Lussan and Beside Macdonald, Messrs. Alex. Marsh, C. Tilbury, and E. C. Hedmond.

Jan. 25.—THE PRODIGAL FATHER, by G. Macdonough, put on at the Strand, the leading parts being played by Messrs. H. Paulton, C. Collette, C. Weir, Mesdames May Halfrey, Lulli Valli, and Florence Gerard.

Jan. 28.—THE FREE PARDON produced at the Olympic.

Feb. 3.—THE VALKYRIE given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Garrick.

Feb. 6.—THE DAUGHTERS OF BABYLON produced at the Lyric. The cast included Messrs. Wilson Barrett, C. Hudson, E. Irwin, F. McLeay, and Manning, Mesdames Maud Jeffries and Lily Hanbury.

Feb. 8.—SWEET NANCY revived at the Court; also a new one-act play by Mrs. Bewinger,

entitled A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA produced, with Messrs. E. Maurice and Martin Harvey and Miss Annie Hughes in the principal parts.

Feb. 13.—MY FRIEND THE PRINCE, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, produced at the Garrick, the leading parts being played by Messrs. P. Lyndal, P. Arthur, F. Kaye, A. Boucicault, H. Ross, and E. Dagnall, Mesdames M. Clements, S. Carlisle, and Juliette Neville.

ROSEMARY revived at the Criterion.

Feb. 11.—NELSON'S ENCHANTRESS, with Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title rôles, brought out at the Avenue.

Feb. 20.—A new comic opera, HIS MAJESTY, words by F. C. Burnand and R. C. Lehmann, and music by Sir A. Mackenzie, produced at the Savoy. The leading characters were played by Messrs. Scott Russell, C. Kenningham, G. Grossmith, F. Billington, W. Passmore, John Hewson, Miss Florence Perry, and Madame Ilka Palmay.

Feb. 22.—Miss Elizabeth Robbins gave a matinée of Bechegaray's drama MARIANA at the Court, assisted by Messrs. H. Vezin, H. B. Irving, E. O'Neill, J. Welch, Mesdames Sitgreaves, M. Keegan, and Mabel Hackney.

Feb. 24.—Andran's comic opera, LA POUPÉE, put on at the Prince of Wales's. The principal characters were taken by Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Norman Salmond, Eric Thorne, and Willie Edouin, Mesdames Kate Mills, Ellas Dee, and Alice Favier.

Feb. 25.—THE MOHAGGIS, by J. K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts, produced at the Globe, with Messrs. W. Grossmith, H. Reeves Smith, Blake Adams, D. Tovey, H. Shelton, Mesdames Laura Johnson and Beatrice Ferrar in the principal parts.

Feb. 27.—Return of Sir H. Irving to the Lyceum, revival of RICHARD III.

March 1.—THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS revived at the Olympic.

THE DESTROYING ANGEL, "a mystic drama," produced at the Brixton Theatre.

March 9.—THE MARINERS OF ENGLAND produced at the Olympic.

March 10.—SAUCY SALLY produced at the Comedy by Mr. Charles Hawtrey.

March 25.—A new drama, THE PHYSICIAN, by Henry Arthur Jones, produced at the Criterion. The leading parts were acted by Messrs. C. Wyndham, A. Bishop, T. B. Talberg, J. G. Taylor, and L. Kenyon; Mesdames Marion Terry, E. Vining, and Mary Moore.

March 29.—THE PRINCESS and THE BUTTERFLY, comedy, by A. W. Pinero, produced at the St. James's. The cast included Messrs. G. Alexander, H. B. Irving, H. V. Esmond, Vane Tempest, B. Soutar, Mesdames Julia Neilson, D. Hammond, Cecil Raleigh, J. Opp, and Fay Davis.

March 31.—THE YASHMAK, a musical play, produced at the Shaftesbury, with Messrs. John Le Hay, L. D'Orsay, Mesdames Mabel Love, and Kitty Loftus in the principal parts.

April 10.—MADAME SANS-GÈNE, adapted by J. Comyns Carr, produced at the Lyceum, with Sir H. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in the two leading parts. Among others who assisted were Messrs. Frank Cooper, F. H. Macklin, Mackintosh, N. Forbes, Cliffe, Tyars, Mesdames G. Kingston, J. Arthur, M. Rorke, and M. Milton.

April 17.—The Matinée Theatre, formerly known as St. George's Hall, opened by Mr.

Philip Yorke with *LA REVANCHE DES CIGALES*, a wordless play, and *A ROYAL ROUNDHEAD*, an operetta.

THE MANXMAN revived at the Lyric.

ON LEAVE produced at the Avenue, principal parts by Messrs. A. Playfair, W. H. Denny, J. Beauchamp, and G. Farquhar; Mesdames Kate Phillips, May Palfrey, C. Jecks, and Esmé Beringer.

April 19.—Evening performance of *THE MONEY SPIDER* at the Matinee.

April 23.—*DR. JOHNSON* produced at the Strand.

April 24.—*THE FRENCH MAID* put on at Terry's. The leading parts played by Messrs. H. Standing, Eric Lewis, H. Clarey, W. Guise, R. Green, Mesdames K. Cutler, Louie Pounds, Lillie Pounds, and K. Talby.

April 27.—*LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED*, a musical farce, produced at the Duke of York's Theatre. The principal characters were played by Messrs. F. Wheeler, J. H. Barnes, R. Harwood, H. de Lange, and Appleby; Mesdames Decima Moore, E. Sydney, and E. Cross.

LEAH revived at the Opera Comique, with Miss Grace Hawthorne in the title rôle.

April 28.—The new theatre, Her Majesty's, opened by Mr. Beerbohm Tree with Gilbert Parker's *THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY*. The cast included Mr. and Mrs. Tree, Messrs. C. Brookfield, Lewis Waller, Murray Carson, Lionel Brough, C. Allan, and G. du Maurier; Mesdames Janette Steer, E. Ostlere, and Kate Rorke.

May 3.—Henrik Ibsen's *JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN* given at an afternoon performance at the Strand, the principal characters being played by Messrs. W. H. Vernon, M. Harvey, and J. Welch; Mesdames Geneviève Ward, Beerbohm Tree, Elizabeth Robbins, and Dora Barton.

May 8.—A musical play without words *THE OLD CLO' MAN ('Chand d' Habits)*, produced as a first piece at Her Majesty's.

Mr. Wilson Barrett put on Sheridan Knowles's *VIRGINIA* at the Lyric.

May 10.—Italian Opera Season opened at Covent Garden.

May 15.—Mr. John Hare commenced a season at the Court with Finero's *THE HOBBY HORSE*.

The American drama, *SECRET SERVICE*, put on at the Adelphi. The principal parts were acted by Messrs. W. Gillette (the author), H. Woodruff, Campbell Gollan, Joseph Brennan, H. D. James, Mesdames Ida Waterman, Blanche Walsh, Odette Tyler, and E. Barrymore.

May 17.—A matinée of Ibsen's *WILD DUCK* given at the Globe by the Independent Theatre Company.

May 18.—*A COURT OF HONOUR*, by John Lart and Charles Dickinson, presented at the Royalty. The cast included Messrs. F. Terry, W. L. Abington, C. Fulton, Mesdames E. Calhoun, Ada Wilton, N. Boucault, and Vera Schlesinger.

May 22.—*OTHELLO* put on at the Lyric by Mr. Wilson Barrett.

May 19.—*BELLE BELAIR*, by R. Lumley, produced at the Avenue, with Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, Gilbert Farquhar, J. Beauchamp, M. Harvey, Mesdames Louise Moodie, Irene Vanburgh, and John Wood in the leading parts.

May 31.—*MACBETH* put on at the Olympic, with Mr. L. Calvert and Miss Laura Johnson in the leading parts.

June 3.—*THE MAID OF ATHENS*, a musical farce, produced at the Opera Comique.

June 5.—*A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE*,

adapted by Sydney Grundy from Dumas's comedy, produced at the Haymarket Theatre. The principal parts were played by Messrs. William Terriss, Cyril Maude, S. Valentine, Mesdames A. Dairrolles, and Winifred Emery.

June 7.—*TRILBY* revived at Her Majesty's.

CASTE revived by Mr. Hare at the Court.

June 12.—*THE RED LAMP* revived at Her Majesty's.

June 16.—*ALL ALIVE OH!* produced at the Strand.

June 17.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt commenced a short season at the Adelphi Theatre with Alfred de Musset's *LORENZACCIO*.

June 23.—State performance at the Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

June 25.—The Indian and Colonial troops entertained at the Lyceum.

June 28.—Madame Réjane and the Paris Vaudeville Company appeared at the Lyric in *LA DOULOUREUSE*.

The Vienna Volks Theatre Company commenced a series of matinée performances at Daly's Theatre.

July 1.—*THE PRISONER OF ZENDA* revived at the St. James's.

July 6.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt appeared in Sardou's *SPIRITISME*, at the Adelphi.

July 10.—*THE SILVER KEY*, an adaptation of Dumas's *MILLE DE BELLE-ISLE*, by Sydney Grundy, produced at Her Majesty's. The principal parts played by Messrs. Tree, Waller, Allan, Lionel Brough, G. du Maurier, Mesdames Tree, G. Fillipi, and Evelyn Millard.

July 17.—*FOUR LITTLE GIRLS*, by Walter S. Craven, produced at the Criterion, with Messrs. James Welch, J. H. Barnes, W. Blakeley, R. Lambart, Mesdames M. A. Victor, E. Miller, V. Lyster, M. Beardale, and A. Ford.

July 31.—*TOMMY ATKINS* revived at the Princess's.

Aug. 5.—*SECRET SERVICE* played by an English company at the Adelphi, headed by Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward.

Aug. 17.—*THE SLEEPING PARTNER* put on at the Criterion.

Aug. 21.—Mr. Wilson Barrett revived *THE SIGN OF THE CROSS* at the Lyric.

Sept. 4.—Mr. Hedmond opened a season of English Opera at Her Majesty's with Leoni's *RIP VAN WINKLE*.

Sept. 6.—*THE WIZARD OF THE NILE*, a comic opera, produced at the Shaftesbury, with Messrs. Dallas, Dagnall, Harrison Brookbank, Mesdames Amy Angarde, and Adele Ritchie in the principal parts.

Sept. 7.—*MISS FRANCIS OF YALE* produced at the Globe; principal characters by Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, A. Playfair, Reeves Smith, Mesdames May Palfrey, Ethel Hope, and Helen Ferrers.

Sept. 9.—*IN THE DAYS OF THE DUKE*, by Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, produced at the Adelphi. The cast included Messrs. W. Terriss, C. Cartwright, Beveridge, H. Nicholls, C. Fulton, L. Cantley, Mesdames M. Terry, Millward, and V. Featherstone.

Sept. 11.—Mr. Forbes Robertson revived *HAMLET* at the Lyceum, playing the title-rôle; Mrs. Patrick Campbell was the Ophelia; Mr. J. H. Barnes, Polonius; Mr. B. Gould, Laertes; Mr. Ian Robertson, the Ghost; and Mr. H. Cooper Cliffe, Claudius.

Sept. 13.—*THE PURSER* put on at the Strand.

Sept. 14.—Offenbach's *LA PÉRICHOLE* revived at

the Garrick, with Miss Florence St. John in the principal part, supported by Messrs. R. Clarke, F. Kaye, John Le Hay, and W. Howard.

Sept. 16.—THE WHITE HEATHER, by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, produced at Drury Lane, the principal characters being acted by Messrs. H. Neville, H. de Lange, J. B. Gordon, E. Lorraine, Dawson Milward, Howard Russell, Mesdames John Wood, Kate Rorke, Patty Browne, and Beatrice Lamb.

ONE SUMMER'S EVENING, by H. V. Esmond, produced at the Comedy. The leading parts were played by Messrs. C. Hawtreay, H. Kemble, Cosmo Stewart, Mesdames Eva Moore, L. Fairfax, and L. Rachel.

Sept. 18.—FRANÇILLON, with Mr. K. Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter in the leading parts, played at the Duke of York's Theatre.

Oct. 2.—Mr. Fitzroy Gardner produced a "triple bill" at the Avenue with THE BARON'S WAGER, MY LADY'S ORCHARD, and THE MERMAIDS.

Oct. 4.—TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS revived at the Princess's.

Miss Ada Rehan commenced a short season at the Grand.

Oct. 5.—OH! SUSANNAH! brought out at the Royalty, with Messrs. Charles Glenny, A. Maltby, C. Bell, Mesdames K. Kearney, C. Jecks, A. Mansfield, and Louie Freear in the leading parts.

Oct. 6.—THE LIARS, by H. A. Jones, produced at the Criterion, the leading characters being acted by Messrs. C. Wyndham, T. Thalberg, H. Standing, A. Bishop, Mesdames J. Steer, C. Brooke, Irene Vanburgh, and Mary Moore.

Oct. 11.—NEVER AGAIN, a farcical comedy, put on at the Vaudeville, with Messrs. G. Giddens, A. Aynesworth, Robb Harwood, F. Gottschalk, Mesdames Agnes Miller, Maggie Fisher, and Helen Rous.

Oct. 13.—A fairy tale in three acts, from the German of Ernst Rosmer, THE CHILDREN OF THE KING, presented at the Court. The leading parts were played by Messrs. Martin Harvey, D. Boucicault, H. Ross, Fred Thorne, R. Soutar, Mesdames Isabel Bateman, H. Spong, L. Verdi, Neilson, and Cissie Loftus.

Oct. 16.—MORE THAN EVER and THE LADY BURGLAR put on at the Avenue.

Oct. 18.—THE VAGABOND KING, by Louis N. Parker, produced at the Métropole.

Oct. 21.—THE FANATIC put on at the Strand.

Oct. 23.—An opera written by the Marquis of Lorne, music by Hamish MacCunn, called DIARMID, produced at Covent Garden.

Oct. 25.—THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, by R. C. Carton, put on at the St. James's, with Messrs. G. Alexander, W. H. Vernon, F. Terry, H. B. Irving, and H. V. Esmond; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, F. Davis, and J. Neilson in the principal parts.

Oct. 30.—A Chinese play, THE CAT AND THE CHERUB, produced at the LYRIC. The leading parts played by Messrs. H. Blinn, R. Ganthony, F. Volpe, Mesdames A. Luce, H. Foster, and R. Benson.

Nov. 1.—Another Chinese play, THE FIRST BORN, put on at the Globe.

Mr. and Mrs. Tree played KATHERINE AND PETERUCHIO at Her Majesty's.

Nov. 4.—THE VAGABOND KING put on at the Court.

Nov. 6.—THE LITTLE MINISTER, by J. M. Barrie, produced at the Haymarket. The cast included Messrs. W. G. Elliot, C. Maude, C. Hallard, B. Thomas, M. Kinghorne, S. Valentine, E. Turner, Mesdames E. H. Brooke, S. Fairbrother, M. Mackenzie, and Winifred Emery.

Scientific and Engineering Summary for 1897.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.—The principal event of the scientific year has been the introduction of an electric telegraph, working without wires, by Signor Guglielmo Marconi. Our readers are doubtless aware that a telephonic or a telegraphic message on one wire can sometimes be "overheard" on a neighbouring wire by what is called "induction" through the space between the two wires. Mr. Preece, C.B., engineer-in-chief of the Post Office, has succeeded in sending telegrams 5 miles through the air between two parallel wires in this way, as recorded in a former Summary. It is not the air, but the luminiferous "ether" which conveys the message through space by means of waves set up in it by the electrical signals in the exciting wire. There is, however, another way of producing waves in the ether, and on this Marconi has founded his wireless telegraph. The principles of his invention have been known for several years. Heinrich Herz discovered that waves were set up in the ether by electric sparks, and Professor Righi devised a sparking arrangement for exciting the waves which Marconi has adopted. Moreover, Mr. Branly found that when the waves so produced passed through metal dust, or some other conductor in the form of powder, they caused the dust to cohere, and thereby made it a better conductor of electricity. Dr. O. J. Lodge also succeeded in transmitting telegraphic signals through a space

of several hundred feet by this means in the year 1894, at Oxford. It was reserved for Marconi, however, to apply the principle in a practicable manner. His transmitter for sending the messages through the ether consists of an induction coil for producing the electric sparks and a series of sparking balls of brass, capable of adjustment, as devised by Righi. The signals of the message are made by means of a signalling key in the circuit of the induction coil. This key is worked by the sender like an ordinary telegraph key, according to the Morse code. The sparking is thus controlled like the current in an ordinary telegraph wire. It will be understood that, instead of long and short currents flowing in a wire, we have in this case long and short groups of waves traversing the ether in all directions from the sparking balls. These waves proceed with the velocity of light. The receiver on which the message is received consists of a Branly "coherer" joined in circuit with a battery and a Morse telegraph instrument. The instrument is adjusted only to mark the paper when there are waves passing through the coherer. Hence, the groups of waves actuate the instrument, and the spaces between them do not. In short, the groups correspond to the signal currents, and the calms between, to the spaces between the signal currents of the ordinary electric telegraph. The coherer is made of nickel and silver dust mixed with

a little quicksilver, and as the dust is apt to stick together it is shaken apart by a small hammer after each group of waves passes through it. The hammer is worked from the Morse instrument by an electro-magnet, and the taps it gives to a glass tube containing the dust enable the receiving clerk to understand the message by his ear. In short, the Marconi telegraph not only "records" but "strikes" the message. Moreover, the apparatus can be attuned to etheric waves of a certain dimension, as a resonator is tuned to notes of a certain pitch, and the messages are thus rendered secret. To avoid the interposition of bodies which might act as an electric screen to the waves in travelling through space, the apparatus can be mounted on masts or connected with vertical wires which rise into the open space. Suppose, for example, that two ironclads are communicating with each other. The apparatus might be anywhere in the ships, provided it was joined to conductors running to the open decks, with a free space of ether betwixt their upper ends. Marconi's telegraph has been successfully tried in England, Italy, and Germany, over a space of from 10 to 15 miles. It is likely to be useful in telegraphing from moving vehicles, such as balloons, and from ships, lighthouses, or outlying islands. It is the first of its kind, but no doubt other wireless telegraphs, of one kind or another, will soon be invented. There is no saying how far the range may yet be pushed, and the new telegraph supersedes the old.

A NEW RECORDER FOR CABLES.—Mr. Ader has brought out a new telegraph instrument for recording the messages through long submarine cables. It resembles the siphon recorder of Lord Kelvin in general principle, but instead of a coil of wire oscillating between the poles of a magnet and actuating a siphon pen to write the message on a strip of travelling paper, the inventor employs an iron wire, and photographs the movement of the wire on a moving photographic slip, which is afterwards developed. The speed of signalling attained by it on the French Atlantic and other cables is 25 to 50 per cent. greater than that given by the siphon recorder.

ELECTRIC CABS.—During the summer a pioneer band of twelve electric cabs were introduced to the streets of London, and have proved successful. The wheels are driven by an electric motor worked from accumulators in a chamber under the body of the cab, and the controlling gear is at the hand of the driver. As these vehicles are at least as manageable as horse-cabs, and take up much less room, their advent will help to clear the over-crowded metropolitan thoroughfares.

ELECTRICITY FROM DUST.—The Shoreditch Vestry of London have introduced a system of developing electricity for lighting and other purposes from the dust and refuse of the Parish, which is consumed in "destructors," and the heat utilised to drive dynamos. Penny-in-the-slot meters for electricity have also been supplied to the workmen's dwellings of the parish to enable the tenants to procure the electric light at will.

RÖNTGEN RAYS.—The method of seeing and photographing invisible objects such as the bones by "X" rays, produced in a Crooke's tube, has been applied to illustrating the movements of the skeleton in living animals. A cinematograph is employed to combine a number of photographs of the skeleton in successive postures. The rays have also been applied to detect smuggled

articles in the baggage of travellers by the French customs officers. Luggage containing ordinary photographic plates not developed, are, however, examined in the usual way, in a dark room by means of red light.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—The phonograph of Edison has been greatly improved by M. Loiret by means of a new regulator of the speed, a new drum or tympanum to receive the sounds, and a new stylus with a sapphire point to imprint the sounds on the recording surface. Above all, the recording surface is now made of softened celluloid, instead of wax. The celluloid hardens, and the imprinted surface will last for a century. This new instrument, when fitted with a trumpet mouthpiece, speaks loud enough to enable an audience in the large lecture hall of the Trocadero at Paris to hear every word.

ARGENTAUUM.—Some attention has been aroused in chemical circles by the claims of Dr. S. H. Emmen, an Anglo-American chemist, of New York, to the discovery of a means of transmuting silver into gold, and thus realising to some extent the old dream of the "Philosopher's Stone." According to his own statements Dr. Emmen takes Mexican silver dollars and submits them to a mechanical treatment, including enormous pressure, together with chemical treatment with nitric acid. The gold appears to be genuine, for the American Bureau of Assays buys it and Sir William Crookes, the distinguished English chemist, has tested it in the spectrophotometer. As chemical tests fail to show any gold, or at best a mere trace of it, in the Mexican dollars before they are treated by Dr. Emmen, the inference is that his treatment changes the silver into gold. He supposes that there is a substance midway between gold and silver, which he calls Argentaurum (or "Silver-gold,") and that it can be transmuted into either metal. A silver dollar yields three-fourths of an ounce of gold, and Dr. Emmen is now preparing a plant which will transmute the silver on a large scale. The details of his process are not divulged for obvious reasons, but Dr. Emmen has already proved himself a skilful chemist, and as the so-called chemical "elements" are now only regarded as such because we are unable to break them up by the means at our disposal, it is possible that he has made a discovery which will create something like a revolution in chemistry and have an important influence on the social and political world.

LIQUEFACTION OF FLUORINE.—M. Moissan the distinguished French chemist, and Professor Dewar of the Royal Institution have liquefied fluorine gas under intense cold. Liquid oxygen was employed to cool the gas down to a temperature of 185 deg. Centigrade below zero. The gas is a most virulent substance, attacking even glass but the liquid which is of a yellow tinge has little or no chemical activity and will not "eat" glass.

MAKING DIAMONDS.—Dr. Quirino Majorama has succeeded in making small diamonds by vaporising carbon in an electric crucible and submitting it to a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres by a piston or plunger entering into the crucible. Hitherto diamonds have been made by dissolving carbon in molten metal and letting it crystallise out as the metal cooled. Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., is of opinion that the Cape diamonds were formed in this way.

THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.—A new Government Laboratory near Clement's Inn was opened

on October 1st. It consists of laboratories for mechanical, bacteriological, chemical, and other scientific tests in connection with Crown contracts, and the rectification of scientific apparatus, especially those used in the Revenue Service.

MICRO-METALLURGY.—This new science, which deals with the internal structure of metals as exhibited by the microscope and Röntgen rays, has received an important contribution from Mr. J. E. Stead who has taken many interesting photographs of the micro-structure of alloys. His results, which are interesting to engineer as well as chemist, have been communicated to the Royal Society.

THE STEAM TURBINE.—The steam turbine of the Hon. C. A. Parsons, that is to say a turbine or mill-wheel which revolves by the impact of steam not water on the blades, which has proved so useful in driving dynamos, has been adapted to the propulsion of ships. The S.S. "Turbinia" is 100 feet long, 9 feet in beam, and of 44½ tons displacement, is propelled by three steam turbines each driving a screw propeller, and has attained a speed of 35 knots, that is, nautical miles an hour. It is expected that this new type of engine can be applied, with even more advantage, to steamships of the largest size.

FIN BOATS.—An automatic mode of propelling boats has been invented by Mr. Linden of Naples. The boat is fitted with two horizontal fins resting on the surface of the water one in front, the other aft, at right angles to the keel. Each fin resembles a steel comb with flat teeth projecting backwards. The waves bend the teeth or blades, and these re-acting on the water move the boat in a direction contrary to that of the waves. When the fins, which resemble the tail-fins of a dolphin, are pointed forward the boat moves backward. When one fin points forward and the other backward the boat is stationary.

THE PARASOL SAIL.—A new sail for boats, and especially lifeboats, has been brought out by Mr. Percy S. Pilcher. It resembles a Japanese parasol, and is set so that the wind acts perpendicular to its mean surface. To this end the masts mounted in guides and bent over, so as to bring the sail into position. It can be furled or unfurled in a minute like a parasol, and has the great advantage of keeping the boat upright or upon "even keel."

SOARING FLIGHT.—Mr. Pilcher has begun to carry on the experiments on soaring flight in which Herr Lillenthal of Germany lost his life. With an aeroplane resembling wings or a parasol sail, and having a spread of 170 square feet, he has succeeded in soaring to a height of 70 feet above the ground, and he proposes to add a small engine of about 4 horse-power to transform the aeroplane into a flying machine.

FLYING MACHINES.—Trials have been made of the working models of several newflying machines, but none carrying human beings. The most novel is that of Herr Stenzel of Altona in Germany, which has wings of a parabolic shape 20 feet in spread, and flapping like those of a bird. They are worked by a compressed gas engine; and with a power of 1½ horses, the machine beats its wings every second with an acceleration of 15 feet per beat.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Captain Colson has introduced a method of diminishing the period of exposure of photographic plates in order to get a good image. He finds that some of the light goes through the gelatino-bromide plates, and he therefore reflects it back into the film by a screen of white paper. He also proposes to make plates

with a thin, white opaque layer on the glass, and flow the emulsion over them. The layer would be easily made transparent for the production of copies.

METEOROLOGY.—An international committee for the simultaneous observation of the atmosphere by means of balloons with automatic or self-registering meteorological instruments, began work this year by sending up several balloons at the same time on the same night from different points of Europe, especially in France and Germany. So far the results were satisfactory, and America has been invited to join in this peaceful work for the benefit of the world. The use of kites with automatic instruments for exploring the higher atmosphere in this way is growing, especially in the United States, where at the Blue Hill Observatory, kites were recently sent up to a height of 10,000 feet.

THE VISTASCOPE.—Mr. Eddy, an American, has utilised the kite for observing a distant landscape. The kite carries a sort of gigantic camera, consisting of a mirror, which reflects an image of the landscape upon a semi-lucent screen. The observer, lying on his back, looks with a field-glass at the screen attached to the kite, and sees the image of the landscape. When the kite is not more than 150 feet high, the details of the landscape are distinctly seen.

A NEW FOSSIL.—A Belgian naturalist, M. Alphonse Proost, has discovered in the Eocene strata of Brabant, a fossil *Cybium* of a new species, which has been called after him. The *Cybium Proosti* is a large fish, resembling a shark, and according to the specimens found, 8 to 10 feet in length.

A NEW MONKEY.—A new species of monkey has been discovered in the mountains of Thibet. It is of large size, and chiefly remarkable for possessing a real nose, of the snub type, and a thick fur on the body.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.—Mr. R. J. Horton Smith, from observations made on early Saxon skulls, has confirmed the view now accepted, that contrary to our historians, the old English were of mixed Anglo-Saxon and British race. The East and South Saxons were mainly of Saxon blood, but the West Saxons were less pure, and in the upper valley of the Bristol Avon the people were mainly British, as they are to-day. The East Anglian skull is broader, flatter and more capacious than the South Saxon. It is still a matter of opinion, however, whether the "Saxon" skulls of Mr. Smith are really Anglian or Saxon.

A NEW LAW OF HEREDITY.—Dr. Francis Galton, the well-known anthropologist, has brought before the Royal Society a law of heredity, first propounded by him in "Natural Inheritance," but now confirmed by observations on the breeding of dogs. Vast sums are spent on the rearing of pedigree stocks, such as horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and so forth, and Mr. Galton's theory, which only applies to the same variety, and not to hybrids, will be of use to breeders. It shows that each of the two parents contributes one-fourth to their offspring, and each of the four grandparents one-sixteenth, and so on.

RELICS OF LEONIDAS.—Sarcophagi have been unearthed at Thermopylae, between the old barracks and the water-mills, containing human bones, medals, vases, and ores. They are supposed to be relics of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans.

THE POTSHED OF THEMISTOCLES.—Early in the year the rim of a black terra-cotta vessel bearing

the words "Themistokles Phrearrios," in Archaic letters scratched on it with a sharp tool, was found by German excavators in the Areopagus at Athens. It is believed to be one of the actual voting ostraka by which Themistocles was condemned to banishment in the year 470 B.C. Hitherto three other voting potsherds have been found in Athens, bearing celebrated names, but none of Themistocles.

A SUBTERRANEAN LABORATORY.—M. Milne Edwards, the eminent French naturalist, has instituted an underground laboratory in the catacombs of Paris, near the Jardin des Plantes. His object is to observe the modifications produced on animals by living in darkness. The laboratory is in connection with the Museum of Natural History, and may be regarded as the first experimental laboratory of evolution. It already contains a generation of guinea pigs, who have never seen the light of day.

A NEW SEARCH-LIGHT.—It is well known that spongy platinum becomes white-hot when hydrogen gas or any hydro-carbon gas plays on it. This fact, which is due to chemical affinity, has been successfully applied by M. Brenot in the production of a portable lamp or search-light. Vapour of petroleum essence, mixed with air is pumped to a bead of spongy platinum, mounted in the focus of a reflector. A hand pump, like that of a syringe, is employed for this purpose. The light obtained enables a person to read at a distance of 100 yards.

GLOWWORM LIGHT.—Professor Muraoka, of the University of Kyoto, Japan, has found that glow-

worms emit rays which can penetrate opaque bodies such as metals after the manner of the "X" rays of Röntgen, provided they have first passed through cardboard and metal sheets. Apparently, the light is modified in traversing certain substances, and endowed with properties like those of the Röntgen rays.

TRANSFORMING COLOURS.—Mr. Shelford Bidwell, F.R.S., has devised a revolving screen, which transforms colours subjectively. As described to the Royal Society, it consists of a disc half black half white, with a nick or aperture between the two halves, and mounted on an axle. When interposed between the eye and a red wafer on a sheet of white paper, the wafer appears green, if the disc is turned fast enough. In the same way it transforms other colours, for example, those of pictures.

GOOD POTATOES.—M^r. Bussard and Condon, of the National Agronomic Laboratories, France, have been studying potatoes under the Röntgen rays, and find that the proportion of fecula or farina in the tuber diminishes from the skin to the centre. Nitrogenous matter, on the other hand, increases from the skin to the heart. Good varieties have 17 times more nitrogenous matter than fecula, and bad varieties only 8 times. Good potatoes are not "mealy," and the reason is that they are rich in albuminoid matter in proportion to fecula. Potatoes having more than 8½ of albuminoid to 100 of fecula, do not crumble in boiling, whereas those having 6½ parts to the 100 break down altogether.

Friendly Societies.

The following table gives particulars relating to ten of the largest Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, including number of members, income, benefits, and accumulated funds, for the two years 1885 and 1895.

It will be noted that in this period of ten years the membership has increased from 1,672,326 to 2,210,476, an addition of nearly a third, while the income has increased by nearly forty per cent. The figures relate to male adults only.

Society.	Member-ship.	Total Income.	Total Benefits.	Total Accumulated Funds.
Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity	1885 542,313 1895 665,233	£ 963,205 1,224,048	£ 576,642 726,096	£ 5,500,387 7,623,043
Ancient Order of Foresters	1885 582,104 1895 654,628	864,417 1,092,853	621,889 796,545	3,371,128 4,824,714
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	1885 133,971 1895 241,104	92,754 102,739	† 134,945	275,154 882,424
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society	1885 108,688 1895 205,748	246,116 458,529	165,330 330,567	765,350 1,608,442
Independent Order of Rechabites, Sal- ford Unity	1885 759,863 1895 103,045	76,550 203,241	32,651 142,313	364,327 448,871
National Sick and Burial Association ...	1885 54,927 1895 77,406	56,243 105,820	39,878 78,717	149,705 259,736
National Independent Order of Odd- fellows	1885 50,961 1895 58,283	52,805 55,217	52,074 44,907	161,456 241,941
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	1885 66,941 1895 109,782	85,016 159,173	58,057 112,000	178,145 467,856
National United Order of Free Gar- deners	1885 45,795 1895 55,515	62,545 80,739	47,518 77,089	285,549 162,215
United Ancient Order of Druids	1885 26,763 1895 39,732	35,267 51,639	24,418 39,564	123,417 175,930
Total for the above— Ten Societies in 1885	1,672,326	2,541,918	1,618,437	11,015,618
Ditto 1895	2,210,476	3,534,079	2,482,743	16,712,972

* Medical Aid Benefits not included.

† Includes juveniles.

‡ Particulars not available.

§ Total for nine Societies only.

THE home educational year has been a time of unusual stir and movement, the main feature in the last-named being viewed as progression or retrogression, according to the standpoint of the onlooker. But the ALMANACK, now, as ever, carefully avoiding partisan opinion, limits the scope of the present article to a convenient chronicle of the most trustworthy statistics and returns, adding thereto only such preliminary words, footnotes, and comments as may be useful for the guidance of the general reader. The more important questions recently uppermost in the minds of educationists were—(1) The establishment of a teaching university in London; (2) The organization of secondary education; (3) The proposal to grant the Cambridge B.A. degree to women; (4) The superannuation of elementary school teachers; (5) The additional public aid to voluntary schools; and (6) The additional public aid to necessitous board schools. Of these, the first has been once more relegated to the future through the Government Bill being withdrawn, by reason of the serious opposition with which it was threatened; the second has been carried over for active legislative treatment during 1898; and the fourth is still, if not actually in the clouds, only slightly below them. The fifth and sixth, however, having been the subjects of new legislation, call for more detailed consideration. It will be remembered that one of the subjects to which the present Unionist Government were pledged on coming into office and power was the granting of additional financial aid from public sources to the voluntary schools of England and Wales, and that the Education Bill of 1896 aiming at this object ended in withdrawal. The question, nevertheless, remained, and a new bill dealing with it was introduced in the Commons early in the session of 1897. This bill, which proposed (a) a substantial addition of State-aid (not Rate-aid, as a considerable section of the voluntary schools party desired) to the voluntary schools of all denominations, (b) the exemption of those schools from rates, and (c) the repealing of a portion of the 1876 Education Act, passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament without alteration or amendment of any kind whatever, and became law on April 8, 1897. It consisted of five clauses:—

(I.)—(1) For aiding voluntary schools there shall be annually paid out of moneys provided by Parliament an aid grant, not exceeding in the aggregate five shillings per scholar for the whole number of scholars in those schools.

(2) The aid grant shall be distributed by the Education Department to such voluntary schools and in such manner and amounts as the Department think best for the purpose of helping necessitous schools and increasing their efficiency, due regard being had to the maintenance of voluntary subscriptions.

(3) If associations of schools are constituted in such manner, in such areas, and with such governing bodies representative of the managers as are approved by the Education Department, there shall be allotted to each association while so approved, (a) a share of the aid grant to be computed according to the number of scholars in the schools of the association at the rate of five shillings per scholar, or, if the Department fix different rates for town and country schools respectively (which they are hereby empowered to do), then at those rates; and (b) a corresponding share of any sum which may be available out of

the aid grant after distribution has been made to unassociated schools.

(4) The share so allotted to each such association shall be distributed as aforesaid by the Education Department after consulting the governing body of the association, and in accordance with any scheme prepared by that body which the Department for the time being approve.

(5) The Education Department may exclude a school from any share of the aid grant which it might otherwise receive, if, in the opinion of the Department, it unreasonably refuses or fails to join such an association, but the refusal or failure shall not be deemed unreasonable if the majority of the schools in the association belong to a religious denomination to which the school in question does not itself belong.

(6) The Education Department may require, as a condition of a school receiving a share of the aid grant, that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the school shall be annually audited in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

(7) The decision of the Education Department upon any question relating to the distribution or allotment of the aid grant, including the question whether an association is or is not in conformity with this Act, and whether a school is a town or a country school, shall be final.

(II.)—After the last day of March, 1897, the following words in Section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, namely, "such grant shall not in any year be reduced by reason of its excess above the income of the school if the grant do not exceed the amount of 17s. 6d. per child in average attendance at the school during that year, but shall not exceed that amount per child, except by the same sum by which the income of the school derived from voluntary contributions, rates, school fees, endowments, or any other source whatever, other than the parliamentary grant, exceeds the said amount per child, and," shall be repealed so far as they apply to day schools in England and Wales.

(III.)—No person shall be assessed to or rated to or for any local rate in respect of any land or buildings used exclusively or mainly for the purposes of the schoolrooms, offices, or playground of a voluntary school, except to the extent of any profit derived by the managers of the school from the letting thereof.

(IV.)—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "voluntary school" means a public elementary day school not provided by a school board: any reference to the number of scholars in schools means the number of scholars in average attendance as computed by the Education Department: the expression "local rate" means a rate the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes, and which is leviable on the basis of an assessment in respect of the yearly value of property, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other instrument requiring payment from some authority or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a local rate as before defined: other expressions have the same meaning as in the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1893.

(V.)—(1) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897.

It only remains to add that the estimated amount which the voluntary schools will receive under the new Act during the first financial year of its operation is £620,000, and that by an official minute of the Education Department the rate for town schools is for the present fixed at 5s. 9d., and that for country schools at 3s. 3d. per scholar.

While the Voluntary Schools Bill was passing through its various stages, it was urged by many that there were board schools in various parts of the country whose needs were not less pressing than those of the denominational schools themselves. This the Government admitted and undertook to remedy in a short separate Bill, though they absolutely declined to deal with both cases in a single Bill. Hence arose what is generally known as the Necessitous Board Schools Bill, the text of which runs thus:—

[Whereas by Section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, it is enacted as follows:—"Where the school board satisfy the Education Department that in any year ending the twenty-ninth of September the sum required for the purpose of the annual expenses of the school board of any school district, and actually paid to the treasurer of such board by the rating authority, amounted to a sum which would have been raised by a rate of threepence in the pound on the rateable value of such district, and any such rate would have produced less than £20, or less than 7s. 6d. per child of the number of children in average attendance at the public elementary schools provided by such school board, such school board shall be entitled, in addition to the annual parliamentary grant in aid of the public elementary schools provided by them, to such further sum out of moneys provided by parliament as, when added to the sum actually so paid by the rating authority, would, as the case may be, make up the sum of £20, or the sum of 7s. 6d. for each such child, but no attendance shall be reckoned for the purpose of calculating such average attendance, unless it is an attendance as defined in the said minutes" and whereas it is expedient to amend the said section:]

(1.)—(1) Section 97 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall have effect as if the sum of 7s. 6d. therein mentioned were increased by the sum of 4d. for every complete 1d. by which the school board rate for the year therein mentioned exceeded 3d., provided that the said sum of 7s. 6d. shall not be thereby increased beyond a maximum of 15s. 6d.

(2) "School board rate" means the rate in the pound on the rateable value of the district which would have produced the sum required in the said year for the purpose of the annual expenses of the Board, and actually paid in that year to the treasurer by the rating authority.

(3) In calculating for the purpose of the said Section ninety-seven and of this Act the annual expenses of a school board, the Education Department shall include such sum as is necessary for maintaining such working balance as the Education Department determine to be reasonable.

(II.)—This Act shall from and after September 29, 1897, be construed as part of Section 97 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1897.

It may be desirable to add here that the object of the Bill, according to Sir John Gorst, was to help those districts in which the number of children bears an unduly large ratio to the rateable value of the property, and that the

estimated expenditure caused by the new Act during the first year is rather more than £110,000, making a total annual outlay, under Section 97, of nearly £154,000. The new Act became law on June 3, 1897. Having thus given a brief account of the educational legislation, finished or promised during the session of 1897, it may be convenient to gather together here a few of the more noticeable events of the past year, and to arrange them in chronological order.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Mr. F. T. Howard, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxon.), appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools (Nov. 1896); death of Mr. W. Williams, M.A., H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools in Wales (Nov.); death of the Rev. B. J. Baines, many years H.M. Inspector of Schools for S. Wales (Dec.); Mr. A. G. Legard trs. from Leeds to be H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools in Wales, (Dec); Mr. J. MacPherson Wattie, M.A. (Aberdeen), and B.A. (Oxon.) nominated one of H.M. Inspectors of Scotch Schools (Jan. 1897); Rev. E. Hammonds, M.A., Vice-principal of Battersea Training College, appointed Principal of the Bishop Otter Memorial College, Chichester (March); Mr. J. White, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, appointed an additional Assistant-secretary in the Education Department, (April); Mr. E. H. Howard (*vice* Mr. C. G. Colson, trs. to the Ashford and Hastings district) appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools (May); Mr. W. H. Winch (St. John's College (Cantab.)), formerly an elementary school teacher, bracketed in the first place of the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge (June); nine students from St. Hild's College, Durham, successful at the B.Lit. degree examination of Durham Univ. (June); Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A., Vice-principal of Winchester Training College, appointed Principal of the Home and Colonial Training College, Gray's Inn Road, and of the Highbury Training College for Secondary Teachers (July); two third-year students at Edge Hill Training College gained the B.A. degree of Victoria University (July); Rev. E. B. Hugh-Jones, M.A. (Oxon.), appointed Vice-principal of Battersea Training College (July); death of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella (July); Mr. G. M. Cowie, a Senior Examiner in the Education Department, appointed an Assistant-secretary, *vice* Mr. F. C. Hodgson, retired (August); Miss Callis (Stockwell Training College) appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools (September); Rev. C. P. Whitaker appointed to be Lecturer in Theology and Ecclesiastical History at Exeter Training College (September).

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Lord President of the Council appointed a Special Committee to "consider the mode in which the grants in aid to science and art schools are distributed, and to report if it is desirable to make any alteration therein" (Nov. 1896); Rev. T. Field, Head-master of the King's School, Canterbury, appointed Warden of Radley (Nov.); Rev. Dr. Wace, Principal of King's College, London, appointed to St. Michael's, Cornhill (Nov.); Ven. Shadrach Pryce, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, and many years one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools in Wales, appointed to a seat on the Council of the Univ. College of North Wales (Dec.); Rev. A. H. Talbot M.A. (Oxon.), elected to the Provostship of Denstone College (Dec.); Rev. A. Robertson, D.D., Principal of Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, elected to the Principalship of King's College, London (January

1897); Mr. O. Owen, M.A. (Oxon.), Headmaster of the Oswestry High School, appointed Chief Inspector of Intermediate Schools in Wales (Feb.); Miss Steedman, late Head-mistress of the Welshpool Intermediate School, appointed Senior Lecturer at the Cambridge Training College (March); death of Miss Emily Shirreff (ætat. 82), well-known supporter of the higher education of women (March); Rev. G. W. Gent, M.A. (Oxon.), elected Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter (June); Dr. Hinchcliffe, of Dewsbury, bequeaths £50,000 for promoting higher education in the borough (August); Mr. S. Dunkerley, M.Sc., appointed Professor of Applied Mechanics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, *vice* Prof. J. H. Cotterill, M.A., F.R.S., retired (August).

HIGHER EDUCATION—THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. G. S. Robertson, the well-known Dark Blue hammer-thrower and weight-putter, carried off the Derby Scholarship (Oct. 1896); Balliol College secured seven places out of ten on the list for the Ireland and Craven Scholarships at Oxford (Dec.); the Gilchrist Traveling Studentship for Women Teachers awarded to Miss M. Erebner, M.A. (Jan. 1897); the syndicate appointed by Cambridge University recommend by a majority that the degrees of B.A., M.A., D.Sc., and D.Lit., but not degrees in Medicine and Divinity, be conferred by diploma upon women (March); death of the Rev. Canon Heaviside (ætat. 88), well-known Mathematical Coach and Examiner (March); the graduates of Cambridge University, by a majority of 1,051, defeat the proposal to admit women to titles for degrees (May 21); Mr. W. H. Austin, formerly a pupil in an elementary school in Birmingham, gains the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge University (June); Miss E. A. S. Dawes, D.Lit. (the only woman D.Lit.) and M.A. (London Univ.), elected a Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors (Oct.).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Of the present working and direction of the English system of technical education there may be various opinions: of the imperative necessity of some such system there can be no question. England was being outstripped, or rather overtaken in the race for the commerce and trade of the world; hence arose the call for that technical education which now costs something that is rapidly passing towards a million pounds annually. If it be asked, is the country getting proper value for its money? the reply is, much value, yet not perhaps as much as will be obtained when the instruction is rightly organized throughout the land. At present it is under the direction of too many bodies of unequal strength and varying aims: it is less efficient than it might be because it needs a centre. Still, considering that legislation giving important financial support to technical education is no more than ten or eleven years old, it is genuine matter for satisfaction that distinct progress has been made, as is evident from the very full Return that is now issued by the Science and Art Department each year, "showing the extent to which and the manner in which local authorities in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are applying funds" (under the Local Taxation [Customs and Excise] Act, 1890; the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891; the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889; the Technical Schools [Scotland] Act, 1887; the Technical Instruction Amendment [Scotland] Act, 1892, and the Public Libraries Acts) "to the purposes of technical education (including Science, Art,

Technical, and Manual Instruction)." The leading figures from the most recent edition of this return available will be found incorporated in the tables given on pp. 671-72. But it will probably be found of interest to supply here a few further particulars as to the action of the various local bodies with whom the control of technical education at present largely rests, though it must of course be borne in mind that the Science and Art Department, through its money grants in aid, exercises a greater or less influence over the instruction that is given. Thus in England (excepting the county of Monmouth) thirty-eight out of the forty-nine county councils are applying the whole, and the remaining eleven a part, of the residue received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act to technical education; while out of the sixty-one county borough councils, fifty-four are devoting the whole, and seven a part, of the residue to technical education. Again, the councils of thirteen county boroughs, sixty-seven boroughs, and one hundred and nine urban districts in England are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts, and seven local authorities are devoting funds to technical education out of the rate levied under the Public Libraries Acts; while, during each of the years 1894-5 and 1895-6, twenty-five local authorities raised sums by loan on the security of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts. In Wales and the county of Monmouth the thirteen county councils and the councils of the three county boroughs are devoting the whole of the residue grant to intermediate and technical education, chiefly under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889; and in addition, the councils of eight counties, three county boroughs, five boroughs, and seven urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts, while one of these authorities is devoting part of the Public Libraries Rate to technical education. With regard to Scotland, out of the thirty-three county councils twenty-five are applying the whole, and four a part, of the residue to technical education. Again, out of the two hundred and four burghs and police boroughs, forty-six are applying the whole, and fifty-four a part, of the residue to technical education, one hundred and one are applying the whole to the relief of rates, and three have not furnished any returns. No amounts have been devoted to the building or maintenance of Science and Art Schools, Art Galleries, or Museums, out of the local rate under the Public Libraries Acts, though five school boards are making grants out of the school fund under the Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887. In the case of Ireland, however, the residue is at present not applicable to technical education, though the whole question of technical and manual instruction in that country is now under the active consideration of the Government. Eleven local authorities are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts, and one of these authorities is also applying part of the rate levied under the Public Libraries Acts to technical education, while two other local authorities have decided to put the Technical Instruction Acts in force. It may be stated in conclusion that the whole amount of the residue paid to the councils of counties and county boroughs in England and Wales in respect of the financial year 1894-5 was £755,278 3s., of which £612,626 14s. 10d. was appropriated to educational purposes, and £142,651 8s. 2d. to the relief of rates; while the whole amount of the residue paid

to the councils of counties, town councils of burghs, and commissioners of police burghs in Scotland in respect of the same year was £39,300 14s. 11d., of which £28,201 12s. 3d. was appropriated to technical education, and £10,864 11s. 7d. to the relief of rates, no information having been furnished as to the disposal of the balance of £234 11s. 1d. So much then for statistics; but the general reader may not unreasonably inquire, What is technical education? And it must be admitted that to speak broadly it is more difficult to say what it is than what it is not. Fortunately, however, the Science and Art Department (South Kensington) answers the question, by giving in its yearly report a complete list of subjects it is prepared to recognise as falling under the head of Technical Instruction. This, slightly condensed, runs as follows:—(1) Agricultural engineering (including driving and working steam engines and machinery); (2) agriculture (practice of) and agricultural processes; (3) alkali manufacture; (4) ambulance work; (5) art needle-work; (6) bacon and ham curing; (7) baking and confectionery; (8) banking and financial science; (9) bee-keeping; (10) bent iron work; (11) bleaching, dyeing, and printing; (12) boat-building; (13) book-binding; (14) book-keeping and commercial terms, office-work; (15) boot and shoe manufacture and repairing; (16) bread-making; (17) brewing; (18) brick-laying; (19) brick-making; (20) cabinet and furniture making and designing; (21) carving in wood, stone, and other materials; (22) carpentry and joinery; (23) carriage building; (24) casting and moulding in plaster, gelatine, &c.; (25) cider and perry making; (26) civil engineering (Scotland only); (27) coal tar products; (28) commerce, principles of; (29) commercial law, history, geography, arithmetic, and correspondence; (30) cookery; (31) designing for porcelain, pottery, and glass; (32) designing for textile fabrics, silks, and calico; (33) designing for printing and laces; (34) designing for metal work and vases; (35) designing for book-binding; (36) domestic economy; (37) dressmaking; (38) economic science; (39) elastic web manufacture; (40) electrical engineering—electric lighting and transmission of power, electrical instrument making; (41) electrometallurgy; (42) enamelling; (43) engraving; (44) entomology; (45) etching; (46) farriery; (47) fish culture, fishing, and cognate subjects; (48) forestry; (49) framework-knitting and hosiery; (50) fretwork and turning; (51) fuel; (52) gardening; (53) gas manufacture; (54) general

tool-making; (55) gilding; (56) glass manufacture; (57) goldsmiths' work, &c.; (58) hand-spinning and weaving; (59) hat manufacture; (60) horticulture and arboriculture; (61) hosiery manufacture; (62) house painting and decoration; (63) illuminating and heraldic painting; (64) insurance; (65) iron and steel, the manufacture and working of; (66) iron and brass-founding; (67) kindergarten, theory and practice of; (68) lace-making and manufacture; (69) laundry-work; (70) leather, preparation and industries; (71) machine knitting; (72) manual and theoretical instruction in wood, stone, brick, metal, leather, glass, clay, basket, wicker, and fancy straw-work; (73) marquetry work; (74) mat and rug making; (75) millinery; (76) milling (flour manufacture); (77) mechanical and architectural drawing; (78) mechanical engineering; (79) metal colouring and bronzing; (80) metal-plate work; (81) mine surveying; (82) mining and prospecting; (83) modelling in various materials; (84) modern languages—French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Irish, Welsh; (85) music—singing and musical notation, instrumental and orchestral music; (86) needlework, embroidery, and crochet; (87) netting; (88) nursing; (89) oils and fats, including candle manufacture; (90) oils, colours, and varnishes, manufacture of; (91) oyster culture; (92) paper manufacture; (93) pattern-making; (94) pharmacy; (95) photography; (96) plasterers' work; (97) plumbing; (98) political economy; (99) pottery and porcelain manufacture; (100) poultry-keeping; (101) précis writing; (102) principles of education applied to the teaching of technical subjects; (103) printing; (104) repoussé work; (105) road-making, principles of; (106) rope-making; (107) sail-making; (108) sanitary science and engineering; (109) seamanship; (110) ship carpentry and joinery; (111) silversmiths' work (including plate and plated wares); (112) shorthand; (113) sloyd; (114) soap manufacture; (115) spirit manufacture and rectification; (116) sugar manufacture; (117) surveying, levelling, and taking out quantities; (118) tailors' work and cutting out; (119) teaching, science and art of; (120) telegraphy and telephony; (121) textile fabrics (spinning, weaving, and silk throwing); (122) tools, use of; (123) turnery; (124) type-writing; (125) upholstery; (126) veterinary science; (127) watch and clock making; (128) wool, the preparation and treatment of.

ENGLAND AND WALES—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Particulars.	Sep. 1, 1892	Sep. 1, 1893	Sep. 1, 1894	Sep. 1, 1895	Increase of	
	Aug. 31, '93	Aug. 31, '94	Aug. 31, '95	Aug. 31, '96	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Estimated population	29,731,100	30,063,763	30,394,078	30,800,522	476,444	1'33
" Aged 3—5 years	1,405,202	1,419,254	1,433,446	1,447,780	14,334	1'0
" " 5—14	6,130,903	6,192,212	6,254,135	6,316,677	62,542	1'0
" " 3—14	7,536,105	7,611,456	7,687,581	7,764,457	76,876	1'0
Number of schools inspected	19,577	19,709	19,739	19,848	109	0'55
	29,804	30,033	30,237	30,541	284	0'93
No. of scholars for whom accommodation was provided	5,762,617	5,832,944	5,937,288	6,072,374	135,086	2'27
	5,126,373	5,198,741	5,299,469	5,422,989	123,520	2'33
" " present at inspection	4,728,535	4,802,209	4,868,014	...	...	...
" " in average attendance	4,100,030	4,225,834	4,325,030	4,422,911	97,881	2'26
" " half-time scholars	164,018	140,831	126,896	119,747	7,149	5'03

NOTE.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote decrease.

Particulars.	Sep. 1, 1892 to Aug. 31, '93	Sep. 1, 1893 to Aug. 31, '94	Sep. 1, 1894 to Aug. 31, '95	Sep. 1, 1895 to Aug. 31, '96	Increase of 1896 over 1895.	
					Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Infant schools and classes:—						
No. of schools (departments)	7,140	7,254	7,439	7,578	139	1'86
„ classes	5,755	5,805	5,586	5,694	108	1'93
„ infant scholars on registers	1,813,992	1,930,994	1,859,326	1,928,493	69,167	3'72
„ „ in average attendance	1,278,798	1,320,856	1,335,353	1,370,919	35,566	2'66
Schools for older scholars:—						
No. of schools (departments)	22,664	22,779	22,798	22,943	145	0'63
„ older scholars on registers	3,312,381	3,367,747	3,440,143	3,494,426	54,335	1'57
„ „ in average attendance	2,821,231	2,904,978	2,989,677	3,051,992	62,315	2'08
„ departments in which class subjects were taught	21,525	22,668	22,765	22,922	157	0'68
„ departments to which grants were made on examination in class subjects	20,659	21,915	21,930	22,533	328	1'47
Average no. in attendance paid on examination in class subjects	2,751,261	2,884,198	2,980,948	3,052,692	71,744	2'40
No. of departments in which specific subjects were taught	1,913	2,140	2,301	2,472	171	7'43
„ scholars examined in specific subjects	100,120	113,384	128,012	138,814	10,822	8'43
„ girls paid grants for instruction in cookery	108,192	122,323	134,930	151,548	16,618	12'31
„ „ „ laundry-work	5,640	7,238	11,720	17,252	5,532	47'20
„ „ „ dairy-work .....	...	8	...	...	...	...
„ boys paid grants for instruction in cottage gardening .....	...	...	9	475	466	...
„ pupil-teachers paid grants for a <i>good</i> examination .....	...	3,500	4,317	4,085	231	5'35
„ pupil-teachers paid grants for a <i>fair</i> examination .....	...	13,700	15,039	12,677	2,362	15'70
„ schools in thinly populated places paid grants of £10 or £15	2,870	2,942	3,061	3,158	97	3'16
„ schools paid special grants of £10	3,421	3,471	3,710	3,991	281	7'57
„ certificated teachers	49,340	50,689	52,941	56,712	3,771	7'12
„ assistant-teachers	25,123	26,067	27,961	25,393	2,508	9'18
„ pupil-teachers	27,283	28,739	31,479	33,529	2,053	6'52
„ additional teachers	8,534	10,196	11,678	12,838	1,160	9'93
Evening continuation schools:—						
No. of schools { institutions .....	...	3,318	3,421	3,742	321	9'38
„ { departments	1,977	3,742	3,947	4,347	400	10'13
„ scholars on the registers	115,582	266,683	270,285	298,724	28,439	10'52
Average attendance	81,068	115,530	129,523	147,023	17,500	13'51
No. of scholars for whom variable grant is claimed .....	...	126,907	151,110	171,541	20,361	13'46
„ girls and women paid grants for instruction in cookery	4,833	8,703	11,599	12,551	952	8'20
„ girls and women paid grants for instruction in laundry-work .....	...	420	448	568	120	26'78
„ girls and women paid grants for instruction in dairy-work .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of school income:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	1,705,621	1,724,238	1,942,716	2,182,372	239,656	12'33
Voluntary contributions	808,949	808,553	836,428	852,294	15,866	1'89
Endowment	159,744	157,232	154,242	155,737	1,495	0'96
School-pence, books, &c.	357,030	320,219	306,853	300,873	5,980	1'94
County Council grants (evening schools) .....	...	...	16,309	19,031	2,722	16'68
Other local sources	71,889	84,687	100,793	90,517	6,033	7'14
Grants from Science and Art Department	129,829	154,555	161,719	174,806	13,087	8'09
Fee grants (day schools)	1,753,346	2,131,964	2,147,597	2,188,837	41,240	1'92
Annual grants of previous year brought to acct.	3,599,619	3,756,630	4,008,400	4,179,587	171,187	4'27
Total	8,586,057	9,178,178	9,658,748	10,144,054	485,306	5'02
Cost of maintenance:—						
Salaries	6,611,326	6,995,895	7,389,437	7,830,418	440,981	5'90
Books and apparatus	529,907	568,871	604,853	635,298	30,445	5'03
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,499,626	1,583,059	1,675,800	1,746,972	71,172	4'24
Total	8,640,859	9,147,825	9,670,090	10,212,688	542,598	5'51
Amounts paid out of parliamentary grants:—						
Annual grants to day schools	3,783,237	3,926,641	4,081,281	4,217,506	136,225	3'33
Fee grants to day schools for the inspection year of schools inspected	2,050,140	2,099,020	2,151,469	2,196,808	45,339	2'10
Annual grants to evening continuation schools	45,667	91,540	112,084	129,542	17,458	15'57

NOTE.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote decrease.

SCOTLAND.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Particulars.	Oct. 1, 1892	Oct. 1, 1893	Oct. 1, 1894	Oct. 1, 1895	Increase of 1896 over 1895	
	to Sep. 30, 1893	to Sep. 30, 1894	to Sep. 30, 1895	to Sep. 30, 1896	Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Total population (estimated)	4,090,315	4,123,038	4,156,022	4,189,270	33,248	0·8
Population, aged 3-5 years	201,711	203,325	204,952	206,562	1,640	0·8
" " 5-14 " 	853,354	860,181	867,062	873,998	6,936	0·8
" " 3-14 " 	1,055,065	1,063,506	1,072,014	1,080,590	8,576	0·8
Day Schools:—						
No. of schools inspected (institutions	3,004	3,054	3,024	3,083	49	1·62
departments	3,391	3,460	3,458	3,533	75	2·17
" scholars for whom accommodation was provided	737,797	770,244	789,126	824,448	35,322	4·48
" " on the school registers	664,838	686,335	692,202	709,478	17,276	2·50
" " present at inspection	618,021	643,458	645,010	668,498	23,488	3·64
" " in actual average attendance	542,851	567,442	575,305	592,934	17,629	3·06
" " in average attendance on which the grant was claimed	545,798	570,121	577,617	595,616	17,399	3·01
" " in average attendance on which the grant for organization and discipline was allowed: at <i>excellent</i> rate	447,906	479,536	491,637	505,962	14,325	2·91
" " " " " at <i>good</i> rate	96,127	89,982	85,253	88,150	2,897	3·40
" " in average attendance on which the grant on examination in standard subjects was allowed: at <i>excellent</i> rate	177,321	209,725	240,162	270,445	30,283	12·61
" " " " " at <i>good</i> rate	338,367	332,919	317,052	304,028	13,024	4·11
" " " " " at <i>fair</i> rate	28,748	27,104	19,954	20,078	124	0·62
" " in average attendance earning grants under Art. 19 C.	431,987	449,669	457,757	469,400	11,643	2·54
" " examined in specific subjects	44,280	47,332	48,362	50,930	2,568	5·31
" " " in one subject	26,337	28,269	27,668	28,559	861	3·11
" " " in two subjects	13,169	13,832	14,664	15,800	1,136	7·75
" " " in three subjects	4,774	5,231	6,000	6,571	571	9·52
" " who passed in specific subjects	38,459	41,550	42,747	45,044	2,297	5·37
" " " in one subject	24,456	26,258	26,166	27,063	877	3·35
" " " in two subjects	10,558	11,606	12,082	13,067	985	8·15
" " " in three subjects	3,442	3,686	4,479	4,914	435	9·71
" certificated teachers	8,325	8,706	8,907	9,565	658	7·39
" assistant-teachers	1,874	1,947	2,027	1,913	114	5·02
" pupil-teachers	3,775	3,932	4,089	4,230	141	3·45
" female assistants	129	156	179	175	4	2·23
Blind or deaf-mute scholars:—						
No. of schools inspected:						
(1) Institutions not otherwise on annual grant list	9	10	11	11	...	...
(2) Ordinary annual grant schools	25	38	40	27	13	32·50
No. of scholars presented to H.M.'s inspectors	437	511	573	624	51	8·90
" " paid at the rate of five guineas .....	...	456	523	583	60	11·47
" " " three guineas	437	48	46	35	11	23·91
" " " two guineas	401	3	4	4	...	...
Day and Night Schools:—						
Amount of school income derived from rates	£ 290,295	£ 310,887	£° 314,914	£* 347,363	£* 32,449	£ 10·30
Amount of school income derived from voluntary contributions	31,041	30,656	31,046	30,591	455	1·47
Amount of school income derived from fees paid by scholars	33,558	33,533	25,656	24,242	1,414	5·51
Amount of school income derived from books, &c., sold to children	20,971	22,817	20,315	19,892	423	2·08
Amount of school income derived from fee grant	315,446	334,910	340,680	352,709	12,029	3·53
Total income (including grant, &c.)	1,286,027	1,383,219	1,394,402	1,470,520	76,118	5·46
Total cost of maintenance	1,280,289	1,375,758	1,389,204	1,466,591	77,387	5·57

NOTE.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote *decrease*.

* Day schools only.

Particulars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Estimated total population	4 668,073	4 643,187	4 629,118	4 574,764	4 560,378
Estimated population of school age (5-13), both included	932,368	927,377	924,587	913,735	910,661
No. of pupils for whom school accommodation is provided	803,900	807,740	815,539	833,232	846,920
No. of schools inspected	8,377	8,391	8,485	8,554	8,593
No. of scholars on the books within the last 14 days of results year:—					
Boys	341,908	355,139	354,683	...	...
Girls	352,386	365,953	366,294	...	...
Under ten years of age	409,664	428,799	425,823	...	...
Ten years of age and upwards	284,630	292,293	295,157	...	...
Total	694,294	721,092	720,977	...	...
Average attendance for results year:—					
Boys	241,896	251,935	259,070	254,165	261,545
Girls	250,344	260,049	265,139	262,090	270,988
Total	492,240	511,984	524,209	516,255	532,533
No. of scholars present at inspection:—					
Boys	264,989	274,655	281,427	278,064	285,721
Girls	276,707	288,524	294,504	291,547	300,278
Under seven years of age	111,601	120,293	121,794	...	...
Seven years of age and upwards	430,095	442,956	454,137	...	...
Total	541,696	563,179	575,931	569,611	596,002
No. of children (seven years of age and upwards) examined	415,900	425,832	435,632	432,974	442,414
Percentage of passes in reading	94.1	94.2	94.5	94.5	94.0
" " " writing	95.5	95.7	96.1	96.1	95.8
" " " arithmetic	82.9	83.5	83.4	83.3	84.1
No. of certificated principal teachers:—					
Males	4,685	4,743	4,727	4,748	4,754
Females	3,508	3,510	3,553	3,570	3,624
Total	8,193	8,253	8,280	8,318	8,378
No. of certificated assistant-teachers:—					
Males	885	924	985	999	1,061
Females	2,297	2,409	2,528	2,533	2,561
Total	3,182	3,333	3,513	3,532	3,622
No. of pupil-teachers or monitors:					
Males	1,843	1,869	1,888	1,918	1,958
Females	3,659	3,761	3,898	4,004	4,080
Total	5,502	5,630	5,786	5,922	6,048
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure on board's training colleges.....	10,135	9,615	9,410	10,104	10,971
" " local training colleges	26,885	26,894	26,645	29,869	30,356
Model schools (net exp. from Education Vote)	29,772	30,087	30,684	31,237	31,935
Net expenditure on agricultural schools and school farms	4,496	4,512	4,894	4,924	6,123
Payments to teaching staffs in national schools (other than model schools)	923,453	1,003,995	1,021,966	1,060,113	1,106,586
Gratuities to teachers of ordinary and model schools who have not joined the pension scheme on retiring from service	553	202	39	795	237
Salaries and travelling expenses to inspectors	41,612	40,967	41,420	41,920	42,452
Central official establishment	25,466	26,106	27,300	27,509	28,759
Cost of national school books and school requisites	3,113	1,920	4,066	4,080	4,459
Miscellaneous expenditure	4,985	5,179	6,293	6,778	7,601
Erection, maintenance, and repair of school-houses paid by Board of Works	36,404	38,708	40,071	51,367	52,689
Rates (net)	3,893	6,834	5,868	7,289	9,258
Total	1,110,770	1,194,119	1,220,656	1,275,985	1,331,426

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Particulars.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
No. of children in Reformatory Schools :—							
Boys	628	610	593	536	528	527	497
Girls	116	106	80	83	76	62	56
Total	744	716	673	619	604	589	553
No. of children in Industrial Schools :—							
Boys	—	—	—	—	3,363	3,339	3,414
Girls	—	—	—	—	4,518	4,521	4,513
Total	—	—	—	—	7,881	7,860	7,927
No. of admissions to Reformatory Schools :—							
Boys	127	141	131	110	120	112	110
Girls	19	21	14	28	15	10	9
Total	146	162	145	138	135	122	119
No. of admissions to Industrial Schools :—							
Boys	752	651	881	750	751	752	837
Girls	789	723	704	702	675	815	739
Total	1,541	1,374	1,585	1,452	1,426	1,567	1,576

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The nearest approximation to any official return as to the state and general efficiency of secondary, as distinguished from elementary schools, is in Ireland, where there is an Intermediate Education Board which supervises, and conducts the examination of, a number of schools of a somewhat more advanced character than those under the control of the National Commissioners of Education. The subjects of the ex-

aminations conducted by the Board are as follows :—

Greek, Latin, English, Précis Writing, French, German, Italian, Celtic, Spanish, Domestic Economy, Plane Trigonometry, Algebra and Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Drawing, Shorthand, Music, and Botany; and the brief table below will be found to give the leading figures of the last five years according to the most recent report :—

Particulars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
No. of students presented for examination :—					
Boys	4,294	5,265	5,816	6,267	6,503
Girls	1,465	1,709	1,866	2,056	2,208
Total	5,759	6,974	7,682	8,323	8,711
No. of students who passed the examinations :—					
Boys	2,539	3,041	3,419	3,783	3,753
Girls	784	955	1,104	1,190	1,213
Total	3,323	3,996	4,523	4,973	4,966
Percentage of candidates who were successful :—					
Boys	59.1	57.7	58.8	60.4	57.7
Girls	53.5	55.9	59.2	57.9	54.9
Total	57.7	57.3	58.9	59.8	57.0

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

The more important and comprehensive of the tables of returns issued by the Science and Art Department will be found given below in a form at once concise and easy of comparison, but it may be of interest here to give a few further useful items for which those tables do not conveniently provide space. Under the head of science, there were 203 competitors for the seven Royal Exhibitions, twenty-two National Scholarships, and six Free Studentships to the Royal College of Science,

London, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, the awards to these being made on the results of the May examinations; and, as in former years, a high standard was attained by the successful competitors. Under the well-known scholarship scheme, founded and endowed by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth in 1868, the competition in 1896 was for four scholarships of £125 a year each, tenable for three years, and thirty exhibitions of £50 each, tenable for one year, the total

number of competitors being 107, as compared with 117 in 1895, and the customary high standard of attainment being shown by the candidates. The report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science, London, shews that during the session 1895-6 there were 309 students under

instruction in the various divisions of the school, of whom 181 were Government students, *i.e.*, Royal Exhibitioners, National Scholars, Local Exhibitioners, Free Students, and Teachers in Training, while the remaining 128 were private students paying fees.

(a) *Science Schools and Art Schools and Classes.*

Particulars.	Science.		Art.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
No. of schools recognised by the Department.....	2,673	2,439	1,762	1,771
„ classes in the same.....	9,545	9,375	...	...
„ individuals under instruction in the same.....	190,366	177,700	136,763	146,193
„ the foregoing who came up for examination.....	108,163	91,300	78,141	78,139
No. examined in addition to the above who did not belong to schools eligible for grants, or were self-taught.....	8,741	8,518	4,314	6,680
No. of individuals successful.....	74,621	46,617	45,742	55,991
„ „ „ in a previous year.....	52,079	30,665	...	...
„ „ „ who have not been successful in a previous year.....	22,542	16,551	21,088	28,397

(b) *Number under Instruction in Science, Art, Elementary Drawing, and Manual Instruction.*

Particulars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
In elementary day schools (drawing).....	1,956,049	2,062,449	2,123,675	2,192,253	2,263,279
„ „ „ (manual instruction).....	8,995	17,875	30,096	67,470	85,220
In evening continuation schools.....	12,103	18,497	31,636	37,460	40,459
In training colleges for elementary teachers:—					
Science (examined).....	3,730	4,053	4,253	4,472	4,733
Art (examined).....	4,016	4,145	4,687	4,738	4,759
In science schools.....	180,410	193,431	180,686	190,386	177,700
In schools of art and art classes.....	115,848	135,807	136,324	136,768	146,193
Students in training, and national scholars at the National Art Training Schools.....	400	392	378	359	333
Teachers and students from provincial schools attending summer course of instruction in the National Art Training Schools.....	56	58	56	54	56
In schools examined but not aided by grants:—					
Science.....	2,754	2,522	2,034	3,018	1,830
Art.....	4,050	4,485	4,438	4,314	4,139
Grand totals:—					
Science.....	187,294	200,398	187,351	198,235	184,596
Art.....	2,107,135	2,243,403	2,331,008	2,443,153	2,549,201

(c) *Total Amount of Aid granted to Elementary Day Schools, Training Colleges, and Schools and Classes of Science and Art.*

Particulars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Science:—					
Direct payments.....	£ 129,798	£ 137,943	£ 150,639	£ 149,186	£ 168,583
Aid towards cost of apparatus and fittings.....	3,371	428	126	104	73
Cost of prizes.....	703	228	220	136	178
Total aid for science.....	133,873	138,599	150,985	149,426	168,834
Art:—					
Direct payments.....	£ 187,148	£ 215,340	£ 229,839	£ 248,616	£ 276,813
Aid towards cost of examples and fittings.....	207	192	35	21	9
Cost of prizes.....	1,776	1,103	1,532	1,250	1,682
Total aid for art.....	189,132	216,634	231,406	249,887	278,504

FUNDS APPLIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND TO THE PURPOSES OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (INCLUDING SCIENCE, ART, TECHNICAL AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION).

(a) England (excepting Monmouth).

Particulars.	49 Counties.	61 County Boroughs	214 Boroughs.*	768 Urban Districts.*	Totals.
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, in respect of the year 1894-95 :—	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education	436,931	142,011	...	...	578,942
(b) Amount appropriated to relief of rates	136,815	5,836	..	...	142,651
Total	572,846	147,848	...	...	720,693
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1894-95 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	467,772	153,827	...	...	621,599
(b) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts	...	13,074	11,342	7,467	31,883
(c) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	6,566	275	184	7,025
Total	467,772	173,467	11,617	7,650	660,507
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1895-96 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	512,085	150,536	...	...	662,621
(b) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts	...	22,073	12,913	9,635	44,621
(c) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	6,105	286	252	6,643
Total	512,085	178,714	13,200	9,897	713,885

* 69 Boroughs and 110 Urban Districts make grants for Technical Education out of the Local Rates.

(b) Wales (including Monmouth, to which the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889 applies).

Particulars.	13 Counties.	3 County Boroughs	27 Boroughs.*	68 Urban Districts.*	Totals.
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, in respect of the year 1894-95 :—	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts	5,731	2,619	...	...	8,350
(b) Amount appropriated to Intermediate and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act	23,978	2,257	...	...	26,235
Total	29,709	4,876	...	...	34,585
Amount expended on Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts during the year 1894-95 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	17,259	2,018	...	...	19,276
(b) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts	12,925	3,936	210	270	17,340
(c) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	150	...	...	150
Total	30,183	6,103	210	270	36,766
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts, for the year 1895-96 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	15,156	1,949	...	...	17,105
(b) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts	16,607	5,677	394	435	23,114
(c) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	150	...	...	150
Total	31,763	7,776	394	435	40,368

* Five Boroughs and seven Urban Districts make grants for Technical Education out of the Local Rates.

(c) Scotland and Ireland.

Particulars.	Scotland.				Ireland.
	33 Counties.	86 Burghs.	118 Police Burghs.	Total.	228 (about) Urban & Rural Sanitary Districts (12 of which are making grants for Technical Education out of the local rates).
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by Local Authorities, in respect of the year 1894-95:—	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education...	16,124	10,995	1,082	28,202	...
(b) Amount appropriated to relief of rates	1,734	6,899	2,232	10,865	...
(c) Amount unaccounted for .....	...	177	57	235	...
Total	17,858	18,072	3,371	39,301	...
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1894-95 out of the residue grant	21,298	13,075	842	35,215	...
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education during the year 1895-96 out of the residue grant	19,716	12,924	1,098	33,739	...
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1894-95:—					
(a) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts .....	...	...	...	...	3,419
(b) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts .....	...	...	...	...	750
Total .....	...	...	...	...	4,169
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1895-96:—					
(a) Out of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Acts .....	...	...	...	...	3,468
(b) Out of the local rate under the Public Libraries' Acts .....	...	...	...	...	750
Total .....	...	...	...	...	4,218

(d) Totals for Great Britain and Ireland.

Particulars.	England.	Wales* [and Monmouth].	Scotland.	Ireland.	Grand Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1894-95	660,507	36,766	36,357	4,69	737,809
Estimated total expenditure on Technical Education during the year 1895-96	713,885	40,363	35,036	4,218	793,508

* Exclusive of the amount—estimated at £42,861—to be devoted annually to Intermediates and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889.

NOTE.—The amounts in Tables (a), (b), and (c), under the head of Technical Education, above, are given to the nearest whole £

NOTE.—It may be useful to add here, for the benefit of those readers who are specially interested in the subject of Technical Education, that the "Return" from which the foregoing tables are made up shows the amount spent on Technical Education by Local Authorities in the United Kingdom—with the exception of eight which have made no return—during the year 1894-5, together with the estimated expenditure for the year 1895-6. It also furnishes particulars of the amounts raised by loan on the security of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889,—mainly for the erection of Science, Art, and Technical Schools. With reference to the eight smaller authorities which have failed to furnish

any information, only one or two, and those are in Scotland, are believed to have applied any money to educational purposes during the two years in question. With regard to the outlay on Technical Education out of rates levied under the Public Libraries Acts, the Return includes only that portion of the rate which has been applied to the building or maintenance of Science and Art Schools, Art Galleries or Museums.

Finally, with a view to making the matter quite clear, it may be desirable to state that the grand totals of expenditure for the United Kingdom given above are exclusive of the sums allocated to Intermediate and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889.

OCT. 1896 to OCT. 1897.

DURING the past twelvemonth Royal Commissions on various subjects of much public importance have issued their final reports, and it seems desirable that a brief digest or summary of the salient features of those reports—the Commissioners' findings and their recommendations—should be included in the ALMANACK. Such a summary will therefore be found below of the reports of the special Commissions that were appointed to inquire into (I.) Agriculture, (II.) the Welsh Land Question, (III.) Electrical Communication with Lighthouses and Light-vessels, and (IV.) the West Indies Sugar Industry; together with a paragraph of leading notes based upon the fifty-first report of the Commissioners in Lunacy. In conclusion, a list is appended of those Royal Commissions whose labours are not yet completed.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

In September, 1893, a Royal Commission was appointed "to inquire into the agricultural depression prevailing in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, and whether it can be alleviated by legislation or other measures." The Commissioners held in all 177 meetings, and examined 191 witnesses; moreover, they appointed eight Assistant Commissioners to visit specially-selected areas in England and Scotland, representative of various types of agriculture, for the purpose of reporting generally upon the condition and prospects of the industry. In August, 1897, the final report of the Commission was issued, consisting of five distinct parts, the first four of which deal with (1) The distribution of agricultural depression as it has affected different districts in Great Britain, and its effects respectively upon owners, occupiers, and labourers; (2) The chief causes of the depression, viz., the fall in prices, foreign competition, and the cost of production; (3) miscellaneous subjects bearing generally upon the agricultural position; and (4) A summary of the recommendations made and the conclusions arrived at; while the fifth part contains a supplementary report devoted exclusively to the currency question. It is by no means easy to give a brief digest of the recommendations made, but the following may be mentioned as among those of the greatest importance: (1) Certain amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Acts (England and Scotland), 1893, as e.g., That notice to the landlord, but not his consent, be required in respect of the improving of roads and watercourses, and the making of small gardens, orchards, and osier beds; That the principles of the Arbitration Acts of 1889 be adopted; That the umpire should be chosen from a list approved by the Board of Agriculture; That wider powers of compensation be given to umpires and valuers; That notices of claim be done away with, subject to reservations; That the dilapidations for which a landlord may claim compensation be scheduled; That the sum recoverable as a penal rent be limited to the actual damage sustained by the landlord; That except on points of law there be no appeal from the award under the Acts; and That distress for rent be limited to such rent as has accrued within the preceding twelvemonth; (2) Certain remissions of tithe rent-charge and of rents and irrecoverable rents, and certain powers to be

given to the tithe-owner and tithe-payer to enter into agreements for the reduction of the amount payable, and for the settlement of the terms of redemption of tithe rent-charge; (3) Certain amendments of the Traffic Acts of 1888 and 1894 with reference to the rates on foreign agricultural produce, and the increase of rates generally since 1893, and proposed arrangements for the reduction of the charges for the carriage of agricultural produce by parcel post; (4) The recognition of the right of occupiers to compensation for damage to their crops by preserved game; (5) The proposals of the Food Products Agricultural Committee, so far as they relate to agricultural produce, to be carried into effect by legislation; (6) Certain recommendations of the House of Lords' Committee with reference to the marking of foreign meat, to be carried into effect by legislation; (7) Additional reports, both from home and abroad, to be made to the Board of Agriculture; and (8) The extension and raising of the standard of rural middle-class education, and the giving of further powers to the Board of Agriculture in respect of technical agricultural education. In the fifth part of the report, ten of the Commissioners make these two initial statements:—(1) As the fall in prices is by general admission at the root of all the agricultural difficulty, none of the foregoing recommendations pretend to be more than palliatives for distress; and (2) No attempt is made in the report to ascertain whether and how far this primary cause of depression could be mitigated or removed; and subsequently draw the following conclusions:—(1) The fall in prices is primarily responsible for agricultural depression; (2) There is no evidence to show that the food products of the world now are proportionately and appreciably greater than they were before the beginning of the fall in prices; (3) The views of Sir Robert Giffen appeared to show that the growth of the acreage of wheat has lagged behind the growth of population; (4) Agricultural depression is not by any means confined to England, but is general in Europe and the Australasian colonies, and is specially severe in the United States; (5) The general and common cause is probably discoverable in the great monetary changes of the years 1873 and 1874; (6) The only two countries free from the depression appear to be India (silver currency) and the Argentine Republic (paper currency); (7) A *prima facie* case has been established that agriculture has suffered and is suffering from the appreciation of gold, and from the divergence in the value of metals; (8) Pending a general adjustment of prices, the artificial advantage to producers in silver-using countries must continue; (9) The main question remaining is, how far relief is possible by a reversal of the monetary policy of 1873; (10) Such a change, to be brought about, must be by international arrangement; (11) A conference of the powers, ending in the reopening of the mints abroad and in India, and the whole or partial "restoration of silver," would be of the greatest benefit to the agricultural industry; and (12) H.M. Government should give effect to the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons (Feb. 1895), and promote such an international conference. It only remains to add that Mr. George Lambert and Mr. Channing issue two separate reports of their own, the former agreeing with the majority of

the Commissioners so far as dairying, railway rates, agricultural education, and kindred subjects are concerned, but thinking that otherwise the report is cast in "a landlord mould;" while the latter holds that the true solution of the problem is to be found in a radical alteration of the land tenure laws of this country.

II.—WELSH LAND.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the land question in Wales may be grouped under eleven main heads, and a supplementary note. The following summary gives the more important conclusions at which the whole nine commissioners arrived:—

(1) *Estate management*.—Great care should be taken by estate owners in the appointment of agents; estate owners in Wales should conduct the business of the estate through a competent agent according to the customs of the estate; the landlord's influence should be exerted towards emphasising the solidarity of the estate as an economic unit where a particular industry is carried on; the landlord's expenditure (existing conditions remaining much the same) should in most districts be directed to the better equipment of the holdings, not for arable farming, but for stock and sheep farming, dairy farming, the poultry business, and market gardening; if the suggested statutory tenancy in place of a voluntary tenancy be not adopted, the agreements on estates should conform strictly to the law, especially the Ground Game Act of 1886, and the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883; and lastly, political and religious questions, &c., should be rigidly excluded from consideration in the management of estates. (2) *Farming generally*.—With a view to adopting improved modern economic principles, (a) extended facilities should be given for agricultural education, (b) intelligence useful to farmers should be diffused under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, (c) associations for co-operation similar to those in some of the continental European countries should be founded, and (d) more attention ought to be paid by farmers to those departments of their art in which competition is most easily combatted; (3) *Burdens on land*.—The question of local as opposed to Imperial taxation and of the taxation of personalty as compared with that of realty, should be inquired into by a properly constituted commission—no special action on the question of railway rates need be taken at present; (4) *Law of landlord and tenant*.

—Certain amendments and detailed changes in the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883 referring principally to (a) the giving of notices, of claim and counterclaim, (b) possible injustices to tenants in the event of the sale of an estate on the death of its owner, and (c) capricious eviction of tenants; (5) *Game laws*.—The statutes dealing with offences connected with game should be simplified and codified; (6) *'Distress'*.—The landlords should retain their present limited power of distraining for rent; (7) *Occupying freeholders*.—State loans (at a low rate of interest) should be granted to freeholders farming their own land, who have purchased their own holdings since 1868, and have borrowed at a high rate of interest on the security of their holdings; (8) *Cottagers and labourers*.—The Allotments Acts (1837, 1839) and the Small Holdings Act (1892), should be put into freer operation, and the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act (1890), should be extended, with amendments, to rural districts; (9) *Commons*.—Power ought to be conferred on

county councils and district councils (a) to purchase on fair terms the rights of the lord of a manor, and (b) to make bye-laws for the use of commons by the commoners; (10) *Crown lands*.—A commission should be appointed to survey the Crown lands in Wales, and to make a proper return of the rents, dues, &c., payable from land in Wales to the Crown; and (11) *Witnesses Protection Act, (1892)*.—A public inquiry should be made into the operation of this Act and as to the desirability of amending it. The supplementary note mentioned above is subscribed to by six out of the nine Commissioners, and is to the effect (1) that any mere amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883 is inadequate to redress the prevailing grievances of the tenancy from year to year, and (2) that nothing short of the creation of a judicial tenancy and the constitution of a special Land Court of wide powers will suffice to place the agricultural industry upon a sound basis while securing an equitable adjustment of the rights of those concerned.

III.—WEST INDIES SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Royal Commissioners, Sir Henry Norman (chairman), Sir David Barbour, and Sir Edward Grey were to take into their general consideration the condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies, with reference to the causes of the present depression and their origin, the possibility of replacing that industry by others which would supply employment for the labouring population, and the financial and social results of such contingent changes upon the colonies and their inhabitants. The report of the Commissioners naturally covers a very wide field, touching both upon the economic condition of the colonies generally, and the comparative condition of the individual colonies; and the conclusions which the Commissioners have arrived at may be conveniently summed up as follows:—The West Indian sugar industry is in danger of great reduction, if not in some cases of absolute extinction, this depression being due to the competition of other sugar-producing countries, and in particular of those producing beet-sugar under a system of bounties. It is not, however, due in any considerable degree to extravagance in management, to imperfection in the process of manufacture, or to absentee ownership. The depression is causing sugar estates to be abandoned, and this again is producing distress among the labouring population, and so seriously affecting the prosperity of the sugar-yielding colonies themselves, that possibly the greater number will be unable to provide (without external aid) for their own government and administration. In Dominica, it appears, the sugar industry is not now of great importance; in Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and perhaps Montserrat and Nevis it could, after a time and at the cost of much suffering, be replaced by other industries, but this is not feasible in the case of Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitt's. The total or partial extinction of the sugar industry will in most places seriously reduce both the condition of the labouring classes and the revenue of the colonies, and the best immediate remedy conceivable (a remedy which there is small hope of securing) would be the abandonment of the bounty system by Continental nations, though it is not clear that even this would prevent the occurrence of a similar crisis in the future. A plan strongly supported by Sir Henry Norman and by witnesses interested in the sugar estates, was the imposition of counter-

vailing duties on bounty-free sugar when imported into the United Kingdom, but to this proposal the other commissioners do not assent. The special measures of relief which the Commissioners unanimously recommend are:—(1) The settlement of the labouring population on small plots of land as peasant proprietors; (2) The establishment of minor agricultural industries and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially among small proprietors; (3) The improvement of communication between the islands; (4) The encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London; and (5) The grant of a loan from the Imperial Exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados. The expenditure which the adoption of these proposals would entail is estimated thus:—(1) A grant of £27,000 a year for ten years to meet the remedies suggested in (2) (3) and (4); (2) A grant of £20,000 a year for five years; (3) Immediate grants of £60,000 and £30,000, or £90,000 in all; and (4) A loan of £125,000 to Barbados for the establishment of central factories. The Commissioners, however, are unable to form any estimate of the expenditure it may be necessary to incur in relieving distress (especially in British Guiana and Barbados), in promoting emigration, and in supporting and repatriating East Indian immigrants; but they foresee that it might be very great in the event of a sudden and general failure of the sugar industry, and they are clear that in such a contingency neither British Guiana nor Barbados would be able to meet the cost of administration for probably a considerable number of years.

IV.—ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION WITH LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-VESSELS.

The fifth and final report of the Royal Commission on the above subject was signed by the chairman, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the eight other members of the Commission. When the inquiry began the only system of electrical communication with light-vessels which had been put to a practical test was the "Sunk" system, in which the "Sunk" light-vessel was electrically connected with the shore; and this, it seems, is still the best system of continuous connection brought under notice. In its present form, however, it cannot be regarded as providing an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem of maintaining efficiently, and at a reasonable cost, electrical communication with light-vessels anchored in deep water and in exposed positions. In spite of the efforts that are being made to perfect the system, it does not appear that any alterations in the apparatus by which the communication is effected will render it possible to maintain, under the "Sunk" system, trustworthy connection at a small cost with light-vessels exposed to very heavy weather. The Commissioners therefore turned their attention to a somewhat promising plan of establishing electrical communication by induction; but this proving a failure, they brought to the notice of the post office authorities Signor Marconi's proposal to signal through the ether without the use of wire, and, a preliminary experiment on the shores of the Bristol Channel between two points nearly nine miles apart ending very satisfactorily, arrangements have been made for a practical trial of the scheme in the case of a light-vessel. The Commissioners sum up their investigations and inferences thus:—

(1) The establishment and maintenance of electrical communication with shore, island, and pile lighthouses are perfectly simple matters; (2) in the case of rock lighthouses, the task is more difficult, but it is believed to be practicable with all such lighthouses by means of a continuous (or in exceptional instances of a non-continuous) system; (3) with light-vessels moored in shallow waters over soft bottoms, and not subject to heavy seas, connection can be made and maintained at a reasonable cost on the "Sunk" system; (4) in the case of light-vessels moored in deep waters, attention is directed to the new method of signalling without wires, and to the possibility of further discoveries in electrical science. The Commissioners further give a list of the light-vessels and lighthouses which (in accordance with their former recommendations) have been placed in electrical communication with the general telegraph system of the country, and also make various suggestions, with reference to outlying lighthouses, shore lighthouses, and storm-warning signals, for improving the machinery already existing along the coasts for rendering aid to distressed vessels, and for saving their crews from the perils of the sea.

V.—LUNACY.

The fifty-first Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy (of whom Lord Hatherton is the chairman) contains some curious and possibly misleading statistics, and not a little unsatisfactory information as to the control of lunatics and idiots. During the year ending 1st Jan., 1897, it seems that the number of lunatics in England and Wales rose from 96,446 to 99,365, yet this is not to be attributed to any important increase of insanity, but rather to (1) accumulation arising in part from a diminished discharge rate, and (2) a diminution in the death rate for the year of 1895, this last preserving the lives of no fewer than 722 patients who would have been removed by death had the rate of mortality of the preceding twelvemonth been maintained. On the other hand, the rate of recovery of health among lunatics during 1896 shows a distinct increase, 66 more being discharged in the year than would have left had the rate of 1895 prevailed. Private patients are regularly decreasing; while pauper patients are regularly and rapidly increasing, from year to year, in proportion to the entire population of the country. As to the general ratio of insanity, it will probably startle a good many readers to learn that whereas in 1859 there were 536 persons in the population for each one officially known to be insane, in 1869 the ratio had fallen to 418 : 1, in 1879 to 363 : 1, in 1889 to 337 : 1, and seven years later to 313 : 1. As to the causes of insanity, the Commissioners are in some doubt, but they are inclined to place among the most fruitful (1) hereditary influence; (2) previous attacks, and (3) intemperance in drink. It is anything but satisfactory to read that the asylum accommodation in several areas is seriously insufficient, and that, even where it exists, it is too often accompanied by overcrowded dormitories, unsuitable dining and sleeping-places, and (worst of all) by a lack of proper sanitary conditions, this last causing an appreciable amount of preventable sickness and death. Notwithstanding the extensions and improvements that are being carried out at many asylums, the advice given by the Commissioners from time to time has in too many cases been simply ignored, and they now record the fact

that there is an "acute pressure for asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of London," the annual increase of lunatics in the metropolis alone having been estimated by the County Council Committee at between 600 and 700. The Lunacy Commissioners also draw attention to the curious state of the law regarding idiots, institutions for their reception being visited by the Commissioners yet not placed under the full operation of the Lunacy Acts. These institutions can be registered if found satisfactory, but, oddly enough, if subsequently they become unsuitable and unsafe for their purpose, there is no provision for the withdrawal of the official certificate. Lastly, the visits of the Commissioners to workhouses have impressed them with the necessity for some further protection being given to the extensive and needy class of persons known as "the feeble-minded."

ROYAL COMMISSIONS on the following subjects have not yet finished their labours:—

- (1) Historical Documents.
- (2) British Horses. Improvement in Breed of.
- (3) Military and Civil Expenditure of India.
- (4) Liquor Licensing Laws.
- (5) Tuberculosis.
- (6) Local Taxation.
- (7) London Water Supply.

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 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"—Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th December—if the 27th be Sunday, then not till the 28th, are payable the day after; but those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday, or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

Regulations respecting Passports.

FOREIGN Office Passports are granted only to British-born subjects, or to persons naturalized either in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonies; they are not limited in point of time, but are available for any time, or for any number of journeys to the Continent. When the party is a "Naturalized British subject," he will be so designated in his Passport, which will be issued subject to the qualification mentioned in the 7th Clause of the Act 33 Vict. c. 14.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in writing, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London."

The charge is 2s., whatever number of persons may be named in it. 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, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport office is closed. If the applicant reside in the country, and it be desired that the Passport be sent by post, a Postal order for 2s. must accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

Passports are granted to all persons either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or upon the application of any *Banking firm* established in London or in any part of the United Kingdom; or upon the production of a certificate of identity signed by any Mayor, Magistrate, J.P., Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor or Notary resident in the United Kingdom; in certain cases the applicant's Certificate of Birth must be produced in addition to the certificate of identity.

If the applicant be a NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT, and he reside in the country, his certificate of naturalization with his signature subscribed to the oath printed on it must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the certificate of identity granted on his behalf; and his certificate of Naturalization will be returned with the Passport to the person who granted the certificate of identity in order that he may cause

the applicant to sign the Passport in his presence. If resident in London or suburbs, Naturalized British Subjects must apply *personally* at the Foreign Office for their Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate; a Passport cannot be issued abroad to a Colonial Naturalized British Subject, except for a direct journey to the United Kingdom or to the Colony where he has been naturalized.

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, the Turkish Dominions, or the Kingdom of Roumania at any time in the course of their travels, must not quit England without having had their passports *visés* at the Russian Consulate in London, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C., at the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 7 Union Court Old Broad Street, E.C., and at the Roumanian Consulate-General, 37 Old Jewry, 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, except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date.

Although British subjects are now free to enter Belgium, France, 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*. For residence in certain districts of Germany and Switzerland, a Passport is indispensable.

Up to the year 1858 the probate and safe custody of wills was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Complaints of the carelessness and insecurity to which the documents were exposed at the hands of sinecurists and absentee officials became very rife, culminating perhaps in the vigorous onslaught on the system which was made by Charles Dickens in "David Copperfield" and "Household Words." The result was the establishment throughout the country of forty District Registries. To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, which is freely open to the public. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, and may there be seen. Any will may be read by anybody who is ready to pay a search fee of one shilling; but the reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors, and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninespence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Districts.	Registrar.	Registries.
Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth	J. P. Lewis	St. Asaph.
Derbyshire	C. T. E. Wilde	Derby.
Nottinghamshire	W. G. Vincent	Nottingham.
Leicester and Rutlandshire	G. H. Nevinson	Leicester.
Lincolnshire	John Swan	Lincoln.
Salop and Montgomery	F. R. B. Walton	Shrewsbury.
Northants, N. Huntingdon, & Cambridge	Henry William Gates	Peterboro'.
Norfolk	G. R. Harman	Norwich.
Suffolk, East	B. P. Grimsey	Ipswich.
Essex, North	C. Wodehouse	Bury St. Edmunds.
Bedford & South Northants	C. C. Becke	Northampton.
Warwickshire	W. G. Middleton	Birmingham.
Staffordshire	T. W. H. Oakley	Lichfield.
Radnor, Brecknock, and Herefordshire	T. C. Paris	Hereford.
Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke	W. Morgan Griffiths	Carmarthen.
Glamorgan and Monmouthshire	Clement Waldron	Llandaff.
Worcestershire	H. A. Franklin	Worcester.
Gloucestershire, except Bristol	E. Sidney Hartland	Gloucester.
Bristol and Bath	Wm. H. Clarke	Bristol.
Oxford, Berks, & Bucks	Thomas M. Daventport	Oxford.
Somerset, East, except the Bath C. C. District	Langford Elliott	Wells.
Somerset, West	E. T. Alma	Taunton.
Devonshire	W. H. Bailey	Exeter.
Cornwall	W. H. Shadwell	Bodmin.
Wiltshire	H. Elliot Fox	Salisbury.
Dorsetshire	E. A. Smith	Blandford.
Hampshire	C. Wooldridge	Winchester.
Sussex, East	J. W. Heisch	Lewes.
Sussex, West	Sir R. G. Raper	Chichester.
Kent, East	H. M. Chapman	Canterbury.

DEPOSITORY FOR THE WILLS OF LIVING PERSONS.—It is unfortunate for the success of this institution that its existence is so little known. It may be added that the formalities and expense attendant upon depositing a will in Somerset House for safe custody do little to recommend that safety to the public. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead letter, for in three recent years there were only seven, nine, and seventeen testators found to place their wills in Somerset House. This may be done through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar.

Districts.	Registrar.	Registries.
Northumberland	H. E. Edwards	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Durham	Joshua Earles	Durham.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Wm. C. Butler	Carlisle.
Yorkshire, West Riding	G. Bridgeman	Wakefield.
" N. Riding	Henry Arthur Hudson	York.
" E. Riding, inc. York		
Lancashire, except Salford and West Derby Hundreds	J. G. Douglas-Willan	Lancaster.
Manchester and H. of Salford	Oswald Hardy	Manchester.
West Derby Hund.	T. E. Paget	Liverpool.
Chester	G. Middleton	Chester.
Carnarvon & Anglesey	H. B. Roberts	Bangor.

For Police purposes London is divided into two jurisdictions, that of the METROPOLITAN and that of the CITY Police. The former force superseded the "Night Watchmen" in 1830, when a Bill introduced by Sir Robert Peel authorised the establishment of a Metropolitan Police under the control of the executive government. The night watch system continued in the City itself until 1839, when a force of City Police was established under the control of the Common Council.

The CITY POLICE* district comprises an area of 671 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates. Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 31,148 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 3 Chief Inspectors, 15 District Inspectors, 22 Station Inspectors, 12 Detective Inspectors, 72 Sergeants, 7 Detective Sergeants, and 795 Constables; also 57 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE* district embraces an area of 442,750 statute acres, with a population of between six and seven millions. There are within this area fifteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Great Marlborough St., Greenwich, Lambeth, Marylebone, North London, South Western (Lavender Hill), Southwark, Thames (Stepney), West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, Woolwich, and Worship St.

The Force on Oct. 19, 1897, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 579 Inspectors, 1,912 Sergeants, and 12,945 Constables, making a total of 15,468, with 316 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean

rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1896-7 was £40,265,598. The Police Rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67 at 9^d. in the £, of which 4^d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888. The total amount of Police Rate levied on the Parishes for the year ending 31 March, 1897, was £838,866, and the Local Taxation Account contributed £657,883 to the Police Fund during the year. The pay of the Force, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables, was £1,282,107. During the year 1896, the criminal offences reported to the Metropolitan Police amounted to 18,536; a decrease of 1,458 as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of felonies relating to property was only 2'601 per thousand of the population, lower than any previous year. Of burglaries, 413 were committed in 1896, a decrease of 101 over 1895, and the estimated value of the property stolen in these burglaries was £2,874, of which £465 was recovered. Housebreakings numbered 1,368, and the value of the property lost was £15,364. Murder cases in 1896 numbered 21; there were seven death sentences, and in five cases the murderer committed suicide. Of manslaughter there were 24 cases in 1896 as compared with 37 in 1895. The number of Penal Servitude Convicts liberated on licence into the Metropolitan Police District was 849—25 less than in 1895.

* For the official staff of the two Forces, see pp. 176-77.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every 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. On Jan. 1, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities.

By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and there is no limit as regards the amount of rate to be assessed.

The total expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1895, was £144,308. Of this amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £39,635, while the rate precepts furnished above £134,495 in 1892.

The strength of the Brigade in 1897 was as follows:—58 Land Fire-Engine Stations, 5 Floating or River Stations, 60 Hose Cart Stations, 204 Fire Escape Stations, 9 Steam Fire-Engines on

Barges, 57 Land Steam Fire-Engines, 66 Six-inch Manual Fire-Engines, 11 Under-six-inch Manual Fire-Engines, 37 Miles of Hose, 115 Hose Carts, 8 Steam Tugs, 13 Barges, 12 skiffs, 246 Fire Escapes, 7 Long Fire Ladders, 9 Ladder Vans, 2 Ladder Trucks, 2 Trolleys for Engines, 11 Hose and Coal Vans, 4 Waggons for Street Duties, 10 Street Stations, 153 Watch Boxes, 842 Firemen, including Chief Officer, Second Officer, Superintendents, and all ranks, 32 men under instruction, 16 Pilots, 78 Coachmen, 139 Horses, 102 Telephones between Fire Stations, 57 Alarm circuits round Fire Stations, with 580 call-points, 20 Telephones to Police Stations, 81 Telephones, and 7 Bell-ringing Fire Alarms and 1 Speaking Tube to public and other buildings.

The total number of calls for fires was 4,878, of which 923 were false alarms; of the latter no fewer than 399 were maliciously sent through the call-posts, only 7 of the offenders being arrested.

During 1896 there were 3,616 fires in the metropolis, and at 76 of them lives were lost.

Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Chief Officer, Commander L. de L. Wells, B.A. £900

Founded in 1824. Supported solely by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Offices: 14 John St., Adelphi. Secretary: Charles Dibdin.

DURING the year 1896 the receipts by the Institution in subscriptions and donations amounted to £10,534; in contributions from branches, £16,822; legacies, £43,448; Life-boat Saturday Fund, £16,205; and in dividends and interest on capital invested, £17,347; with Sunday collections, &c., a gross total of £78,664. The expenditure of the year reached a total of £75,417, and included £27,511 in payments for improving and repairing life-boats, carriages, houses, and slip-ways; £15,539 for lifeboat stores and subsidies to stations which are not self-supporting; £27,087 for payments to inspectors, coxswains, bowmen, signalmen and crews, &c., and in special awards and grants. The total number of lives saved by the

life-boats of the Institution and by special efforts for which it has awarded grants since its foundation in 1824 amounts to 40,544, the number of lives saved in 1896 being 461. In 1896 twenty vessels were also saved. The rewards granted by the Institution since 1824, include 99 gold medals and clasps, 1,154 silver medals and clasps, besides aneroids, binocular glasses, addresses, and £169,546 in money. Nearly three hundred life-boats are maintained under the auspices of the Institution on the coasts of the U.K. at an annual cost of £30,000. The average cost of a life-boat, including station and appliances, is £1,050, and the yearly expense of maintaining same is £100.

The Royal Humane Society.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE income of the Society in 1896 was £2,055 (including £1,326 in various dividends—the proceeds of invested capital—£158 in subscriptions and donations, and a legacy of £422). The expenditure in the same period amounted to £1,815—£1,137 for office expenses, salaries and wages; £159 in awards for saving life; £268 in purchase of stock; and for life-saving apparatus £47, leaving an available balance for 1897 of £240.

During the year 1896, five hundred and sixty-seven persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 517 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 57 others. The "Cordon Bleu" of the awards is the Stanhope Gold Medal, instituted in 1873 (the first recipient being the late Captain Webb), and was awarded in 1896 to John H. Collin, second officer of the "Sultan," who made a gallant rescue of a Lascar fireman who fell overboard in the Indian Ocean. Extreme risk was run, both

from the heavy sea and from sharks, several of which were seen from the steamer. The other rewards include 9 silver medals, 74 bronze medals, 2 bronze clasps (which are usually given for a second act of bravery, to those already in possession of the medal), 343 testimonials, and 14 pecuniary rewards amounting to £159. Twenty three awards went to the Royal Navy, four to the Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve, thirty-two to the Army, eighteen to the Police Force, and thirteen awards were made on the recommendation of the Indian and Colonial Offices.

In addition to boats and ice-boats for the protection of bathers, life-buoys and drags, &c. are maintained at the cost of the Society in nearly 300 places in and around the Metropolis. The offices of the R.H.S. are at 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; and the Secretary is Major F. A. C. Cloughton.

Unclaimed Moneys and Dividends, 1897.*

Funds in (1) Supreme Court of Judicature (England), £59,732,768.

Funds in (2) Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), £5,381,213.

The proportion of these funds which may be classed as "unclaimed" is not stated, but very large sums in Chancery, amounting to £2,565,067, the owners of which are unknown, have been appropriated to various objects, and the Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of this debt to suitors.

Unclaimed Government Stock and Dividends, total (about) £5,000,000. Dividends due and not claimed for the quarter ending January 2, 1897, £265,303.

Unclaimed Dividends (Bankruptcy).—The total amount unclaimed is not stated, but the Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of a sum of £1,143,819, appropriated by the Government.

Intestates Estates reverting to the Crown.—Balance in course of administration, and not yet handed over to Crown, England, £119,397; Scotland, £40,316. There are also large estates

left by intestates in the past few years, now in possession of the Crown, which can be reclaimed on rightful heirs appearing.

Naval Prize Money.—£261,958.

Army Prize Money.—£77,138.

Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances (since 1863), £140,848.

Unclaimed Seamen's Wages and Effects, £23,772.

In addition, there are large unclaimed sums in the hands of solicitors who continually advertise for missing heirs and kindred; also funds in the shape of unclaimed Bank Deposits and Unclaimed Dividends of Companies, particulars of which are rarely published.

The foregoing summary shows the necessity for greater publicity as to unclaimed funds in the hands of the Government. It is high time that a Parliamentary Return, giving a list of the owners of all unclaimed funds, should be issued.

* From "Unclaimed Money," by Mr. Sidney H. Preston (London: E. W. Allen).

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—

1750.....	4,160,221	1670.....	5,773,646
1600.....	4,811,718	1700.....	6,045,008
1630.....	5,600,517	1750.....	6,517,035

During the eighteenth century, manufactures

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 that time named there had been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
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	29,002,525	
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	
Ireland.	5,319,867	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	
Islands	82,810	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842	
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.				202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211	

U. K. & c. 16,345,646 21,272,187 24,392,485 27,036,450 27,724,056 29,321,288 31,845,379 35,241,482 38,104,975

* The population of Ireland and the Islands in the British Seas for 1801 is given by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND SCOTLAND, AT EACH DECADENSAL CENSUS, 1801-91, IRELAND, 1821-91, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-91.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent(a)	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	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	14'00	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	7,125,601	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	14'48	—	—	2,943,945	5'41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,354	17,927,609	2,013,461	12'89	3,712,290	4'83	3,278,039	5'47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11'90	4,491,524	4'47	3,739,505	5'37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13'21	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
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11'65	6,131,001	4'73	5,451,437	5'32
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	304,033	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	359,393	6'40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10'82	550,428	4'76	502,852	5'21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10'25	600,098	4'81	370,306	7'20
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,440	3,062,294	173,552	6'00	678,584	4'51	393,220	7'78
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
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7'77	876,089	4'59	817,568	4'92
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	1,385,056	5'61	1,249,816	6'21
1841.	4,013,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5'25	1,472,739	5'55	1,328,839	6'15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	11,622,739	+19'85	1,204,319	5'14	1,046,222	6'28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,537	5,798,967	+753,418	+11'50	1,128,300	5'44	995,151	5'83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	+386,590	+6'67	1,071,494	5'04	961,318	5'63
1881.	2,533,277	2,514,559	5,048,836	+237,541	+4'39	995,074	5'20	914,106	5'66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	+470,086	+9'08	932,113	5'05	870,576	5'40
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	—	—	24,191	5'84
1891.	—	78,287	147,842	6,582	4'66	—	—	25,824	5'72

(a) These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad, who numbered in 1801, 442,013; in 1811, 502,536; in 1821, 589,095; in 1831, 260,191; in 1841, 202,954; in 1851, 212,194; in 1861, 250,356; in 1871, 216,080; in 1881, 215,374; and in 1891, 224,211. Incorrectly taken.

Briefly the Census of 1891 showed an increase of 2,028,086 persons and 612,977 inhabited houses in England and Wales; in Scotland, increases of 290,074 and 78,953; in the Channel Islands and Man, an increase of 6,582 persons and of 1,627 houses; but in Ireland a decrease of 470,086 persons (or 62,661 families) and 43,330 inhabited houses—giving after these deductions an increase of 2,854,656 persons and 656,638 inhabited houses.

The following is a complete list of the recipients of the Decoration from July 25, 1892 (the date of the warrant), to 1 December, 1897. Honorary office is given only in those cases where no active office is held. The figures after each name indicate the year in which the decoration was conferred. (r) means retired.

ABERCHROMBIE, <i>Cpt. R. G.</i> , '92	Attenborough, <i>Capt. Richd.</i>	Baxter, <i>Captain J. R.</i> , '94	Black, <i>Major J. A. (r)</i> , '92
Abraham, <i>Captain Geo.</i> , '96	(r), '92	Baylis, <i>Lt.-Col. T. H.</i> , '93	Black, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. P. C.</i> ,
Adams, <i>Lt.-Col. R. S.</i> , '93	Austin, <i>Major W. H.</i> , '92	Baird, <i>Quarterm. M.</i> , '94	'92
Adams, <i>Surg. Dennis</i> , '93	Awdry, <i>Captain J. W.</i> , '92	Baynes, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. J.</i>	Black, <i>Capt. Wm.</i> , '94
Adams, <i>Lt.-Col. G. G.</i> , '93		P., '95	Blackburne, <i>Capt. G. I. M.</i>
Adams, <i>Surg.-Maj. J. A.</i> , '97		Beales, <i>Major B. W.</i> , '92	(r), '92
Adams, <i>Captain J. B.</i> , '93	BACKHOUSE, <i>Lieut. Geo.</i> , '93	Bear, <i>Captain W.</i> , '92	Blackburne, <i>Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-</i>
Adams, <i>Lieut.-Col. H. C.</i> , '92	Baggallay, <i>Quarterm. W. R.</i> , '93	Bearecroft, <i>Hon. Chap. Rev.</i>	<i>Col. J.</i> , '92
Adams, <i>Captain H. C.</i> , '92	Bailey, <i>Lt.-Col. Arth.</i> , '92	E. C. K., '95	Blackler, <i>Quarterm. Jno.</i> , '92
Adams, <i>Cpt. Llewellyn</i> , '93	Bailey, <i>Major E. H.</i> , '92	Bearne, <i>Major L. E.</i> , '93	Blair, <i>Surg.-Maj. Archd.</i> , '92
Adams, <i>Captain W. J.</i> , '92	Bailey, <i>Captain G. J.</i> , '94	Beattie, <i>Captain J.</i> , '92	Blair, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. Wm.</i> ,
Adams, <i>Major Jno.</i> , '92	Bailey, <i>Quarterm. G. W.</i> , '96	Beatty, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col. T. C.</i> , '92	'92
Addington, <i>Lt.-Col. E., Lt.</i> ,	Bailey, <i>Hon. Chap. Rev. J.</i> , '95	Beaumont, <i>Hon. Col. H. F.</i> ,	
'92	Russell, <i>Bar.</i> , '92	'93	
AEGY, <i>Captain Wm.</i> , '93	Baillie, <i>Captain D. M.</i> , '92	Bearner, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. E.</i>	
Agnew, <i>Captain Thos.</i> , '93	Baily, <i>Captain E. H.</i> , '92	A., '94	
Ainsworth, <i>Hon.-Col. C. F.</i> , '92	Bain, <i>Captain Peter</i> , '92	Beck, <i>Hon. Chap. Rev. J.</i>	
Ainsworth, <i>Lieut.-Col. F.</i> , '92	Bainbridge, <i>Maj. C. E.</i> , '92	J., '92	
Ainsworth, <i>Cpt. T. H.</i> , '92	Baines, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col. Matt.</i> ,	Beckett, <i>Surg.-Capt. F. M.</i> ,	
Aird, <i>Major Jno.</i> , junr., '92	'92	'95	
Aitken, <i>Lt.-Col. R. E.</i> , '93	Baird, <i>Hon. Chap. Rev. J.</i> , '93	Becking, <i>Captain G. S.</i> , '97	
Aitkenhead, <i>Lt. Daniel</i> , '92	Baird, <i>Col. Sir J. G. Bart.</i> , '92	Behrens, <i>Maj. E. A. J.</i> , '92	
Aitkens, <i>Major F. W.</i> , '92	Baker, <i>Capt. Herbt.</i> , '92	Belcher, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. E.</i> ,	
Albemarle, <i>Colonel W. C.</i> ,	Baker, <i>Surg.-Major Alfrd.</i> , '93	'92	
'7th Earl of (r), s. c. m. a., '92	Baker, <i>Captain Henry</i> , '92	Belcher, <i>Lt.-Col. Wm. M.</i> , '93	
Alder, <i>Major Charles</i> , '92	Baker, <i>Capt. Herbt.</i> , '92	Belfrage, <i>Capt. A. W.</i> , '92	
Alexander, <i>Surg.-Lieut.-Col.</i>	Bakewell, <i>Capt. Geo.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Lt.-Col. G. C.</i> , '92	
George P., '92	Bakewell, <i>Capt. Wm.</i> , '92	Bellamy, <i>Quarterm. J. W.</i> , '96	
Alexander, <i>Maj. Jas.</i> , '92	Balding, <i>Surg.-Maj. D. B.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Major A. H.</i> , '92	
Allan, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. J.</i> , '96	Balfour, <i>Quarterm. R. R.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Quarterm. C. F.</i> , '95	
Allan, <i>Surg.-Lt. Hector</i> , '96	Ball, <i>Surg.-Maj. Wm.</i> , '93	Bell, <i>Lt.-Col. C. L.</i> , '96	
Allan, <i>Captain Jas.</i> , '92	Ballantyne, <i>Surg.-Maj. A.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Major George</i> , '92	
Allan, <i>Major John</i> , '95	Ballard, <i>Captain Walter</i> , '96	Bell, <i>Lt.-Col. Jno.</i> , '92	
Allen, <i>Captain W. H.</i> , '96	Balshaw, <i>Quarterm. C.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. Robt.</i> ,	
Allison, <i>Hon. Col. W. H.</i> , '93	Bambridge, <i>Maj. G. E.</i> , '92	'92	
Allison, <i>Capt. Joseph</i> , '93	Bamforth, <i>Capt. W. T.</i> , '92	Bell, <i>Hon. Chap. Rev. W.</i> , '93	
Allnut, <i>Capt. Alfred</i> , '92	Barnes, <i>Major J.</i> , '95	Bell, <i>Surg.-Major Wm.</i> , '93	
Alport, <i>Captain W. J.</i> , '95	Barnett, <i>Quarterm. Jno.</i> , '92	Bemrose, <i>Major Edward</i> , '92	
Alt, <i>Lieut.-Colonel W.</i> , '92	Banks, <i>Lt.-Col. W. L.</i> , '93	Bennet, <i>Surg. C. H.</i> , '92	
Amery, <i>Major P. F. S.</i> , '92	Banks, <i>Surg.-Lt. Col. G.</i> , '92	Bennett, <i>Lt.-Col.-Comm. R. J.</i> ,	
Anderson, <i>Capt. Chas.</i> , '93	Bannerman, <i>Act. Chap. Rev.</i>	'92	
Anderson, <i>Captain David</i> , '92	James M., '97	Bennie, <i>Act. Chap. Rev.</i>	
Anderson, <i>Capt. Eustace</i> , '92	Bannister, <i>Capt. Anthy.</i> , '92	Wm., '94	
Anderson, <i>Captain F. H.</i> , '93	Barclay, <i>Lt.-Col. H. (r)</i> , '92	Benny, <i>Surg.-Maj. M.</i> , '92	
Anderson, <i>Hon. Col. J. A.</i> , '92	Barge, <i>Capt. Wm. T.</i> , '92	Benson, <i>Capt. W. W.</i> , '92	
Anderson, <i>Capt. J. E.</i> , '92	Barham, <i>Maj. T. F.</i> , '92	Bentham, <i>Major J. H.</i> , '93	
Anderson, <i>Major J. J.</i> , '92	Barker, <i>Capt. Joseph</i> , '92	Bentley, <i>Major A. W.</i> , '92	
Anderson, <i>Surg.-Lieut.-Col.</i>	Barker, <i>Lieut. Richard</i> , '94	Berkeley, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. S.</i>	
J. K., '92	Barlow, <i>Major J.</i> , '95	H., '96	
Anderson, <i>Captain J. P.</i> , '96	Barlow, <i>Lt.-Col. W. H.</i> , '92	Bernh, <i>Capt. G. L. F.</i> , '94	
Anderson, <i>Honorary Colonel</i>	Barnardiston, <i>Col. H.</i> , '92	Berrie, <i>Lieut. M. S.</i> , '92	
J. W. H., '93	Barnes, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. W.</i> ,	Berrill, <i>Capt. C. G.</i> , '95	
Anderson, <i>Maj. Rodney</i> , '93	'92	Bertie, <i>Hon. Chap. Hon. and</i>	
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col. Wm.</i> , '93	Barnes, <i>Major R. S.</i> , '92	Rev. H. W., '93	
Anderson, <i>Quart.-M. Wm.</i> ,	Barnett, <i>Captain J.</i> , '92	Betram, <i>Lt.-Col. J. R.</i> , '97	
'94	Barnett, <i>Hon. Maj. & Adj.</i>	Bothune, <i>Act. Chap. Rev.</i>	
Anderson, <i>Hon. Lieut.-Col.</i>	J. O. (r), '93	A., '92	
W. B. (r), '94	Barnett, <i>Lt.-Col. M. B. de B.</i>	Bevington, <i>Lt.-Col. S. B.</i> , '92	
Andrews, <i>Captain G.</i> , '92	(r), '92	Bevir, <i>Major Harry</i> , '95	
Angus, <i>Lieut.-Col. W. M.</i> , '92	Barnet, <i>Quarterm. Robt.</i> , '92	Bianchi, <i>Major Antonio</i> , '96	
Anwan, <i>Capt. John</i> , '92	Baron, <i>Capt. Lawrence</i> , '92	Bickerton, <i>Capt. J. T.</i> , '92	
Annington, <i>Sy.-Mj. R. (r)</i> , '93	Baron, <i>Captain Peter</i> , '92	Bidwell, <i>Hon. Col. J.</i> , '92	
Anstice, <i>Lieut.-Col. J. A.</i> , '92	Barrett, <i>Major Edward</i> , '96	Bilton, <i>Major Lewis</i> , '92	
Anstice, <i>Capt. R. E.</i> , '92	Barrow, <i>Sargeon G. B.</i> , '93	Bindle, <i>Major J. A.</i> , '92	
Appleby, <i>Captain J. H.</i> , '92	Barrow, <i>Maj. Montag.</i> , '92	Binning, <i>Lt.-Col. S. J.</i> , '92	
Appleton, <i>Lt.-Col. Edwd.</i> , '92	Barron, <i>Captain Wm.</i> , '93	Birchcough, <i>Capt. W. E.</i>	
Armit, <i>Captain Jas.</i> , '93	Barrow, <i>Lt.-Col. Jno.</i> , '92	(r), '95	
Armstrong, <i>Major David</i> , '93	Barstow, <i>Major Wm.</i> , '93	Bird, <i>Captain F. A.</i> , '92	
Armstrong, <i>Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-</i>	Bartlett, <i>Major H. S.</i> , '93	Bird, <i>Captain Henry</i> , '92	
<i>Colonel John</i> , '92	Barton, <i>Surg.-Lt. Col. G. P.</i> ,	Bird, <i>Captain H. H.</i> , '92	
Arnison, <i>Capt. W. B.</i> , '93	'92	Bird, <i>Lt.-Col. S. G.</i> , '92	
Arnold, <i>Major F. M.</i> , '93	Bartolot, <i>Hon. Col. Rt. Hon.</i>	Bird, <i>Captain T. C.</i> , '92	
Arrat, <i>Surg.-Maj. Chas.</i> , '93	Sir Wm. B., '92	Birley, <i>Major C. A.</i> , '92	
Ash, <i>Captain Alfred</i> , '92	Batchelor, <i>Major Chas.</i> , '92	Birley, <i>Captain H. C.</i> , '95	
Ashton, <i>Lieut.-Col. Jno.</i> , '92	Bat-man, <i>Surg.-Maj. W. A.</i>	Birley, <i>Lt.-Col. R. K.</i> , '92	
Ashton, <i>Capt. Robert</i> , '92	F., '95	Birrell, <i>Quarterm. Jno.</i> , '95	
Askham, <i>Lieut. W. E.</i> , '93	Bates, <i>Lieut. Geo. Ht.</i> , '92	Birrell, <i>Captain J. G.</i> , '92	
Aspinall, <i>Lieut.-Col. J. L.</i> , '92	Bathgate, <i>Lt.-Col. W. L.</i> , '92	Birt, <i>Lt.-Col. G. R.</i> , '92	
Aspinth, <i>Capt. J. R.</i> , '92	Batten, <i>Sargeon W. S.</i> , '93	Birt, <i>Lt.-Col. Sir Wm.</i> , '97	
Atherley, <i>Lt.-Col. F. H.</i> , '93	Baxter, <i>Capt. Daniel</i> , '92	Black, <i>Act. Chap. Rev. C. I.</i> ,	
Atkinson, <i>Surg.-Lieut.-Col.</i>	Baxter, <i>Captain Jno.</i> , '92	'94	
Jas., '95		Black, <i>Captain G. H.</i> , '96	
		Black, <i>Lieut. Jas.</i> , '92	

- Bridgman, *Capt. J. B.* (r), '92
 Bridgewater, *Captain T.* (r), '92
 Briggs, *Major W. S.* (r), '94
 Brims, *Captain Jas.* (r), '94
 Brinkworth, *Capt. W. H.* (r), '92
 Bristol, *Lt.-Col.-Com. Wm.*, '92
 Broad, *Captain John* (r), '92
 Broadfoot, *Mag. Jas.* (r), '96
 Broadfoot, *Lt.-Col. Wm.*, '96
 Broek, *Major William*, '96
 Brockwell, *Capt. H. T.*, '96
 Brodie, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. E.*, '92
 Brodie, *Captain Walter*, '92
 Brodrick, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. E. G. M.* (r), '92
 Bromley, *Quarterm. Chas.*, '92
 Brooke, *Captain C. S.* (r), '92
 Brooks, *Quarterm. T. S.*, '92
 Brookelank, *Capt. F. W.* (r), '93
 Brough, *Captain Thos.*, '92
 Broughton, *Quarterm. E. J.*, '96
 Brown, *Hon. Col. A. H.*, '92
 Brown, *Hon. Chap. Rev. D.*, '92
 Brown, *Lt.-Col. H. T.*, '92
 Brown, *Major H.*, '92
 Brown, *Quarterm. Jas.*, '92
 Brown, *Captain John*, '92
 Brown, *Lieut. Math.* (r), '92
 Brown, *Surg.-Maj. P.* (r), '96
 Brown, *Major Robert* (r), '93
 Brown, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. R. R.*, '97
 Brown, *Quarterm. Thos.*, '92
 Brown, *Major T. W.*, '94
 Brown, *Quarterm. Wm.*, '93
 Brown, *Captain W. C.* (r), '92
 Brown, *Lt.-Col. W. H.*, '92
 Brownlow, *Lt.-Col. A. Wellington*, Earl, a.n.c., '92
 Browne, *Capt. Geo.* (r), '92
 Bruce, *Quarterm. A. M.*, '94
 Bruce, *Major W. W.*, '92
 Brumwell, *Surg.-Maj. G. W.*, '95
 Bryan, *Lt.-Col. W. B.*, '92
 Bryden, *Capt. R. A.* (r), '92
 Brydson, *Captain Robert*, '93
 Buchan, *Lt.-Col. H. E.* (r), '92
 Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.-Com. Alex.*, '92
 Buchanan, *Capt. Duncan* (r), '93
 Buchanan, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Buchanan, *Capt. Tom* (r), '93
 Buchanan, *Surg.-Maj. T. D.* (r), '92
 Buchanan, *Capt. Walter* (r), '93
 Buckland, *Quarterm. Edw.*, '92
 Buckoll, *Capt. E. C.* (r), '93
 Budden, *Captain N. O.*, '96
 Bulk, *Captain E. G.*, '96
 Buik, *Major J. H.* (r), '92
 Bull, *Lt.-Col. M. V.* (r), '94
 Bulley, *Captain W. O.*, '93
 Bullock, *Major Henry* (r), '92
 Bulman, *Lt.-Col. Rd.* (r), '92
 Bulwer, *Lt.-Col. J. R.* (r), '92
 Bulwer, *Col. Wm. E. G.* (r), '92
 Lydon, c.n., '92
 Burdige, *Capt. J. F.* (r), '94
 Burg, *Lieut. J. H.* (r), '94
 Burgess, *Major Alex.*, '92
 Burgess, *Lt.-Col. W. J.*, '92
 Burke, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. W. B.* (r), '92
 Burn, *Surg. George* (r), '92
 Burnett, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. E. N.*, '96
 Burns, *Hon. Chap. Rev. G. S.*, '92
 Burns, *Surgeon Jno.* (r), '94
 Burrell, *Lieut. R. G.*, '93
 Burridge, *Captain Wm.*, '92
 Burrows, *Surg.-Maj. W. S.*, '92
 Bart, *Lt.-Col. C. T.* (r), '92
 Bart, *Major G. M.* (r), '92
 Barton, *Major E. C.*, '92
 Burton, *Lt.-Col. Henry*, '92
 Burton, *Hon. Col. M. A.*, Lord, '92
 Bushby, *Lt.-Col. J. W.* (r), '92
 Bushell, *Hon. Chap. Rev. W. D.*, '93
 Buser, *Surg.-Lieut. R.*, '92
 Butler, *Hon. Chap. Rev. S. J.*, '94
 Buttar, *Major David*, '92
 Buxton, *Major G. F.*, '93
 Buxton, *Hon. Col. H. E.*, '92
 Buxton, *Hon. Col. Sir T. F.*, '92
 Buyers, *c.n.c.m.c.*, '92
 Buyers, *Captain Jas.*, '96
 Byrde, *Hon. Col. H. C.*, '93
 Byrne, *Major Hy.*, '96
 Bythway, *Captain Wm.*, '92
 Cabell, *Captain J. J.*, '92
 Calder, *Captain Chas.* (r), '92
 Calder, *Mag. Michael* (r), '92
 Calder, *Major Wm.* (r), '92
 Caldwell, *Hon. Col. R.*, '92
 Caldwell, *Lt.-Col. R. T.* (r), '93
 Cambridge, *Hon. Col. F. M.*, '92
 H. R. H. Duke of, c.n.c., '92
 Cameron, *Lt.-Col. Jno. Wm.*, '92
 Cameron, *Act. Chap. Rev. T. A.*, '92
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col. Com. F.*, '92
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col. F. W. G.*, '92
 Campbell, *Hon. Chap. Rev. Geo.*, '93
 Campbell, *Major G. J.*, '92
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col. Sir Jas.*, '92
 Bart, '92
 Campbell, *Capt. J. M.*, '96
 Campbell, *Capt. Thos.* (r), '93
 Campion, *Major W. H.*, '92
 Candlin, *Major H. J.*, '92
 Cannon, *Capt. P. J.*, '92
 Cannon, *Major W. W.*, '92
 Cantlon, *Lt.-Col. L. M.*, '94
 Cardell, *Capt. W. M.*, '92
 Cardin, *Lt.-Col. J. J. c.n.*, '92
 Carew, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. R. H.* (r), '93
 Cardwell, *Lt.-Col. W. A.*, '96
 Carless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. N.*, '92
 Carlisle, *Lt.-Col. Wm.* (r), '92
 Carlyle, *Surg. W. J.* (r), '92
 Carmichael, *Surg.-Maj. Jas.* (r), '92
 Carnegie, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. J. A. O.* (r), '93
 Carnegie, *Capt. P. A. W.*, '96
 Carr, *Major Hugh*, '93
 Carr, *Major John*, '92
 Carr, *Capt. Robt.* (r), '92
 Carrrell, *Capt. C. W.*, '96
 Carrington, *Capt. Arth.*, '92
 Carrington, *Mag. W. T.*, '95
 Carruthers, *Capt. A.*, '92
 Carter, *Capt. Jas.*, '94
 Carter, *Lt.-Col.-Com. J. C.*, '97
 Carter, *Capt. M. F.* (r), '92
 Cartwright, *Lt. Geo.* (r), '92
 Carver, *Surg. Edm.* (r), '94
 Carver, *Surg. John* (r), '93
 Caskey, *Hon. Chap. Rev. J.*, '93
 Cassells, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Cassels, *Lieut. Wm.*, '92
 Casswell, *Capt. Geo.* (r), '93
 Castro, *Capt. Henry* de, '92
 Catchpole, *Capt. Edw.* (r), '92
 Cathcart, *Hon. Col. A. F.*, '92
 Earl, '92
 Causton, *Hon. Maj. Jos.* (r), '92
 Caw, *Col. C. F.* (r), '92
 Cave, *Lt.-Col. Com. T. S.*, '92
 Cavendish, *Col. J. C.*, '92
 Caverhill, *Capt. Com. W. C.*, '92
 Cayzer, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. T.*, '92
 Challoner, *Mag. W. H.*, '92
 Chalmers, *Capt. David* (r), '92
 Chambers, *Lt.-Col.-Com. A. W.*, '92
 Chambers, *Capt. F. D.*, '97
 Chambers, *Hon. Col. J. H.*, '93
 Champney, *Lt.-Col. F. D.* (r), '93
 Chancellor, *Mag. F. (r)*, '92
 Chanceller, *Lieut. J.* (r), '93
 Chapel, *Capt. Jno.*, '96
 Chapman, *Capt. J. R.*, '93
 Chapman, *Capt. W. H.* (r), '92
 Charley, *Hon. Col. Sir W. T.*, '92
 Chate, *Maj. A. C. W.*, '92
 Chatfield, *Lt.-Col. Thos.*, '92
 Chattock, *Mag. H. H.* (r), '93
 Cheesman, *Major F.*, '92
 Cheshire, *Major W. C.*, '92
 Chester, *Hon. Chap. Rev. T. H.* (r), '92
 Cheyne, *Maj. W. R.* (r), '92
 Chilcott, *Capt. G. H.*, '94
 Child, *Hon. Chap. Rev. E. G.*, '93
 Childs, *Maj. Borlase*, '92
 Chillingworth, *Major J. G.*, '95
 Chipperfield, *Quartermaster C. L.* (r), '92
 Christie, *Capt. W. H.*, '93
 Christopher, *Capt. J. C.* (r), '92
 Church, *Lt.-Col. H. F.* (r), '92
 Churchill, *Act. Chap. Rev. E. B. C.*, '92
 Churchill, *Lt. Thos.* (r), '92
 Ciceri, *Maj. Joshua*, '92
 Clachan, *Major Jno.*, '92
 Clapham, *Lt.-Col. W. W.*, '92
 Clark, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Andrew*, '92
 Clark, *Lt.-Col. G. B.*, '92
 Clark, *Lt.-Col. G. C.*, '92
 Clark, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Jas.*, '93
 Clark, *Capt. Jas.* (r), '92
 Clark, *Major Jno.*, '92
 Clark, *Capt. J. C.* (r), '92
 Clark, *Major Jno. H.*, '92
 Clark, *Capt. Thos.* (r), '92
 Clark, *Capt. T. A.*, '92
 Clark, *Lt.-Col. Wm.*, '92
 Clark, *Capt. Wm.*, '93
 Clark, *Capt. W. P.* (r), '92
 Clark, *Junr. Capt. W. P.* (r), '92
 Clark, *Capt. W. W.*, '92
 Clarke, *Capt. F. J.* (r), '92
 Clarke, *Major G. H.*, '93
 Clarke, *Capt. J. H.* (r), '92
 Clarke, *Quarterm. Thos.*, '92
 Clerk, *Lt.-Col. Sir G. D.*, '92
 Bart, '97
 Clay, *Major C. B.*, '94
 Clay, *Lt. Patrick* (r), '92
 Clay, *Major W. W.*, '92
 Clifford, *Lt.-Col. L. H. H.*, '92
 Lond, '95
 Clive, *Lt.-Col. Robert*, '92
 Cluff, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Clyne, *Capt. Jas.*, '92
 Coats, *Lt.-Col. Sir T. Glen.*, '92
 Bart, '92
 Cochran, *Lt.-Col. Alex.*, '92
 Cochran, *Capt. A. L.* (r), '92
 Cochran, *Lt.-Col. J. B.*, '92
 Cocker, *Hon. Asst.-Surg. W. H.*, '92
 Cocks, *Quarterm. J. R.*, '92
 Cocksott, *Mag. Arthur*, '92
 Cocksott, *Maj. Henry*, '92
 Coe, *Capt. W. J.*, '92
 Coghill, *Lieut. Alex.*, '92
 Coghlan, *Mag. Charles*, '94
 Cohen, *Maj. D. de L.*, '96
 Coke, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. M. T.*, '92
 Colby, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. T.*, '92
 Coldicott, *Capt. H. S.*, '92
 Coldwell, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. R. H.* (r), '92
 Coleman, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. W.* (r), '92
 Coles, *Lt.-Col. C. H.*, '92
 Coles, *Maj. Wm. H.*, '92
 Coles, *Quarterm. L. H.*, '92
 Colina, *Lt. R. C. V.*, '97
 Colley, *Capt. R. H.*, '92
 Collie, *Capt. Jas.*, '94
 Collier, *Maj. A. B.* (r), '92
 Collier, *Capt. J. T.* (r), '92
 Collier, *Maj. J. T.* (r), '92
 Collins, *Capt. J. R.* (r), '93
 Collins, *Capt. R. H.*, '92
 Colston, *Maj. C. E. H. A.*, '93
 Coltart, *Lt.-Col. F. J.*, '92
 Coltart, *Capt. Jas.*, '96
 Colman, *Maj. Wm. B.*, '92
 Combe, *Lt.-Col. E. H. H.*, '95
 Comber, *Quarterm. Arth.*, '92
 Comford, *Lieut.-Col. J. W.*, '92
 Conbrough, *Major J.*, '92
 Connaught and Strathearn, *Hon. Col. Gen. H.R.H. Duke of, k.g., k.c.b.*, '92
 Connel, *Lieut. J. D.*, '97
 Connolly, *Lt.-Col. H. C. L.* (r), '92
 Connon, *Major R. A. D.*, '92
 Conway, *Captain J.* (r), '92
 Cook, *Surg.-Major Jno.*, '92
 Cook, *Major Joseph*, '92
 Cook, *Sy. Lt.-Col. R. E.*, '94
 Cooke, *Captain W. J.*, '92
 Cooke, *Lt.-Col.-Comm. B. G. D.*, '93
 Cooke, *Major S. W.*, '92
 Cooke, *Captain T. E.*, '92
 Cookson, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. Wm.* (r), '93
 Cookson, *Captain W. D.*, '94
 Cooper, *Surgeon Aldr.*, '92
 Cooper, *Captain Geo. A.*, '92
 Cooper, *Hon. Chap.*, '92
 Cooper, *Major Wm.*, '92
 Copeland, *Major A. J.* (r), '92
 Copeman, *Captain E. S.*, '95
 Copland, *Capt. J. A.* (r), '92
 Coppock, *Captain Russell*, '92
 Coppock, *Captain S.*, '95
 Corbet, *Sy.-Maj. Rea* (r), '93
 Corbett, *Sy. Reg. Kenneth* (r), '93
 Corbett, *Capt. V. C. S. W.*, '92
 Corfield, *Major F. C.*, '92
 Corrie, *Sy. Lt.-Col. A.*, '92
 Cortis, *Quarterm. Alfred*, '92
 Cottle, *Hon. Asst.-Sgt. T. J.*, '94
 Coulson, *Major A. H.*, '93
 Coupland, *Major Henry*, '97
 Court, *Capt. G. S.* (r), '92
 Court, *Lieut.-Col. P. S.*, '92
 Cowen, *Lieut.-Col. J. A.*, '92
 Cowper, *Quarterm. Alfred*, '92
 Cowper, *Hon. Col. F. F.* de G., '92
 Cox, *Captain A. J.*, '94
 Cox, *Major H. J. W.*, '92
 Cox, *Lieut.-Col. Wm.*, '92
 Craddock, *Capt. V. C.* (r), '92
 Cramond, *Captain J. F.*, '95
 Cran, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Geo.*, '96
 Crane, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. H. A.* (r), '93
 Cranston, *Lt.-Col. Robt.*, '92
 Crawford, *Lt.-Col.-Comm. J. L.*, '92
 Crawford, *Mag. Thos.* (r), '92
 Cresswell, *Capt. G. F. A.*, '97
 Cresswell, *Lt.-Col.-Comm. P. R.*, '92
 Cresswell, *Capt. C. E.* (r), '92
 Cresswick, *Lt.-Col. Nath.*, '92
 Crighton, *Lieut. John*, '94
 Croad, *Captain C. W.* (r), '92
 Brockwell, *Sy.-Capt. W. H. E. S.*, '94
 Crosby, *Quarterm. Jno.*, '92
 Crombie, *Sy.-Capt. J. L.*, '92
 Crook, *Captain Fredk.*, '92
 Crook, *Quarterm. J. R.*, '96
 Crosbie, *Lt.-Col. C. E.* (r), '92
 Cross, *Major Jas.* (r), '92
 Cross, *Quarterm. T. R.*, '92
 Cross, *Surgeon Robt.* (r), '92
 Crossman, *Mag. Alex.* (r), '92

Crosthwaite, Hon. Maj. John F. (r), '91	Dennett, Major Thos., '92	Eaton, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92	Fisher, Lt.-Col. T. T. (r), '92
Crowfoot, Maj. W. M. (r), '92	Deunis, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Eccles, Capt. Dorset (r), '92	Fitch, Captain J. R. (r), '92
Crowley, Maj. H. W. R. (r), '92	Dennistoun, Hon. Col. A. H., '92	Eden, Act. Chap. Rev. A., '92	Fitzgerald, Lt. Col. Chap. Rev. E. B., '92
Crowther, Maj. G. H. (r), '92	Denny, Lieut. Col. Comm. J. M., '97	Edgar, Hon. Chap. Rev. Lt., '92	Fitzgerald, Capt. J. P. (r), '92
Crowther, Captain Jno., '92	Denton, Hon. Chap. Rev. Canon, '92	Edgar, Major D. R. (r), '92	Fitzgerald, Hon. Chap. Rev. W. G., '95
Cruden, Captain Geo., '92	Denton, Capt. Everett, '92	Edis, Lt.-Col. R. W., '92	Fletcher, Capt. A. S. (r), '92
Cruikshank, Capt. David (r), '93	Denton, Surg. E. R. (r), '92	Edmonds, Capt. R. S. (r), '93	Fletcher, Lt.-Col. B., '92
Cruikshank, Capt. Rbt., '94	Derby, Hon. Col. E. H., 15th Earl of, k.c., p.c., '92	Edwards, Capt. H. C. (r), '92	Fletcher, Capt. F. D., '93
Crum, Hon. Col. Alex., '92	De Silva, Major J. W., '93	Edgerton, Hon. Chap. Rev. W. H., '93	Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, Bart., '92
Cubitt, Hon. Maj. & Adj. F. A. (r), '92	Despard, Major W. F., '92	Eld, Act. Chap. Rev. F. J., '92	Floodman, Major A. L. (r), '92
Cuckson, Quarterm. E. A., '92	Despard, Capt. J. F. (r), '92	Elliot, Lt.-Col. G. E., '92	Floreux, Major H. L. (r), '92
Cuff, Surg.-Maj. Rbt., '91	DeWurst, Capt. R. H., '92	Estuere, Hon. Col. F. C. G., '92	Florence, Captain James, '92
Culbard, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92	Dewhurst, Maj. W. A. (r), '92	Estm. of, '92	Foljambe, Capt. G. S., '92
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. J. S., '92	Dewanp, Quarterm. J. W., '92	Elliot, Surg. S. N. (r), '93	Folker, Surg.-Maj. W. H. (r), '92
Cundy, Major H. J., '92	Deysin, Capt. W. R. (r), '92	Elliot, Lt.-Col. W. S. (r), '92	Folkes, Quarterm. & Lieut. J. (r), '92
Cunningham, Lt. Daniel, '92	Dibb, Major A. K., '92	Elliot, Capt. Thos. (r), '92	Forbes, Lieut. Jas., '97
Cunningham, Hon. Chap. Rev. J. (r), '93	Dick, Capt. Rbt., '92	Ellis, Capt. C. R., '93	Forbes, Lt.-Col. J. S., '92
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. U., '92	Dick, Lieut. W. G., '92	Ellis, Major R. G. G., '93	Ford, Major Charles (r), '92
Cunningham, Capt. J. W. (r), '92	Dickie, Lieut.-Col. Jno., '92	Ellis, Major W. S. G., '97	Ford, Hon. Col. J. R., '92
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. W. M. (r), '92	Dickins, Quarterm. H. F., '92	Ellison, Hon. Col. C. O., '92	Ford, Lieut. James, '92
Cunningham, Surg. R. J. B. (r), '92	Dickinson, Quarterm. P. P., '92	Elliston, Brig. Surg. Lt.-Col. G. S., '92	Ford, Major Wm. Hy. (r), '92
Cusin, Captain Jas., jun., '92	Dickinson, Lt. Regt. (r), '92	Ellison, Surg. Jas. (r), '92	Ford, Lt.-Col. A. D., '92
Cussons, Captain Geo., '92	Dickinson, Capt. B. W., '92	Ellwood, Capt. Arthur, '92	Forster, Capt. Wm., '92
Cutter, Major J. E., '93	Dickson, Major David, '92	Elrington, Act. Chap. Rev. R. B. F., '92	Forsyth, Captain J. H., '92
Cutting, Captain Jas., '92	Dickson, Lt.-Col. J. A. (r), '92	Elton, Maj. Sir E. H., Bart., '95	Forsyth, Major J. N., '97
DACRE, Hon. Chap. Rev. W., '94	Dickson, Lt.-Col. J. F. (r), '92	Emery, Hon. Chap. Ven. Archdeacon W., '93	Foster, Major Chas. (r), '92
Daggatt, Quarterm. C., '92	Dickson, Surg.-Maj. Walter (r), '92	Emmison, Maj. Jno. B., '92	Foster, Captain H. J., '92
Dalglish, Capt. John (r), '92	Diamond, Lt.-Col. C. B., '92	Emmison, Maj. Jno. B., '92	Foster, Major Joseph, '92
Dalmahoy, Major J. A., '92	Dixon, Surg.-Maj. G. W., '97	Emman, Capt. Andrew, '92	Foster, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. E., '92
Daly, Quarterm. R. R., '92	Dixon, Major W. C., '92	Emman, Capt. Chas. (r), '92	Foster, Lt.-Col. L. C., '92
Dalziel, Capt. George (r), '92	Dobson, Capt. A. A., '95	Ernst, Capt. H. J., '92	Foster, Capt. Richd., '95
Dambrill-Davies, Sq.-Lt.-Col. W. R., '97	Dods, Capt. C. N. (r), '92	Erskine, Hon. Col. J. E., '92	Foster, Capt. E. N. (r), '93
Daniel, Captain A. H., '95	Dolan, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. M., '95	Erskine, Hon. Col. J. E., '92	Foster, Capt. W. V. (r), '93
Daniel, Captain J. F. R. (r), '92	Doll, Captain R. S., '92	Euston, Lieut.-Col. Comm. H. J., Earl of, '94	Foxwell, Major A. W. (r), '92
Darley, Quarterm. R., '92	Donaldson, Capt. Thos. (r), '92	Evans-Lloyd, Hon. Col. E., '92	Foxin, Surgeon Joseph (r), '93
Darlington, Capt. Henry, '92	Donne, Act. Chap. Rev. C. E., '93	Evans, Major E. E., '92	Frances, Hon. Maj. & Adj. E. L. (r), '92
Dashwood, Major F., '92	Dorman, Lieut. Jas. (r), '92	Evans, Lt.-Col. Jno. (r), '92	Franks, Captain L. E. (r), '92
Dashwood, Capt. H. C. (r), '93	Doudney, Major Edwd., '97	Evans, Capt. Jno. (r), '92	Fraser, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Angus, '92
Daubeny, Hon. Maj. & Adj. F. B. (r), '92	Dougall, Hon. Chap. Rev. S. B., '92	Evans, Lt.-Col. W. P., '92	Fraser, Major A. T. F. (r), '92
Davenport, Captain C. J., '92	Douglas, Capt. Abram, '97	Everett, Hon. Col. J. F., '92	Fraser, Lieut.-Colonel-Comm. William, '92
David, Captain D. R., '92	Douglas, Capt. W. J., '92	Ewer, Major T. A., '95	Frazer, Captain Jas. '92
Davidson, Lt.-Col. Sir David, k.c.b. (r), '92	Dowall, Major Jas. P. (r), '92	Ewing, Hon. Col. A. C., '92	Freeland, Lt.-Col. Jno., '92
Davidson, Hon. Col. David, '92	Dowling, Lt.-Col. Edwd., '92	Ewing, Major Hugh (r), '92	Freelove, Major P. H. (r), '97
Davidson, Major Jas., '93	Doyle, Captain S. W., '96	Eyre, Capt. F. H. D., '92	Freeman, Lt.-Col. C. E., '92
Davidson, Lieut. Jas. (r), '92	Drew, Lt.-Col. George, '92	Eyre, Hon. Col. H., '92	French, Major Joseph (r), '92
Davidson, Captain J., '92	Drewe-Mercer, Capt. A., '92	FARRELL, Lt.-Col. J. D. C., '92	Frew, Major David, '95
Davidson, Lieut. Peter (r), '92	Drewitt, Lt.-Col. Geo., '92	Faulds, Major A. W. (r), '92	Frew, Surg.-Maj. Wm., '95
Davidson, Sgt.-Lt.-Col. P. M., '96	Drielsma, Maj. Simon (r), '92	Fawcett, Major W. M., '92	Frigout, Major F. W., '92
Davidson, Lt.-Col. R. (r), '92	Drury, Lt.-Col. E. D. (r), '92	Fawcett, Maj. John (r), '92	Fry, Major F. C., '95
Davies, Lieut.-Col. C. D., '94	Drysdale, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Feenon, Lieut.-Col. J. F., '92	Fry, Major H. C., '92
Davies, Captain E. G., '93	Dudley, Capt. J. R., '96	Featherston, Hon. Chap. Rev. R. K., '94	Fry, Major J. H. P. (r), '92
Davies, Major H. D. (r), '92	Duff, Major J. M., '97	Fearn, Captain George (r), '92	Fullarton, Major Jno. (r), '92
Davies, Quarterm. (Capt.) J. B., '93	Duffield, Capt. W. L., '94	Feldtman, Captain Hy., '94	Furnival, Lt.-Col. W. G. (r), '92
Davies, Major Wm., '92	Dugdale, Lt.-Col. Jas. (r), '92	Fell, Major George (r), '92	Fynnmore, Major R. J. (r), '92
Davis, Capt. A. P. (r), '93	Duguid, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. R., '92	Felton, Captain John (r), '93	GALE, Major Joseph (r), '92
Davis, Hon. Maj. & Adj. C. (r), '93	Duke, Major Jno., '92	Fennell, Surg.-Capt. Th., '95	Gallagher, Capt. G. R. S., '97
Davis, Lieut.-Col. Samuel, '92	Dukes, Brigade-Surg. Lt.-Col. C., '92	Feuner, Lt.-Col. Edwd., '92	Gallie, Major J. B., '94
Davis, Capt. Wm. H., '92	Duncan, Captain C. W., '92	Ferguson, Major David (r), '92	Gamble, Major J. S. David, East. C., '92
Davy, Lieut. E. W., '94	Duncan, Lt.-Col. D. W., '92	Ferguson, Capt. Wm., '92	Gamble, Capt. J. C., '92
Daw, Captain J. J. (r), '92	Duncan, Captain G. H., '97	Ferne, Quarterm. W. T., '92	Gambien, Captain S., '92
Dawes, Sq.-Maj. Wm. (r), '92	Duncanson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. J. K., '97	Ferney, Lt.-Col. G. A., '92	Gange, Captain A. W., '92
Dawson, Captain C. G., '92	Duncanson, Hon. Chap. Rev. P. C., '92	Ferns, Major T. M., '94	Gascoigne, Hon. Col. F. C. T., '93
Dawson, Quarterm. E., '92	Dunlop, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. J., '92	Ferris, Act. Chap. Rev. A. H., '93	Gascoigne, Lt.-Col. Geo., '92
Dawson, Capt. Fredk. (r), '94	Dunlop, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J., '92	Feversham, Hon. Col. W. E., Earl of, '92	Gaskell, Lt.-Col. J., '92
Dawson, jun. Captain Jas., '96	Dunlop, Capt. W. F. G., '92	Farington, Maj. Richd. A., '92	Gaskell, Surg.-Major R. A. (r), '93
Dawson, Lieut.-Col. W. C., '92	Dunn, Act. Chap. Rev. C., '93	Ficklin, Captain Alfd., '92	Gardiner, Major E. J. (r), '92
Dawson, Capt. W. F. G., '92	Dunne, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Field, Major T. W., '92	
Dawson, Capt. W. J. (r), '93	Dutton, Surg.-Lt.-Col. D. J., '94	Findlater, Quarterm. (Capt.) A. K., '92	
Day, Lt.-Col. Joshua (r), '92	Dutton, Lt.-Col. Comm. W. H., '92	Finnis, Quarterm. F., '97	
Day, Captain T. N. (r), '92	Dykes, Hon. Chap. Rev. T., '92	Fisher, Capt. Donald (r), '92	
Beacon, Capt. L. J. (r), '92	Dyson, Captain Chas. E., '92	Fisher, Major H. O., '92	
Dean, Major Chas. Stewart, '92	EASTENBROOK, Capt. Thos. (r), '92	Fisher, Capt. J. B. (r), '92	
Dean, Captain W. (r), '92		Fisher, Surg.-Lt.-Col. (r), '92	
Dean, Captain W. S. (r), '92		Fisher, Captain Rbt. (r), '92	
Deane, Lt.-Col. H. B., '92			
Deans, Captain Jas. (r), '92			
De La Mare, Maj. Jas. (r), '92			

Gardiner, Act. Chap. Rev. F. A., '93	Graham, Capt. Thos. (r), '92	Hall, Capt. R. H. (r), '92	Hearn, Captain Hy. (r), '92
Gardiner, Captain Jno., '97	Graham, Capt. Wm., '93	Hall, Major Wm. (r), '92	Heath, Vets. Lieut. Jas., '92
Garnett, Lt. Col. J. E., '92	Grant, Major W. J. (r), '92	Hall, Capt. W. C., '96	Heath, Capt. W. E. (r), '92
Garvie, Quarterm. Edmd., '92	Grant, Lieut.-Col. Alex. B., '92	Hallsworth, Captain G. H., '92	Heathcote, Hon. Col. J. M., '92
Gafay, Captain Gedrg., '92	Grant, Hon. Chap. Rev. E. P., '92	Hally, Major John, '92	Heathcote, Hon. Chap. S. J., '92
Geminell, Capt. Thos. (r), '92	Grant, Major F. G. F., '92	Hambleton, Qrmtstr. Jas., '95	Hendon, Major Joseph, '94
Gentles, Surg.-Maj. T. L., '92	Grant, Lt.-Col. G. S., '92	Hambly, Capt. W. J., '92	Hendon, Captain W. P., '92
George, Captain C. A. D., '96	Grant, Lieut. Hugh, '95	Hambly, Captain S. S., '92	Hebden, Major William, '93
George, Surg.-Lieut. Hugh, '92	Grant, Major James, '97	Hamilton and Brandon, Hon. Col. W. A. L. S., 2ath Duke of, K.T., '92	Hedgess, Quarterm. J. C., '92
Gepp, Major W. P., '92	Grant, Capt. Jas. Jun. (r), '92	Hamilton, Hon. Chap. Ven. Archdeacon G. H., '92	Helliar, Act. Chap. Rev. A. G., '94
Gibb, Lieut. Geo., '92	Grant, Hon. Chap. Rev. P., '92	Hamilton, Hon. Chap. Ven. Archdeacon G. H., '92	Henderson, Capt. Bernd., '93
Gibson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. T., '92	Grant, Captain Peter, '92	Hamilton, Hon. Chap. Rev. H. M., '92	Henderson, Lt.-Col. Geo., '92
Gibson, Hon. Maj. & Adj. R. D. (r), '92	Grant, Major Robert (r), '97	Hamilton, Lt.-Col. J. S., '92	Henderson, Surg. Jno. (r), '92
Gibson, Capt. Archibald, '92	Grant, Surg.-Lieut. Robt., '97	Hamilton, Captain Peter, '92	Henniker, Hon. Col. Jno. Major, Lord, '92
Gibson, Act. Chap. Rev. A. M., '96	Grant, Quarterm. Wm., '94	Hamlin, Lieut. Wm. T., '92	Henry, Quarterm. Alex. (r), '92
Gibson, Hon. Chap. Rev. Jno., '92	Granville, Hon. Maj. & Adj. B. (r), '93	Hannmond, Act. Chap. Rev. F. A., '94	Henry, Captain Jno. (r), '92
Gibson, Captain J. M., '92	Grassick, Captain W. E., '93	Hannmond, Capt. J. W., '92	Henty, Captain Arthur, '92
Gibson, Captain J. P., '92	Gray, Quarterm. Andrew, '92	Hancock, Lt.-Col. Mortimer, '92	Henty, Captain Edwin, '92
Gibson, Major Wilfred, '92	Gray, Hon. Chap. Rev. E. K. (r), '93	Hannan, Lt.-Col. H. M. (r), '92	Hepburn, Major James, '92
Gibson, Capt. Wm., '92	Gray, Lt.-Col.-Comm. H. W. (r), '92	Hannan, Lt.-Col. H. E., '92	Hepworth, Captain J. S., '92
Gibney, Quarterm. W. T. (r), '92	Gray, Lieut. John, '92	Hanning, Lt.-Col. A. R. (r), '92	Herd, Captain Peter, '92
Gilbanks, Hon. Chap. Rev. G., '93	Gray, Hon. Chap. Rev. J. H., '92	Harling, Major Jno., '97	Herman, Qrmt. J. E. (r), '92
Gilbert, Lt.-Col. W. R., '92	Gray, Lieut. J. N., '93	Harding, Lt.-Col. T. W., '92	Heron, Quarterm. (Capt.) J., '92
Gilbey, Major Alfred, '97	Gray, Captain Robert, '95	Harding, Lt.-Col. C. S., and Visct., '92	Hewett, Captain Robt., '92
Giles, Capt. B. H., '95	Gray, Captain S. O. (r), '93	Hardman, Capt. Geo. (r), '96	Hewitt, Lieut. A. J. (r), '92
Giles, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. B., '92	Gray, Captain Thomas, '92	Hardman, Capt. Geo. (r), '96	Hewitt, Quarterm. J. M., '93
Gilks, Capt. W. J., '95	Gray, Captain Thomas, '93	Hardy, Major Richard, '92	Heycock, Major C. T., '96
Gill, Capt. Fredk. (r), '92	Gray, Surgeon Thomas (r), '93	Hargreaves, Hon. Col. Jno., '92	Heys, Major Z. H., '92
Gill, Captain Thos., '92	Gray, Hon. Col. William, '92	Harrington-Stuart, Lt.-Col. R. E. S., '92	Heys, Lt.-Col. Z. J., '92
Gill, Captain Wallace, '92	Gray, Major W. G., '92	Harris, Lt.-Col. J. C. (r), '92	Heywood, Lt.-Col. T., '92
Gill, Act. Surg.-Wm. (r), '92	Gray, Act. Chap. Rev. W. H., '93	Harris, Lt.-Col. J. C. (r), '92	Hicke, Captain R. C. (r), '95
Gillespie, Capt. Jas., '97	Grayson, Lt.-Col. C. (r), '92	Harris, Major Jno., '92	Hicks, Major Jno. Geo., '92
Gillespie, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Green, Major E. R., '92	Harman, Captain R. V., '92	Higgins, Surg. J. H. (r), '93
Gillies, Quarterm. Daniel, '95	Green, Lieut. J. H., '95	Harper, Act. Chap. Rev. A., '96	Higgins, Capt. Jno., '92
Gillon, Quarterm. R. T., '93	Green, Lt.-Col. J. T., '92	Harper, Act. Chap. Rev. A., '96	Hilbers, Act. Chap. Rev. G. C., '96
Gillow, Lt.-Col. R. C., '93	Green, Major W. A., '93	Harper, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Jos., '92	Hill, Major Chas. J., '92
Gilmour, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A., '92	Greenall, Lt.-Col. J. F., '92	Harper, Surg. J. W. (r), '92	Hill, Lt.-Col.-Comm. Sir E. S., K.C.B., '92
Gilmour, Lt.-Col. Sir John, B., '92	Greenlees, Major C. C. (r), '92	Harper, Quarterm. M. M., '92	Hill, Major Howard, '93
Gilmour, Lieut. Wm., '93	Greg, Major Albert (r), '92	Harper, Quarterm. G., '92	Hill, Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. E., '95
Gimson, Hon. Asst.-Surg. W. G. (r), '92	Greg, Quarterm. Arthur (r), '92	Harris, Capt.-Comm. Hy., '95	Hill, Captain R. R., '92
Girard, Surg.-Major R., '92	Gregory, Lt.-Col. Sir C. H., '92	Harris, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. D. (r), '92	Hills, Quarterm. Edwd. (r), '92
Glen, Major Thos., '92	Greig, Surg.-Lt. Col. G. C., '95	Harrison, Captain A. S., '92	Hilton, Captain Wm. (r), '92
Glennie, Capt. G. E. (r), '92	Greig, Captain James, '92	Harrison, Major G. D., '95	Hinckman, Capt. W. H. (r), '92
Gliderow, Major J. J., '92	Greig, Lieut. Robert, '92	Harrison, Lt.-Col. Jno. (r), '94	Hindle, Quarterm. E. D., '94
Goddard, Captain F. H., '92	Grene, Major Regd. Geo., '92	Harrison, Hon. Col. J. F., '92	Hirst, Hon. Col. H. S., '92
Goddard, Lt.-Col. W. E., '92	Grey, Hon. Col. H. A. (r), '93	Harrison, Major J. G. (r), '92	Hirst, Lt.-Col. T. E., '96
Goddard, Lt.-Col. T. H. (r), '92	Grey, Lieut. J. L., '96	Harrison, jun. Lt. J. G., '97	Hirst, Capt. W. L. B., '96
Godfrey, Major J. P., '92	Grier, Lieut. Thos., '96	Harrison, Act. Chap. Rev. J. N., '93	Hockin, Major Percy (r), '92
Godwin, Major Henry (r), '92	Griffith, Surg.-Maj. Geo., '92	Harrison, Captain W. E., '92	Hodging, Captain F., '92
Goer, Major C. J., '92	Griffith, Hon. Major V. S. (r), '92	Hart, Captain Arthur, '92	Hodge, Major J. F., '92
Goff, Surg.-Lt. Col. R., '92	Griffiths, Major D. E., '92	Hart, Major C. J., '92	Hodkin, Capt. Eliot, '92
Goffey, Lt.-Col. James (r), '92	Griffiths, Quarterm. W. A., '92	Hart, Major Wm., '92	Hodgson, Lt.-Col. G. J., '92
Goldie, Captain A. R. (r), '92	Grix, Captain W. B. (r), '92	Hartcup, Major Herbert, '92	Hoffmann, Lt.-Col. G. R. (r), '95
Goldingham, Lt.-Col. Herbt. (r), '92	Groom, Captain Wm. (r), '93	Hartley, Captain G. R., '94	Hogarth, Captain Jas., '97
Goodall, Captain J. P., '97	Groundwater, Capt. J. M. (r), '92	Hartley, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Hokarth, Major Jno., jun., '94
Goodban, Maj. Thos. (r), '92	Grove, Major H. L., '92	Hartshorn, Hon. Maj. & Adj. W. (r), '92	Holbrook, Major A. R., '92
Goodford, Captain A. J., '97	Grundy, Captain James, '95	Harvey, Captain F. (r), '92	Holburn, Hon. Chap. Rev. T., '96
Gooding, Surg.-Lt.-Col. R., '94	Gurdon, Hon. Col. R. T., '92	Harvey, Lt.-Col. J. B. (r), '92	Holden, Surg.-Maj. J. S., '94
Goodwin, Major J. R., '94	Gurney, Major S. A. (r), '92	Harvie, Capt. Jno. (r), '92	Holden, Lt.-Col. T. K., '93
Goodwin, Major P. T. (r), '92	Guthrie, Major A., '92	Harwood, Maj. E. M. (r), '92	Hole, Captain C. W. (r), '92
Gordon, Lt.-Col. Alex., '92	Guy, Major J. N., '95	Hastings, Surg.-Maj. Geo., '97	Holland, Major Francis (r), '92
Gordon, Captain C. S., '96	Hack, Captain Jno., '92	Hawden, Major T. G., '92	Holland, Capt. G. E. (r), '92
Gordon, Major H. C., '92	Haddon, Lt.-Col. F. W., '92	Hawken, Surg.-Lt. G. L. (r), '97	Holland, Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. F., '94
Gordon, Captain H. H., '93	Haigh, Lt.-Col. G. T., '92	Hawken, Capt. Thos. (r), '93	Holland, Captain M., '93
Gordon, Lt.-Col. H. M. (r), '92	Hair, Maj. Andrew (r), '92	Hawker, Hon. Col. Wm. S., '92	Holley, Captain H. P., '92
Gordon, Hon. Maj. & Adj. James (r), '93	Hale, Act. Quarterm. Rev. E., '92	Hawkins, Capt. J. H., '96	Holliday, Quarterm. Alfd. (r), '92
Gordon, Capt. Jno. (r), '92	Halford, Hon. Col. Sir H. St. J. Bart. (dec.), '92	Hawkins, Hon. Chap. Rev. W. B., '93	Hollins, Lt.-Col. M. J. (r), '92
Gordon, Lt.-Col.-Comm. W. A., '92	Halkett, Captain Sir P. A., Bart. (r), '92	Hawks, Captain A. (r), '93	Holloway, Capt. J. S. (r), '92
Gorvin, Quarterm. G. H., '96	Hall, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. S., '92	Haworth, Lt.-Col. F., '97	Holme, Major A. H. (r), '92
Goss, Captain Arthur, '92	Hall, Major Edward, '92	Hay, Captain Alex., '92	Holme, Major F. U., '92
Gould, Surgeon Jno. (r), '93	Hall, Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. F., '95	Haynes, Captain H. E., '93	Holmes, Major A. W. (r), '92
Gouldsmith, Quarterm. S. S., '92	Hall, Lt.-Col. G. S. (r), '92	Haynes, Major Wm. (r), '93	Holmes, Captain Edwd. (r), '92
Gourley, Hon. Col. Sir Edward T., Bart., '92	Hall, Captain Harvey (r), '92	Haywood, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92	Holmes, Captain R. E., '92
Gourley, Surg.-Lt. Col. S., '92	Hall, Lt.-Col. H. S., '95	Healey, Captain Howard, '92	Holmes, Major R. R. (r), '92
Gow, Captain J. M. (r), '92	Hall, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. G., '92	Healey, Major Robt. (r), '92	Holmes-Poulton, Capt. J., '94
Grace, Hon. Col. Stuart, '92	Hall, Lt.-Col. P. W., '92	Heap, Captain John, '92	Holt, Major Joseph (r), '92
Gradwell, Captain Wm., '95			Holtby, Major Thos., '92

- Holttum, *Hon.-Surgr.-Maj.*
Charles (r), '93
- Home, *Col. Rt. Hon. C.*, Earl
of Homeby
- Honeyball, *Capt. J. F.*, '94
- Hope, *Lt.-Col. A. E.*, (r), '94
- Hope, *Hon. Col. Jno.*, '94
- Hopkins, *Capt. A. J.*, '93
- Hopkins, *Quartermr. (Major)*
W. H., '94
- Hopper, *Surg.-Maj. A. R.*, '95
- Hopper, *Quartermr. Geo.*, '94
- Hopson, *Brigade-Surg.-Lt.*
Col. Stephen M., '92
- Howood, *Surg. Robt.*, (r), '94
- Hornby, *Hon. Col. H. H.*, '94
- Horne, *Capt. J. E.*, (r), '94
- Horner, *Major Wm.*, (r), '94
- Horsley, *Major W. C.*, '97
- Horwood, *Captain Thos.*, '92
- Hotchick, *Hon. Maj. Richard*
Jas. (r), '92
- Hotham, *Hon. Maj. & Adj.*
Richard (r), '92
- Howard, *Col. Com. S. L.*, '92
- Howard, *Major W.*, '92
- Howatt, *Major J. F.*, '92
- Howell, *Captain M. G.*, (r), '93
- Hozier, *Col. H. M.*, c.n., '96
- Hudson, *Major Henry*, '92
- Hudson, *Major Wm. H.*, '92
- Huggup, *Capt. Robt.*, (r), '92
- Hughes, *Hon. Col. Edwin*, '92
- Hughes, *Lt.-Col. E. T.*, '93
- Hughes, *Major Herbert*, '97
- Hughes, *Capt. L. A.*, (r), '96
- Hughes, *Quartermr. J.*, '92
- Hughes, *Captain J. B.*, '92
- Hughes, *Act. Chap. Rev. J. P.*, '97
- Hughes, *Capt. J. S.*, '94
- Huie, *Quartermr. R. W.*, '95
- Humble, *Capt. John*, '93
- Humbert, *Capt. C. H.*, '93
- Hummel, *Lt.-Col. H. W.*, '92
- Humphrey, *Capt. E. J.*, '92
- Humphrey, *Col. Sir Wm. H.*, '94
- Humphreys, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
F. W., '92
- Hunt, *Major H. E.*, (r), '93
- Hunt, *Major Wm.*, '94
- Hunt, *Acting-Surgeon W. A.*
(r), '93
- Hunt, *Quartermr. W. R.*, '95
- Hunter, *Capt. E. B.*, (r), '92
- Hunter, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.*, '92
- Hunter, *Lieut. Wm.*, (r), '93
- Hushbar, *Surg.-Maj. C.*, (r), '96
- Huskinson, *Capt. W. L.*, (r), '93
- Hussey, *Surgeon E. L.*, (r), '93
- Hussey, *Capt. E. W.*, '94
- Hutcheon, *Major Jno.*, '92
- Hutchinson, *Major Arth.*, '97
- Hutchinson, *Capt. H. O.*, '92
- Hutchinson, *Major Jas.*, '92
- Hutchinson, *Hon. Capt. T.*, '92
- Hutt, *Captain James*, '92
- Hutton, *Lt.-Col. G. M.*, '92
- Hutton, *Major Horbert*, '92
- Hyatt, *Lieut. J. T.*, '94
- Hyde, *Major H. E.*, '94
- Hyde, *Major Walter*, (r), '92
- Hynes, *Surg.-Maj. J. O.C.*, '92
- INGLIS, *Major R. Wm.*, (r), '94
- Ingram, *Major C. W.*, '92
- Ingram, *Major S. D.*, '92
- Ingram, *Major T. H.*, '92
- Innes, *Lieut. Jno.*, '94
- Irvine, *Lt.-Col. A. L.*, (r), '92
- Ives, *Hon. Col. G. M.*, '92
- JACK, *Lieut. Donald*, '92
- Jackson, *Major B. W.*, (r), '94
- Jackson, *Lieut.-Col. Geo.*, '92
- Jackson, *Act. Surg. Danl.*, (r), '93
- Jackson, *Hon. Col. R. R.*, '93
- Jackson, *Major Willan*, '94
- Jackson, *Surg.-Lt. W. F. M.*, '92
- Jacob, *Major Jabez*, '92
- Jacobs, *Capt. B. S.*, '97
- James, *Captain A. H.*, '92
- James, *Capt. Edmund*, (r), '92
- James, *Quartermr. T. L.*, '92
- Jamieson, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
- Jamieson, *Major Patrick*, '92
- Japp, *Capt. Wm.*, (r), '92
- Jasper, *Lieut. Wm.*, (r), '93
- Jefferson, *Capt. T. J.*, '92
- Jeffery, *Quartermr. Edwd.*, '92
- Jeffrey, *Act. Chap. Rev. N. S.*, '95
- Jeffrey, *Act. Chap. Rev. R. T.*, (r), '93
- Jenkins, *Quartermr. J. B.*, '92
- Jessiman, *Major Jno.*, (r), '92
- Jeston, *Capt. H. W. E.*, (r), '92
- Job, *Surgeon Samuel*, (r), '93
- Johnson, *Major E. A.*, '92
- Johnson, *Lieut. Joseph*, (r), '92
- Johnson, *Act. Chap. Rev. J.*, '95
- Johnson, *Jun. Capt. J. G.*, '96
- Johnson, *Major Wm.*, '95
- Johnston, *Major C. J.*, '92
- Johnston, *Lieut. D. S.*, '97
- Johnston, *Quartermr. H. W.*, (r), '92
- Johnston, *Lt.-Col. Jas.*, '95
- Johnston, *Lt.-Col. J. W.*, '92
- Johnston, *Surg.-Lt. T.*, (r), '92
- Johnston, *Capt. Thos.*, (r), '92
- Johnston, *Hon. Chap. Rev.*
Wm., '94
- Johnston, *Major W. B.*, (r), '94
- Johnston, *Hon. Chap. Rev.*
W. M., '93
- Johnstone, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
Jno., '93
- Johnstone, *Surg.-Maj. W.*, '93
- Johnstone, *Surg. Wm.*, (r), '92
- Joicy, *Major W. J.*, (r), '93
- Jones, *Quartermr. A. B.*, '97
- Jones, *Capt. C. J. T. S.*, (r), '92
- Jones, *Captain D. R.*, '92
- Jones, *Captain Edwd.*, '92
- Jones, *Hon. Chap. Rev. Preb.*
H., '93
- Jones, *Captain Jno.*, '92
- Jones, *Captain J. J.*, '93
- Jones, *Captain J. E.*, '95
- Jones, *Captain L. P.*, '92
- Jones, *Major R. W.*, (r), '93
- Jones, *Captain T. G.*, (r), '92
- Jones, *Lt.-Col. Comm. T. W.*
'92
- Jones, *Captain Wm.*, '94
- Jones, *Major W. T.*, (r), '93
- Jordan, *Captain Wm.*, '92
- Josselyn, *Lt.-Col. Fredk.*, '92
- Josselyn, *Lt.-Col. J. H.*, '92
- Joyce, *Surg.-Lt. Thos.*, '92
- Judge, *Quartermr. Chas.*, '92
- Justice, *Lt.-Col. F. J.*, '92
- KAY, *Major J. C.*, (r), '92
- Kealy, *Surgeon J. R.*, (r), '92
- Kearseley, *Lt.-Col. George*, '92
- Keating, *Major P. A.*, '92
- Keene, *Lt.-Col. J. B.*, (r), '92
- Keiller, *Lt.-Col. G. C.*, (r), '92
- Keith, *Lieut. Alex.*, '92
- Keith, *Major James*, '92
- Keith, *Captain Wm.*, '92
- Keller, *Lt.-Col. A. L.*, '96
- Kelly, *Surg.-Lieut. E. H.*, '96
- Kelly, *Capt. James*, (r), '92
- Kelly, *Captain J. S.*, '94
- Kelsey, *Major E. F.*, '92
- Kelso, *Captain J. R.*, '95
- Kemmis, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
H. M., '92
- Kendall, *Lieut. Roger*, '94
- Kennedy, *Hon. Col. E. H.*, '92
- Kennaway, *Lt.-Col. and Hon.*
Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., '92
- Kennedy, *Hon. Maj. & Adj.*
F. C. (r), '93
- Kennedy, *Quartermr. Jas.*, '92
- Kennedy, *Lt.-Col. J. M.*, '92
- Kent, *Jun. Major*, (H. E.), '96
- Kerr, *Major H. A.*, '92
- Kerr, *Captain Wm.*, (r), '92
- Kidd, *Lt.-Col. C. N.*, (r), '92
- Kidston, *Lt.-Col. J.*, (r), '92
- Kilgour, *Captain Joseph*, '97
- King, *Lt.-Col. C. M.*, (r), '92
- King, *Hon. Asst.-Surg. E.*
P. (r), '92
- King, *Act. Chap. Rev. F.*, '93
- King, *Lt.-Col. Robt.*, (r), '92
- King, *Quartermr. W. H.*, '92
- Kinloch, *Hon. Col. J. G.*, '92
- Kinnear, *Lt.-Col. C. G. H.*, '92
- Kippen, *Lieut. Duncan*, '92
- Kitchin, *Quartermr. R. N.*, (r), '92
- Kittermaster, *Hon. Chap.*
Lindsay, '93
- Knight, *Hon. Col. Sir Frederic*
Winn, c.n., '92
- Knight, *Hon. Col. Joseph*, '92
- Knight, *Captain W. F.*, '95
- Knill, *Surg.-Maj. James*, '93
- Knocker, *Lt.-Col. Edward*
Wollaston, c.n., '92
- Knocker, *Captain V. E.*, '92
- Knowles, *Capt. P. S.*, (r), '92
- Knox, *Captain Geo.*, '92
- Knox, *Surg.-Major Jno.*, '97
- Knox, *Captain R. H.*, (r), '92
- Knox, *Captain W. W.*, (r), '92
- Kynoch, *Captain Geo.*, (r), '92
- Kynoch, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
P. (r), '92
- LABURN, *Major R. W.*, '96
- Laing, *Captain David*, (r), '92
- Laing, *Hon. Col. J.*, '92
- Laing, *Major B. G.*, (r), '92
- Laird, *Capt. G. E.*, '93
- Laker, *Major Jno.*, (r), '93
- Lamb, *Quartermr. Henry*, '92
- Lambert, *Capt. George*, (r), '92
- Lambert, *Captain H. C.*, '93
- Lambert, *Capt. Wm.*, (r), '92
- Lamont, *Lt. Col. Wm.*, '92
- Lancaster, *Captain Jno.*, '92
- Lander, *Jun. Maj. Robt.*, '92
- Landon, *Major Frank*, '94
- Lane, *Major J. J.*, '92
- Lang, *Act. Chap. Rev. J. M.*, '92
- Langdon, *Captain Harry*, '92
- Langdon, *Captain M. J.*, '92
- Langdon, *Captain T. C.*, '92
- Lansdowne, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.*,
F. P., '92
- Larner, *Capt. Fredk.*, (r), '92
- Lassen, *Major A. W.*, (r), '92
- Latch, *Major Henry*, (r), '92
- Latham, *Lt.-Col. D. M.*, (r), '92
- Latter, *Major Edward*, '92
- Laurie, *Hon. Col. R. E.*, '92
- Laverick, *Captain R.*, '93
- Lawrence, *Surg.-Maj. N.*, '92
- Lawrence, *Surg.-Maj. S.*, (r), '92
- Laybourn, *Capt. R. G.*, (r), '92
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col. G. R.*, (r), '92
- Leacrott, *Act. Chap. Rev. C.*
H., '92
- Leah, *Captain George*, '92
- Leamon, *Surg.-Lt. M.*, (r), '93
- Leathes, *Hon. Col. H. M.*, '94
- Lee, *Lt.-Col. A. S.*, '92
- Lee, *Hon. Chap. Rev. C.*, '92
- Lee, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.*,
F., '92
- Lee, *Major Henry*, '92
- Leech, *Captain C. D.*, '95
- Le Feuvre, *Capt. J. E.*, (r), '92
- Leighton, *Captain Chas.*, '92
- Leighton, *Hon. Col. Sir F.*,
(r), '92
- Leitch, *Col. W. O. H.*, '92
- Levett, *Maj. R. K.*, (r), '92
- Levett, *Lt.-Col. R. T.*, '92
- Lewis, *Major W. L.*, (r), '93
- Lewin, *Captain S. R.*, (r), '92
- Lewis, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
C. F., '92
- Lewis, *Act. Chap. Rev. D.*, '95
- Lewis, *Lt.-Col. D. R.*, '92
- Lewis, *Captain John*, (r), '92
- Lewis, *Col. Somers Reginald*,
c.n., '92
- Liddell, *Major Jno.*, '92
- Liddon, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. E.*, '92
- Lidstone, *Major N. J.*, '96
- Lidwell, *Hon. Maj. & Adj.*
Geo. (r), '92
- Lindsay, *Capt. Jas.*, (r), '93
- Lindsay, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Jno.*,
'92
- Lindsay, *Surg. W. G.*, (r), '92
- Lingard, *Captain Joseph*, '92
- Linton, *Captain R. D.*, '94
- Lister, *Surg.-Capt. Edwd.*, '92
- Lister, *Captain J. J.*, '97
- Lister, *Act. Chap. Rev. T.*
Livesey, '93
- Livesey, *Capt. H. J. R.*, '92
- Livesey, *Capt. W. H.*, (r), '92
- Livett, *Lieut. C. J.*, (r), '92
- Livett, *Surg. H. W.*, (r), '92
- Livingston, *Capt. R. W.*, '92
- Llewellyn, *Capt. D. M.*, (r), '92
- Llewellyn, *Maj. Wm.*, (r), '92
- Lloyd, *Major E. G. K. P.*, '92
- Lloyd, *Major J. B.*, '92
- Lloyd, *Major J. C.*, '92
- Lloyd, *Capt. Penny*, (r), '95
- Lloyd, *Hon. Chm. T. H.*, '94
- Lloyd, *Lt.-Col. T. C.*, '92
- Locke, *Quartermr. Thos.*, (r), '92
- Lockhart, *Lieut. L. C.*, '92
- Loe, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.*
S., '92
- Lothouse, *Capt. S. H. S.*, '92
- Logan, *Major W. P.*, (r), '92
- Lomas, *Lt.-Col. H. D.*, (r), '92
- Lombard, *Hon. Maj. & Adj.*
C. S. (r), '92
- Londosborough, *Hon. Col.*
W. H., '92
- London, *Surg.-Maj. J. J.*, '93
- London, *Lieut. Wm.*, (r), '92
- Londonderry, *Lt.-Col. Comm.*
C. S., Marquis of, c.n., '92
- Long, *Lt.-Col. T. J.*, '96
- Longmore, *Major C. E.*, '95
- Lonsdale, *Hon. Chap. Rev.*
J. G., '92
- Lorne, *Hon. Col. Rt. Hon.*
L. B., Marq. of, c.n. (r), '92
- Lorring, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Wm.*, '92
- Loud, *Lieut. J. C.*, '92
- Lovering, *Captain W. T.*, '96
- Lowe, *Act. Chap. Rev. G.*
W., '92
- Lowe, *Surg.-Major W. G.*, '92
- Lowie, *Major J. C.*, '93
- Lowry, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. A.*
(r), '92
- Lucas, *Major C. T.*, '92
- Lucas, *Major F. A.*, '92
- Lucas, *Maj. Sir T.*, Bart., '92
- Lucas, *Lt.-Col. C. B.*, (r), '92
- Luke, *Hon. Capt. & Quartermr.*
W. H. (r), '93
- Lumden, *Lt.-Col. Hy.*, (r), '92
- Luttrell, *Hon. Col. H. A. F.*, '92
- Lyle, *Captain Abram*, '94
- Lyle, *Lieut. Walter*, '93
- Lynde, *Lt.-Col.-Comm.*
William A., '92
- Lyne, *Hon. Col. Chas.*, '93
- Lyon, *Captain Hy.*, (r), '92
- Lyon, *Act. Chap. Rev. Canon*
W. H. (r), '92
- Lyons, *Quartermr. Jno.*, '95
- Lysons, *Lt.-Col. E. H. B.*, (r), '93
- MACADAM, *Lt.-Col. W. H.*, '95
- MacAndrew, *Maj. Sir H. J.*,
(r), '92
- Macdonald, *Major Alex.*, '92
- Macdonald, *Maj. D. M.*, '95
- Macdonald, *Quartermr. J.C.*,
'92
- Macdonald, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.*
J. B., '97
- Macdonald, *Col. Rt. Hon.*
J. H. A., c.n. (Lond Kings-
burgh)
- Macdonald, *Hon. Col. W. M.*,
'92
- Macfarlane, *Maj. Jno.*, '92
- Macfarlane, *Maj. J. H.*, (r), '92
- Macfee, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Jas.*
'93

- Macfie, *Surg.-Maj. J.*, '95
 Macfie, *Capt. Robt.*, '92
 Macfie, *Lt.-Col. Wm.*, '92
 MacGibbon, *Lt.-Col. D.* (r), '92
 MacGregor, *Maj. J. J.*, '92
 MacGill, *Capt. Thos.*, '92
 MacInnes, *Major Jno.*, '92
 Mackay, *Capt. Andrew*, '92
 Mackay, *Lieut. A. Y.*, '92
 Mackay, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Mackay, *Lt.-Col. J. F.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Capt. A.* (r), '92
 Mackenzie, *Capt. A. C.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Capt. A. F.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. H.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col. F. C.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.-Comm. B. C.*, '92
 Mackenzie, *Major W. S.*, '92
 Mackie, *Hon. Col. E. A.* (r), '92
 Mackie, *Lt.-Col. Jas.*, '92
 Mackie, *Capt. Jas.*, '92
 Mackie, *Jun., Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Jno.*, '92
 Mackinnon, *Lt. Robt.* (r), '92
 Mackinnon, *Capt. Lachlan*, '92
 Mackintosh, *Hon. Col. E. W.*, '92
 MacKintosh, *Maj. Jno.*, '92
 MacLachlan, *Lt.-Col. D.* (r), '92
 MacLagan, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas*, '92
 MacLagan, *Hon. Col. R. C.*, '92
 MacLaren, *Lt. Jas.* (r), '92
 Maclean, *Major Allan*, '92
 MacLennan, *Major George*, '92
 MacLeod, *Act. Chap. Rev. D.*, '92
 Macleod, *Act. Chap. Rev. J.*, '92
 Macleod of Macleod, *Hon. Col.*, '92
 Maclure, *Capt. Andrew* (r), '92
 Macpherson, *Act. Chap. Rev. J.*, '92
 Macpherson, *Quarterm. Jno.*, '92
 Macrae, *Lt.-Col. H. R.*, '92
 Macragtag, *Capt. Dan.*, '92
 Mactear, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Maddison, *Maj. T. R.*, '92
 Magrath, *Lt.-Col. W. R.*, '92
 Maller, *Capt. George*, '92
 Mair, *Lt. Thos.* (r), '92
 Mair, *Act. Chap. Rev. W.*, '92
 Maitland, *Lt.-Col. J. G.* (r), '92
 Maitland, *Maj. Robt.* (r), '92
 Makins, *Hon. Col. W. T.*, '92
 Malcolm of Poltalloch, *Lt.-Col. J. W.*, Lord, c.n., '92
 Malcolm, *Lt.-Col. W. E.* (r), '92
 Malden, *Capt. H. C.* (r), '92
 Mallet, *Capt. H. L.*, '92
 Mallett, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. F. B.*, '92
 Manby, *Capt. E. B.*, '92
 Manceo, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. A.* (r), '92
 Mann, *Capt. G. R.*, '92
 Mann, *Capt. R. C.* (r), '92
 Marnel, *Hon. Col. G. P.*, '92
 Manwell, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Marchant, *Capt. T. W.* (r), '92
 Marlow, *Quarterm. T.* (r), '92
 Marr, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Marrison, *Capt. P.*, '92
 Marsh, *Surg.-Maj. N. K.* (r), '92
 Marsh, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 Marshall, *Capt. M. W.*, '92
 Marshall, *Hon. Chap. Rev. R. M.*, '92
 Marshall, *Lt.-Col. T. H.*, '92
 Marshall, *Surg. & Surg.-Maj. W. J.* (r), '92
 Martin, *Act.-Chap. Rev. Hy.*, '92
 Martin, *Lt.-Col. W. U.*, '92
 Martyn, *Capt. W. H.* (r), '92
 Marwood, *Maj. W. S.*, '92
 Maschell, *Lt.-Col. R. T.*, '92
 Mason, *Capt. Edwd.* (r), '92
 Mase, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 Mather, *Surg.-Maj. G. R.*, '92
 Matheson, *Col. Sir Donald*, c.n., '92
 Matheson, *Maj. E. H. M.* (r), '92
 Matheson, *Lt.-Col. J.* (r), '92
 Mathews, *Surg. B. P.* (r), '92
 Mathews, *Capt. Jos.* (r), '92
 Matheson, *Jun., Lt. Col.*, '92
 Matthews, *Capt. F. C.* (r), '92
 Matthey, *Lt.-Col. Edwd.*, '92
 Maule, *Quarterm. Wm.* (r), '92
 Mawdsley, *Capt. Jas.*, '92
 Maxwell, *Maj. W. J.*, '92
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col. W. R.*, '92
 May, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.*, '92
 May, *Surg.-Maj. J. H. S.* (r), '92
 Maybery, *Capt. H. O. A.*, '92
 Maybur, *Maj. J. B.*, '92
 Maynard, *Maj. J. F.*, '92
 Mayor, *Hon. Chap. Rev. W.*, '92
 McAllister, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.*, '92
 McCabe, *Capt. Jno.* (r), '92
 McCaig, *Capt. Duncan* (r), '92
 McCall, *Hon. Chap. Rev. J. P.*, '92
 McCann, *Capt. J. G.*, '92
 McClure, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 McClymont, *Capt. Alex.* (r), '92
 McConnachie, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 McCormack, *Act. Chap. Rev. J.*, '92
 McCorquodale, *Capt. D. A.* (r), '92
 McCorquodale, *Hon. Col. Geo.*, '92
 McDonald, *Maj. Alex.*, '92
 McDonald, *Capt. Geo.*, '92
 McDonald, *Major Jno.*, '92
 McDonald, *Lieut. Jno.*, '92
 McDonald, *Capt. W. Y.*, '92
 McDowall, *Lt.-Col.-Comm. H. J.*, '92
 McEwan, *Capt. R. D.*, '92
 McFarlane, *Lt.-Col. D.*, '92
 McFarlane, *Lt.-Col. Jas.* (r), '92
 McGowan, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 McGregor, *Second Lt. R.*, '92
 McHardy, *Lt.-Col. A.*, '92
 McIntyre, *Capt. Jno.* (r), '92
 McIsaac, *Lt. Jno.*, '92
 McKechnie, *Capt. D.* (r), '92
 McKenzie, *Lt.-Col. T. C.* (r), '92
 McKerrell, *Maj. R. M.*, '92
 McLaren, *Lt. Robt.* (r), '92
 McLarty, *Lt. J. E.* (r), '92
 McLean, *Lt. Hugh* (r), '92
 McLeish, *Capt. Hanick*, '92
 McLellan, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 McLeod, *Lt. Alex.* (r), '92
 McLeod, *Lt.-Col. J. N.* (r), '92
 Mc'Loy, *Capt. Alex.*, '92
 McMinn, *Capt. F. A.* (r), '92
 McMurdo, *Hon. Col. Gen. Sir W. M. S.*, c.n., '92
 McNabb, *Capt. Hugh*, '92
 McNair, *Surg. A. G.* (r), '92
 McNicol, *Capt.-Maj. R.* (r), '92
 McQuillen, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 McRae, *Lt. Roderick*, '92
 McTear, *Capt. J. W.*, '92
 McWatt, *Surg. R. C.* (r), '92
 Meade, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. Harry*, '92
 Medway, *Lt.-Col. J. S.*, Lord, '92
 Mee, *Capt. Alex.*, '92
 Mein, *Lt.-Col. Alex.* (r), '92
 Meir, *Capt. A. C.* (r), '92
 Melrum, *Maj. Robt.* (r), '92
 Mellich, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 Mellor, *Lt.-Col. J. R.* (r), '92
 Melvin, *Capt. James*, '92
 Menzies, *Major Jas.*, '92
 Menzies, *Lt.-Col. Sir Robert*, Bart., '92
 Menzies, *Lt.-Col. Robert*, '92
 Merriman, *Lt.-Col. E. B.*, '92
 Merry, *Lt.-Col. Jas. R.*, '92
 Merson, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Messenger, *Quarterm. W. E.*, '92
 Messer, *Capt. T. J. F.* (r), '92
 Messervy, *Capt. G. T.*, '92
 Metcalfe, *Maj. F. M.* (r), '92
 Mewburn, *Lt.-Col. Jno.* (r), '92
 Miall, *Capt. F. H.*, '92
 Miall, *Capt. J. A.*, '92
 Michell, *Capt. A. O.* (r), '92
 Michd, *Capt. F. J.*, '92
 Middleton, *Hn. Col. D. B. W.*, Lord, '92
 Millar, *Maj. Alex.*, '92
 Millar, *Capt. J. S.*, '92
 Millar, *Lieut. Wm.*, '92
 Miller, *Surg.-Maj. A. G.* (r), '92
 Miller, *Capt. Jas.* (r), '92
 Miller, *Capt. J. D.*, '92
 Milligan, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W.*, '92
 Mills, *Lt.-Col. R.* (r), '92
 Milne, *Hn. Chap. Rev. A. J.*, '92
 Milne, *Maj. Geo.*, '92
 Milne, *Capt. R.*, '92
 Milroy, *Capt. J. S.*, '92
 Milward, *Maj. Leonard*, '92
 Milward, *Lt.-Col. Victor*, '92
 Minus, *Quarterm. W.*, '92
 Minster, *Lt.-Col. Oliver* (r), '92
 Minto, *Col. G. J.*, Earl of, '92
 Mitchell, *Hon. Col. Alex.*, '92
 Mitchell, *Capt. Alex.*, '92
 Mitchell, *Surg.-Maj. Andw.*, '92
 Mitchell, *Maj. B. M.* (r), '92
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col. Geo.* (r), '92
 Mitchell, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.*, '92
 Mitchell, *Act.-Chap. Rev. J.* (r), '92
 Mitchell, *Hon. Chap. Rev. J.*, '92
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col. Thos.* (r), '92
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col. Com. T.*, '92
 Mitford, *Capt. Jno.*, '92
 Mock, *Maj. S. S.*, '92
 Moleyns, *Hon. Chap. Rev. W. B. de*, '92
 Monckton, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. H.*, '92
 Monks, *Lt.-Col. Jas.* (r), '92
 Monro, *Quarterm. J. C.*, '92
 Montagu, *Quarterm. H. H.*, '92
 Montgomery, *Hon. Lt.-Col. Com. R.*, '92
 Moodie, *Lt. Wm.*, '92
 Moody, *Surg. C. B.* (r), '92
 Moore, *Hon. Chap. Rev. C. M.*, '92
 Moore, *Capt. J. H.* (r), '92
 Moore, *Capt. Thos.* (r), '92
 Moreland, *Quarterm. Edwd.*, '92
 Morgan, *Hon. Col. the Hon. E. C.*, '92
 Morgan, *Hon. Chap. Rev. F. H.*, '92
 Moran, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. M.*, '92
 Morgan, *Maj. John* (r), '92
 Morgan, *Capt. J. B.*, '92
 Morgan, *Surg. W. W.* (r), '92
 Morland, *Maj. C. W.*, '92
 Morland, *Capt. E.* (r), '92
 Morland, *Quarterm. J. T.*, '92
 Morris, *Lt.-Col. G. H.*, '92
 Morris, *Surg. E.* (r), '92
 Morris, *Capt. E. C.* (r), '92
 Morris, *Lt.-Col. J. R.* (r), '92
 Morrison, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Morrison, *Hon.-Col. Walter*, '92
 Morrison, *Maj. G. H.* (r), '92
 Morrison, *Maj. Jno.*, '92
 Mort, *Lt.-Col. F. D.*, '92
 Mortimer, *Capt. Alex.* (r), '92
 Mortimer, *Capt. A. F.*, '92
 Mortimer, *Maj. L. G.*, '92
 Mortimer, *Surg.-Capt. Wm.*, '92
 Mortimer, *Capt. W. S.*, '92
 Morton, *Lt.-Col. Hugh*, '92
 Morton, *Capt. Jas.* (r), '92
 Morton, *Capt. Jas.*, '92
 Morton, *Capt. Robt.*, '92
 Mossop, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. T. I.*, '92
 Mottram, *Quarterm. A.* (r), '92
 Mounsey, *Lt.-Col. Thos.* (r), '92
 Mount-Edgumbe, *Colonel W. H.*, Earl of, '92
 Mousley, *Capt. H. K.*, '92
 Moxon, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. T. H.*, '92
 Moyes, *Major Andw. T.*, '92
 M'Queen, *Capt. W. B.*, '92
 Mudge, *Quarterm. D. E.*, '92
 Muir, *Lt. Z. H.*, '92
 Muirhead, *Capt. Jas.*, '92
 Mulligan, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. W.*, '92
 Mulliner, *Hon. Col. R. B.*, '92
 Mumby, *Lt.-Col. Com. C.*, '92
 Munby, *Maj. H. M.*, '92
 Muncaster, *Hon. Col. J. F.*, Lord, '92
 Mundell, *Capt. W. G.*, '92
 Munro, *Capt. Chas.*, '92
 Munro, *Capt. David*, '92
 Munro, *Surg.-Maj. S. H.* (r), '92
 Murdoch, *Maj. Jas.* (r), '92
 Murison, *Capt. David* (r), '92
 Murley, *Lt.-Col. W. B.*, '92
 Murphy, *Lt.-Col. P. F.*, '92
 Murray, *Quarterm. Jas.*, '92
 Murray, *Maj. R. S.*, '92
 Murray, *Capt. Wm.* (r), '92
 Murray, *Capt. W. B.*, '92
 Murray, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. F.*, '92
 Musgrave, *Maj. H. E.*, '92
 Myers, *Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. R.*, '92
 Myrtle, *Maj. J. Y.*, '92
 Naisit, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. W.* (r), '92
 Narborough, *Capt. Wm.*, '92
 Natraas, *Surg. Chas.* (r), '92
 Nayler, *Lt.-Col. Edwd.*, '92
 Nayler, *Captain F.* (r), '92
 Neale, *Major S. W.* (r), '92
 Nelson, *Capt. Rich.* (r), '92
 Nelson, *Captain Jno.*, '92
 Nelson, *Captain J. T.*, '92
 Nesbitt, *Capt. D. A. S.*, '92
 Neve, *Captain Jno.* (r), '92
 Nettleship, *Lt.-Col. W. F.*, '92
 Neve, *Captain T.*, '92
 Nevill, *Major C. H.* (r), '92
 Nevinston, *Hon. Maj. & Adj. J. B. L.* (r), '92
 Newitt, *Captain E. J.*, '92
 Newman, *Captain F.* (r), '92
 Newton, *Major T. C.* (r), '92
 Newton, *Major Wm.* (r), '92
 Newton, *Hon. Col. W. J.*, Lord, '92
 Nicholson, *Act. Chap. Rev. W.*, '92
 Nicholl, *Lt.-Col. J. C.* (r), '92
 Nicholson, *Major E. H.*, '92
 Nicholson, *Capt. M. S.*, '92
 Nickols, *Quarterm. Hy.*, '92

Nicolson, Lt. Christopher, '92	Peacock, Captain J. P., '96	Potter, Major A. M., '92	Richards, Capt. T. B. (r), '93
Nimmo, Lt.-Col. Alex. (r), '92	Peacock, Captain Jas. (r), '96	Potter, Captain C. J., '92	Richards, Capt. W. J. (r), '93
Noble, Hon. Surg.-Major S. (r), '93	Peacock, Capt. Joseph (r), '93	Potter, Captain G. A., '92	Richardson, Surg.-Maj. C. (r), '92
Noble, Captain W. J., '95	Peacock, Hon. Col. Ralph, '96	Potts, Act. Chap. Rev., '97	Richardson, Lt.-Col. J. C. (r), '92
Norfolk, Capt. H. Duke of, '92	Peacock, Captain Thos., '96	Poulter, Capt. J. J., '92	Richardson, Maj. J. G. F., '92
Norgate, Capt. C. B. Le G. (r), '92	Peare, Captain A. V., '93	Powell, Major Edwd. (r), '92	Richardson, Hon. Col. Sir J. T. S., Bart., '94
Norris, Captain Wm. (r), '92	Peard, Lt.-Col. G. S. (r), '93	Powell, Hon. Chap. Rev. H. (r), '93	Richardson, Capt. T. W., '96
North, Hon. Col. Rt. Hon. J. S., '92	Pearse, Lieut. J. R. (r), '92	Powell, Captain L. L., '92	Richardson, Capt. W. I., '92
Northumberland, Hon. Col. A. G., Duke of, n.c., '92	Pearse, Surg.-Maj. F. J., '93	Powell, Captain W. S., '92	Richards, Captain A. G., '95
Norton, Surg.-Lt.-Colonel Comm. Arthur T., '92	Pearse, Major George, '92	Præger, Capt. H. F., '93	Riddell, Captain T. R., '92
Norton, Captain Daniel, '94	Pearse, Captain L. O. (r), '92	Pratt, Captain E. H., '92	Ridge, Major L. W. (r), '92
Nugent, Hon. Chap. Rev. Jas., '97	Pearson, Jun., Capt. Geo., '97	Pratt, Captain Fredk., '95	Ridley, Capt. George (r), '93
Nunn, Captain J. J. (r), '92	Pearson, Lt.-Col. M. B., '92	Prentice, Lieut. G., '92	Right, Lt.-Col. W. A., '92
Nunn, Surgeon T. W. (r), '93	Pearson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. T. R., '95	Preston, Hon. Maj. & Adj. C. E. (r), '93	Rigs, Major James, '92
Nye, Captain Chas., '93	Peble, Major P. C., '94	Preston, Lt.-Col. Jno. W., '92	Ripon, Hon. Col. G. F. S. (r), '92
OARLEY, Lt.-Col. Sir H., '92	Pegge, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Chas., '92	Price, Lieut. Fredk. (r), '92	Marquess of, n.c., '92
Ochiltree, Quarterm. W., '92	Pemberton, Major T. W., '92	Price, Lt.-Col. Jno., '93	Ritchie, Lieut. J. B. (r), '92
Ococks, Major F. P., '96	Pembroke and Montgomery, Lt.-Col. G. R. C., Earl of, '92	Price, Lt.-Col. Jno., '93	Roberts, Major F. W., '92
Ogilvy-Hamsay, Act. Chap. Rev. D., '93	Pender, Captain G. R. (r), '92	Priestman, Captain Wm., '92	Roberts, Captain F. W., '93
Ogston, Lt.-Col. J., '92	Pender, Maj. Wm. R. T. (r), '92	Primerose, Hon. Maj. A. J., '94	Roberts, Captain Hy. (r), '92
Olliver, Lt.-Col. J. P. (r), '92	Penfold, Major Stephen, '92	Primrose, Lt.-Col. Hon. Bouverie Francis, n.c. (r), '92	Roberts, Lt.-Col. Howland, '92
Ollis, Captain T. O., '96	Pennell, Lt.-Col. Chas. (r), '92	Prince, Surgeon John (r), '92	Roberts, Captain J. H., '92
Omanney, Lt.-Col. O. (r), '92	Pennymore, Hon. Maj. & Adj. G. (r), '92	Prince, Major V. C. (r), '92	Roberts, Major Adam, '95
Ormandy, Qtrmr. W. R., '95	Pennymore, Maj. P. G., '92	Prinsep, Captain J. J., '92	Robertson, Capt.-Com. A. T., '97
Ormsdod, Lt.-Col. J. C., '92	Peppercom, Lt.-Col. J. H. F., '92	Pritchard, Lt.-Col. B., '93	Robertson, Capt. D. M., '92
Ormsby, Act. Chap. Rev. E. R., '97	Percy, Col. H. G., Earl, '92	Probert, Captain J. P. (r), '92	Robertson, Hon. Chap. Rev. H. M., '94
Ormsby, Capt. H. M. (r), '92	Perham, Major Wm. E., '92	Probyn, Captain Clifford, '95	Robertson, Capt. John (r), '92
Ort, Major Robert, '92	Perkins, Lt.-Col.-Comm. A. F., '96	Proctor, Major W. B., '92	Robertson, Maj. J. A. (r), '92
Orron, Surg.-Lt.-Col. F., '97	Perkins, Major Chas., '92	Provan, Surg.-Major J., '92	Robertson, Major Robt., '92
Osborn, Major F. B., '92	Perkins, Lt.-Col. E. K., '94	Puckle, Captain A. D. (r), '92	Robertson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. F., '92
O'Sullivan, Major Denis, '93	Perkins, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. S., '92	Puckle, Capt. Stanley (r), '92	Robertson, Major Robt., '92
Oswald, Captain J. P. (r), '92	Perry, Captain Jno., '92	Puddle, Lt.-Col.-Comm. H. F., '92	Robertson, Captain Wm., '92
Oswell, Major B. T., '92	Perry, Hon. Col. James, '92	Purser, Major T. H., '92	Robertson-Reid, Hon. Col. F., '92
Outram, Lt.-Col. Jas., '95	Pheips, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. H. G., '92	Purvis, Surg.-Maj. J. P. (r), '93	Robinson, Lt.-Col. A. I., '92
Over, Captain S., '92	Phillips, Lt.-Col. T. R., '92	Putney, Major Jas., '93	Robinson, Captain E. W., '94
Overell, Capt. A. E. (r), '92	Phillips, Major R. (r), '92	Puttick, Capt. Geo. (r), '92	Robinson, Major Geo., '92
Overton, Hon. Chap. Rev. J. H., '93	Phillips, Captain A. J., '97	Pycroft, Surg.-Maj. G. (r), '96	Robinson, Lieut. G. A., '92
Owen, Hon. Col. C. L., '96	Phillips, Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. P. (r), '92	Pyke, Captain Thos. (r), '93	Robinson, Major H. D., '92
PACKARD, Major H. W., '92	Phillips, Capt. H. R. (r), '92	RAE, Captain Jno., '92	Robinson, Lt.-Col. H. J., '92
Page, Lt.-Col. C. H., '92	Phillips, Lieut. Isaac, '92	Rae, Captain J. G., '92	Robinson, Major A. B., '92
Pager, Quarterm. J. L. (r), '92	Phillips, Major Joseph (r), '92	Raitor, Major Thos., '93	Robinson, Lt.-Col. J. E., '92
Palmer, Lt.-Col. A. S., '92	Phillips, Major Thos., '92	Ramsay, Captain Thos., '92	Robinson, Captain T. E., '97
Palmer, Hon. Col. Sir C. M., Bart., '92	Pidcock, Captain Rd. (r), '92	Ramsden, Captain A. J., '96	Rocca, Lt.-Cl.-Com. H. L., '92
Palmer, Major Henry, '92	Pierce, Captain Edwd., '92	Ramsden, Hon. Col. Sir Jas. Kt., '92	Roche, Maj. C. St. J. K., '94
Panton, Captain F. S., '94	Pike, Lt.-Col. Walter (r), '92	Ramsden, Hon. Col. Sir John William, Bart., '92	Rodger, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J., '92
Park, Captain W. U., '93	Pike, Major William, '92	Randell, Captain J. A. (r), '92	Rodwell, Maj. H. E. W., '95
Parker, Hon. Chap. Rev. A. T., '93	Pilcher, Major Jesse, '92	Rankin, Lt.-Col. Jas., '92	Roe, Captain E. C., '93
Parker, Lieut. Geo., '92	Pilkington, Major R., '92	Rannie, Hon. Chap. Rev. Robertson R., '93	Roe, Surgeon E. H. (r), '92
Parker, Lieut. Henry (r), '92	Pilkington, Lt.-Col. S. F., '92	Ranshaw, Major Robt., '92	Roger, Captain Wm. (r), '92
Parker, Quarterm. K. C. S., '92	Pilkington, Lt.-Col. W. W., '92	Ray, Lt.-Col. E. (r), '92	Rogers, Act. Ch. Rev. T., '93
Parker, Captain Stanley, '92	Pitner, Col. W. F., n.c., '92	Ray, Lt.-Col. A. W. (r), '92	Rolfe, Captain Robt., '92
Parkhurst, Quarterm. H. J. (r), '92	Pitman, Major Wm. (r), '92	Ray, Hon. Chap. Rev. J., '93	Romanes, Capt. John (r), '92
Parkin, Captain J. R., '92	Pitts, Lt.-Col. Thos., '92	Read, Quarterm. Chas. (r), '92	Romanes, Capt. Robt. (r), '92
Parkinson, Surg. C. W. (r), '92	Pixley, Capt. Stewart (r), '92	Read, Captain Herbt. S., '92	Ronaldson, Capt. Peter, '93
Parry, Capt. H. J. P. (r), '92	Place, Major W. H., '95	Read, Captain John (r), '92	Rooke, Capt. Abram, '92
Parson, Major Richard, '92	Plant, Major A. U., '92	Read, Captain Jno. (r), '92	Ropner, Major Robert, '94
Parsons, Captain F. C., '97	Plant, Lt.-Col. E. C., '92	Read, Captain J., '92	Roscoe, Captain Henry, '94
Patchett, Major Jas., '95	Platt, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. H., '92	Read, Quarterm. J. A., '93	Rose, Major George (r), '92
Patterson, R. A. (r), '92	Plenderleath, Capt. Hy. (r), '92	Read, Major O. F. (r), '92	Rosebery, Hon. Col. Rt. Hon. Rep. P. Earl of, n.c., '92
Patterson, Capt. Jas. (r), '93	Plumtree, Major C. J., '92	Reade, Hon. Major & Adj. P. (r), '92	Rosewater, Major W. E., '92
Patterson, Major Jno., '92	Polkinghoke, Capt. Jno., '92	Read, Quarterm. Thos. (r), '92	Ross, Major Alexand. (r), '92
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. Wm., '92	Pollock, Major D. G. H., '92	Rebeck, Major E. W., '92	Ross, Captain George, '92
Paton, Captain W. M. T., '93	Pollock, Captain Jas., '92	Reddington, Captain N., '92	Ross, Lieut. Jno., '93
Patrick, Surg.-Lt.-Col. R., '94	Pollock, Captain Robt., '94	Reece, Capt. George (r), '92	Ross, Captain Lachlan, '93
Patten, Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. A., '93	Pollock, Captain Wm. (r), '93	Reed, Captain E. I. (r), '92	Ross, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92
Patteson, Major H. T. S., '93	Ponting, Captain T. (r), '92	Reed, Lt.-Col. Thos., '92	Ross, Lieut. Wm., '92
Patteson, Act. Chap. Rev. J. (r), '92	Pook, Lt.-Col. H. W., '92	Reed, Major T. L. (r), '92	Ross, Captain W. W. (r), '92
Pattinson, Jun. Capt. H. L., '95	Poole, Captain Henry, '92	Rees, Major C. H., '95	Rothery, Capt. Thos. (r), '92
Pattinson, Major J. W., '92	Poole, Lieut. W. J. R., '95	Reid, Surgeon John (r), '92	Rothwell, Lt.-Col. Jno., '92
Paul, Captain Jno. (r), '92	Pooley, Surg.-Capt. R. C. M., '92	Reid, Lt.-Col. Com. J. A., '92	Rouse, Quarterm. W. B., '95
Paul, Surg. J. H. (r), '95	Pooley, Major W. G. (r), '92	Reid, Captain J. G. (r), '93	Rouse, Surg.-Lieut. E. W., '92
Paul, Captain Thomas (r), '93	Poore, Captain P. H. (r), '92	Remer, Captain H. A., '92	Routledge, Lt.-Col. R. W., '92
Paul, Lt.-Col. T. A., '92	Porteous, Lt.-Col. Jas., '92	Rendle, Captain Jas., '92	Routledge, Capt. Wm. (r), '92
Paul, Captain T. D. (r), '93	Porter, Lt.-Col. G. C. (r), '93	Rennie, Lieut. J. C., '92	Rowand, Capt. Robt. (r), '92
Pawley, Captain C. J. C., '96	Porter, Captain R. S., '94	Reynolds, Major C. L., '94	Rowbottom, Maj. L. R. (r), '92
Payne, Captain Robt. (r), '92	Porter, Captain Wm. (r), '92	Reynolds, Capt. J. J. (r), '92	Rowe, Major G. H., '95
Payne, Captain W. B., '92	Potbury, Captain Jno. (r), '92	Reynoldson, Capt. T. C., '97	Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. Chr., '92
Paynter, Capt. Wm. (r), '92	Pott, Major Laslett J., '94	Rhodes, Capt. Abraham (r), '92	Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Joshua Thelluson, Bart. (r), '92
	Potter, Lt.-Col. A., '92	Richards, Col. Samuel S. Crosland, n.c., '92	Rowley, Captain Walter, '95

- Roxburgh, Captain J. A., '95
 Roxburgh, Capt. J. W., '97
 Roy, Captain J. S., '96
 Ruck, Major E. W., '95
 Ruck, Major W. E., '95
 Rudd, Major C. J. W. (r), '92
 Rumball, Major Aubrey, '92
 Runaces, Capt. Anthy., '92
 Runcie, Captain Samuel, '95
 Russell, Major A. H., '95
 Russell, Lt.-Col. C. I., '92
 Russell, Capt. C. J. (r), '93
 Russell, Surg.-Lt.-Col. David, '93
 Russell, Captain Donald, '95
 Russell, Hon. Chap. Rev. J. C., '93
 Russell, Quartermr. J. J., '95
 Ruston, Major Wm., '92
 Rutherford, Surg.-Major T. H. (r), '92
 Rutley, Major J. L. (r), '92
 Ryder, Hon. Col. Chas., '92
- SADLER, Major J. P., '94
 Sadler, Lt.-Col. S. A., '92
 St. Albans, Hon.-Col. W. A. de V., Duke of, '92
 Sampson, Major Thos. (r), '93
 Sandeman, Major W., '92
 Sanderson, Act. Chap. Rev. R. N., '92
 Sandford, Hon. Surg.-Major F. J. (r), '92
 Sandon, Major E. F. (r), '92
 Sankey, Captain H. S., '97
 Sankey, Major J. H. (r), '92
 Sapwell, Captain B. B., '92
 Sargent, Captain Wm., '96
 Sarson, Major Jno. E., '92
 Satterthwaite, Lt.-Col. E., '95
 Savage, Major Hugh, '92
 Savile, Hon. Col. H. B. O., '92
 Sawyer, Captain P. (r), '92
 Sawyer, Lieut. E. M. (r), '97
 Sayer, Captain W. F. (r), '92
 Schleswig-Holstein, Hon. Col. Gen. H. R. H. Prince Christian of, k.o., '92
 Schofield, Captain Jno., '92
 Schwabe, Major F. S., '92
 Schlanders, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Alex., '92
 Scobie, Captain M. J. G., '92
 Scobie, Captain Robt. (r), '92
 Scoby, Captain Wm., '92
 Secones, Major T. J., '95
 Scott, Captain E. E. (r), '92
 Scott, Maj. Hercules (r), '92
 Scott, Act. Chap. Rev. Canon J., '96
 Scott, Quartermr. Jas. (r), '92
 Scott, Hon. Col. Jno., '92
 Scott, Captain Jno. (r), '92
 Scott, Major John, '92
 Scott, Major J. M., '92
 Scott, Major Robt., '92
 Scott, Hon. Col. Samuel, '92
 Scott, Hon. Chap. Rev. Can. T. R., '92
 Scott, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92
 Scott, Lieut. W. R., '92
 Scrivener, Capt. H. B. (r), '92
 Scrivener, Lt.-Col. T. P. (r), '92
 Seabrook, Maj. G. M. (r), '92
 Searle, Hon. Col. Jas., '92
 Seddon, Lt.-Col. P. (r), '92
 Seely, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles, '92
 Seppill, Hon. Col. Wm., '92
 Senior, Captain Arthur, '97
 Sappings, Maj. Henry (r), '92
 Settle, Surgeon Robt. (r), '92
 Seward, Major S. W. (r), '92
 Sexby, Major J. J., '92
 Shakerley, Lt.-Col. Sir C., '92
 Shaft, Captain G. T., '92
 Sharp, Captain V., '92
 Sharpe, Captain S., '92
 Sharratt, Hon. Col. Wm., '92
 Shaw, Captain Duncan, '92
- Shaw, Captain George, '92
 Shaw, Capt. Hugh (r), '92
 Shaw, Major Robt., '95
 Shaw, Capt. R. B., '95
 Shaw, Capt. S. R. W. (r), '92
 Shearer, Captain A. R., '92
 Sheeld, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Ebenezer, '97
 Sheed, Capt. Alex., '92
 Sheehy, Act. Chap. Rev. F. B. (r), '92
 Shepherd, Major Jas., '93
 Shepherd, Surg. & Surg.-Mj. W. G. (r), '92
 Shepherd, Maj. W. H. (r), '92
 Sheppard, Capt. T. B. W. (r), '92
 Sherwood, Captain Jno., '94
 Sherwood, Captain J. A., '92
 Shiekle, Act. Chap. Rev. C. W., '92
 Shipway, Maj. R. W. (r), '92
 Shippy, Maj. W. H. (r), '92
 Shore, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. J., '92
 Shoolbred, Capt. Walter (r), '92
 Shotton, Capt. Jno., '92
 Shrimphire, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. P., '96
 Shrubsole, Major R. F., '92
 Shuffelbotham, Lieut. Jas. (r), '92
 Sidebottom, Maj. Albert, '92
 Sidebottom, Lt.-Col.-Comm. W. (r), '92
 Silver, Hon. Col. H. A. (r), '92
 Simmonds, Capt. Fdk., '92
 Simonds, Major James, '92
 Simonds, Maj. John (r), '92
 Simpson, Capt. E. E. (r), '92
 Simpson, Capt. Jno., '92
 Simpson, Lieut. J. S., '95
 Sims, Quarterm. H. C., '95
 Sinclair, Lieut. Arthur (r), '92
 Sinclair, Hon. Col. Sir R. C., '92
 Sizer, Capt. Alfd., '95
 Sken, Lieut. George (r), '93
 Skelton, Maj. T. A. (r), '96
 Skrine, Lt.-Col. H. M. (r), '92
 Slight, Capt. R. N. (r), '92
 Sloan, Major Alex. (r), '92
 Sloper, Major Jno. (r), '92
 Sly, Lt.-Col. W. J. (r), '92
 Small, Surg. Thos. (r), '92
 Smart, Capt. N. B. (r), '92
 Smith, Major A. F., '92
 Smith, Major C. E., '92
 Smith, Lt.-Col.-Comm. C. F., '92
 Smith, Surg.-Capt. C. S., '92
 Smith, Major C. S. (r), '92
 Smith, Capt. E. J., '95
 Smith, Surg.-Maj. F., '94
 Smith, Capt. George, '94
 Smith, Act. Chap. Rev. G., '94
 Smith, Lt.-Col. G. J., '92
 Smith, Lt. H. G. (r), '92
 Smith, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. R., '92
 Smith, Surg. H. S. (r), '92
 Smith, Major James (r), '92
 Smith, Capt. J. E., '96
 Smith, Lt.-Col. J. G. (r), '92
 Smith, Lt.-Col. J. N. (r), '92
 Smith, Major J. T. (r), '92
 Smith, Major Jno., '92
 Smith, Surg.-Maj. P. B., '93
 Smith, Hon. Chap. Rev. R., '92
 Smith, Quarterm. R. T., '92
 Smith, Lt.-Col. R. G., '92
 Smith, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Samul., '94
 Smith, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. S. P., '94
 Smith, Captain T., '92
 Smith, Major Thos. (r), '92
 Smith, Captain T. S., '92
 Smith, Lt.-Col. G., '92
 Smith, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. R., '94
 Smyth, Captain F., '92
 Smyth, Major Samul., '92
- Smythe, Surg. Robt. (r), '93
 Snelus, Quarterm. G. J. (r), '93
 Snook, Capt. G. Geo., '95
 Snow, Capt. Joseph (r), '92
 Spearman, Major W. T., '92
 Spedding, Lieut.-Col.-Comm. J. J., '92
 Spence, Capt. Edw. (r), '92
 Spence, Captain P., '92
 Spencely, Lt.-Col. Castle, '92
 Spencer, Major F. C. (r), '92
 Spence, Lt.-Col. W. S., '92
 Spittall, Capt. Jas. (r), '92
 Sproat, Capt. Wm. (r), '92
 Square, Capt. S. S. H. (r), '92
 Squire, Surg.-Maj. J. E., '97
 Stack, Capt. M. H., '92
 Stainthorpe, Surg. Thos. (r), '92
 Stamer, Hon. Chap. Rt. Rev. Sir Lovelace T., Bart., Bp. of St. David, '92
 Stancliffe, Maj. W. W. (r), '92
 Stancomb, Capt. E. P., '92
 Stanhope, Lt.-Col. W. S., '92
 Staniland, Maj. R. W., '93
 Stanley, Maj. E. J. (r), '92
 Stansfeld, Surg.-Maj. E. M. (r), '92
 Stanton, Capt. W. J. (r), '93
 Starkie, Hon. Col. L. G. N., '92
 Starke, Capt. R. S. (r), '92
 Staveley, Maj. J. A., '95
 Stebbing, Maj. C. J., '92
 Stedall, Maj. Henry (r), '92
 Steed, Capt. Jas. (r), '92
 Steedman, Capt. Thos. (r), '92
 Stent, Hon. Chap. Rev. H., '92
 Stephen, Surg.-Capt. Jas., '95
 Stephen, Hon. Chap. Rev. R., '93
 Stephen, Capt. R. S., '92
 Stephenson, Capt. C. W., '92
 Stephenson, Maj. Edwd. (r), '92
 Stephenson, Act. Chap. Rev. Jno., '97
 Stevens, Capt. A. J. (r), '92
 Stevens, Capt. Jas. (r), '92
 Stevens, Lt.-Col.-Comm. L. B., '92
 Stevens, Maj. R. T., '93
 Stevenson, Quarterm. C. W. (r), '92
 Stevenson, Capt. D. W., '92
 Stevenson, Lt.-Col. E. C., '97
 Stevenson, Maj. Jno. (r), '92
 Stewart, Lt.-Col. R. O. F. (r), '92
 Stewart, Lt.-Col. T. B., '92
 Stewart, Maj. Chas. (r), '92
 Stewart, Capt. Hugh, '92
 Stewart, Capt. Jas. R., '92
 Stewart, Surg.-Capt. R. J., '94
 Stewart, Capt. Jno. Jun., '92
 Stewart, Hon. Col. J. R., '92
 Stewart, Lt.-Col.-Comm. J. T., '92
 Stewart, Hon. Col. Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bart., M.P., '92
 Stewart, Hon. Col. Sir Michael R. Shaw, Bart., '92
 Stewart, Capt. Peter, '96
 Stewart, Lieut. Robt., '96
 Stewart, Surg.-Capt. R. J., '94
 Stewart, Capt. Thos. (r), '92
 Stewart-Sandeman, Lt.-Col.-Comm. F., '92
 Stilwell, Major Jas., '92
 Stirling, Capt. Robt., '92
 Stirling, Hon. Col. Wm., '92
 Stirling, Capt. Wm., '97
 Stitt, Hon. Col. Samul., '92
 Stock, Hon. Chap. Rev. E. P., '92
 Stocks, Capt. J. T. (r), '92
 Stoddart, Capt. C. J., '93
 Stone, Lt. Frank (r), '97
 Stone, Maj. W. A., '92
 Stones, Capt. J. W., '92
- Storrar, Capt. David, '92
 Storry, Lt.-Col. Edwin, '92
 Strachan, Capt. Alex., '94
 Straubencze, Act. Chap. Rev. A. J. V. (r), '94
 Strick, Col. John, c.s., '92
 Stringer, Capt. Hy. (r), '92
 Strongitharm, Lt.-Col. A. H., '92
 Strongitharm, Maj. Geo. (r), '92
 Strongitharm, Lt.-Col. W. S., '92
 Strongitharm, Maj. J. B. (r), '92
 Strutt, Capt. G. H. (r), '97
 Stuart, Act. Chap. Rev. Jas., '93
 Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. W., '96
 Stuart, Maj. T. W., '92
 Stuart, Lt. Wm., '92
 Sturbington, Maj. Frank, '95
 Sturkey, Capt. Wilson, '92
 Sturson, Maj. G. C. (r), '92
 Sturrock, Maj. Archd. (r), '92
 Sturrock, Lt.-Col. J. G., '92
 Style, Capt. A. J., '94
 Suffeld, Col. Rt. Hon. Chas., '92
 Sugden, Lt.-Col. Jno., '92
 Surman, Maj. Gerald, '92
 Suter, Maj. J. A. F. (r), '92
 Sutherland, Capt. David, '92
 Sutherland, Lt. Jno., '96
 Sutherland, Maj. J. B., '92
 Sutherland, Capt. W. S. (r), '92
 Swain, Capt. J. B., '92
 Swan, Lt.-Col. H. F., '92
 Swann, Quarterm. H. S., '92
 Swayne, Capt. W. T., '92
 Sweny, Capt. E. (r), '95
 Sworder, Maj. T. J., '92
 Symons, Capt. R. J. E. (r), '93
- Tait, Captain Jno. (r), '92
 Talbot, Hon. Chap. Hon. and Rev. G. C., '92
 Talbot, Lt.-Col. W. H., '92
 Tamplin, Lt.-Col. W. C., '92
 Tankerville, Hon. Col. T., '92
 Tannahill, Capt. James, '92
 Tanqueray, Capt. W. M., '97
 Tasker, Captain H. B., '92
 Tatch, Captain Geo., '92
 Tatham, Surg.-Lt.-Col. R. G., '92
 Taylor, Surg.-Maj. G. C. (r), '95
 Taylor, Major Edwd. (r), '92
 Taylor, Major Herbert, '92
 Taylor, Captain H. B., '93
 Taylor, Captain Jno., '92
 Taylor, Major Jno., '97
 Taylor, Capt. Joseph (r), '92
 Taylor, Lt.-Col.-Comm. J. L. H. H., '92
 Taylor, Captain J. H., '92
 Taylor, Major J. P., '96
 Taylor, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. W., '92
 Taylor, Capt. P. W. (r), '93
 Taylor, Hon. Ass.-Surg. W. (r), '93
 Taylor, Lt.-Col. Wm., '93
 Taylor, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92
 Teck, Col. H. H. P. C. L. A. H., '92
 Teape, Lt.-Col. Lord I. H. J. Vane, '92
 Terry, Captain R. J., '92
 Tester, Lt.-Col. Hy. (r), '92
 Thackara, Captain J. T., '94
 Thirlby, Capt. J. F. (r), '92
 Thom, Lt.-Col. R. W., '92
 Thom, Major W. J., '92
 Thomas, Captain F. T., '92
 Thomas, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. G. D., '96
 Thomas, Lieut. Jas., '92
 Thomas, Lieut. Jas. (r), '92
 Thomas, Captain John (r), '92
 Thomas, Major Owen (r), '92
 Thomas, Captain Rees, '92

Thomas, Captain Richd., '92	UDALL, Major T. B. (r), '92	Warner, Act. Chap. Rev. G. T., '92	Wilde, Act. Chap. Rev. A. S., '92
Thomas, Major W. R. (r), '92	Urute, Lt.-Col. J. G., '92	Warne, Lt.-Col. J. H. (r), '92	Wilde, Lt.-Col.-Comm. E. T. R., '92
Thompson, Act. Chap. Rev. Canon G. J., '96	Urquhart, Major Robert, '92	Warrand, Lt.-Col. A. J. C., '92	Wilkin, Hon. Maj. & Adj. W. B. (r), '93
Thompson, Brig.-Surg.-Lt. Col. David, '93	VACHELL, Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. T., '93	Warre, Hon. Col. Rev. E. '92	Wilkin, Lt.-Col. W. H. (r), '92
Thompson, Major E. V., '92	Valentine, Capt. C. J. (r), '93	Warren, Major G. G., '92	Wilkins, Captain Jas., '97
Thompson, Maj. Geo. (r), '92	Varley, Quintrn. Richd., '92	Warwick, Captain W. D., '93	Wilkinson, Quarrm. A. B., '94
Thompson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. (r), '97	Varty, Captain Thos. (r), '92	Waters, Lieut. M., '92	Wilkinson, Act. Chap. Ven. Archdeacon C. T. (r), '93
Thompson, Maj. Jas. (r), '92	Vaughan, Capt. E. M. B., '96	Waterston, Maj. J. H. (r), '92	Wilkinson, Capt. G. W., '93
Thompson, Quintrn. Jno., '94	Vaughan, James, Lt.-Col. E. (r), '92	Watkins, Capt. A. D. O., '96	Wilkinson, Surg.-Lt. H. H. (r), '92
Thompson, Quintrn. Jno., '97	Vaux, Lt.-Col. Edwin, '92	Watkins, Captain Jas. (r), '92	Wilkinson, Capt. Howard, '92
Thompson, Capt. J. P. (r), '92	Veitch, Hon. Chap. Rev. H. G. J., '93	Watson, Capt. D. A., '92	Wilkinson, Major J. H., '92
Thompson, Major J. S., '92	Venables, Major T. C. (r), '92	Watson, Lieut. Geo. (r), '92	Wilkinson, Hon. Col. Josiah, '92
Thompson, Lt.-Col. Regd., '92	Venn, Lt.-Col. W. W. (r), '92	Watson, Capt. Jno., '95	Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. S. W. (r), '92
Thompson, Hon. Major Lt. (r), '92	Verity, Captain A. R. (r), '92	Watson, Surg.-Capt. J. A., '92	Wilkinson, Capt. Thos. (r), '92
Thompson, Lt.-Col. S. R., '92	Vernon, Lt.-Col. Sir H. F., Bart. (r), '92	Watson, Captain J. D., '93	Wilkinson, Hon. Chap. Rev. W., '93
Thompson, Maj. W. G. (r), '92	Vernon, Act. Chap. Rev. H. G., '92	Watson, Major J. N., '95	Willcocks, Hon. Maj. & Adj. G. S. (r), '92
Thompson, Surg. G. W. (r), '93	Verrill, Hon. Col. H., '92	Watson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. H., '92	Williams, Major B. G., '92
Thomson, Capt. H. J. (r), '92	Verrall, Major H. J., '92	Watson, Lt.-Col. R. T., '92	Williams, Major C. S., '93
Thomson, Lieut. Jas., '95	Vickerman, Lt.-Col.-Comm. W. J., '92	Wavell, Jun., Maj. E. M. (r), '92	Williams, Capt. D. P. (r), '94
Thomson, Lt.-Col. J. A., '92	Vickers, Lt.-Col. T. E., '92	Way, Captain Hy. Jas., '97	Williams, Major G. F., '92
Thomson, Lt.-Col.-Comm. J., '92	Vincent, Captain R. J., '95	Weatherhead, Capt. C., '92	Williams, Captain G. J., '92
Thomson, Capt. W. B., '96	Vincent, Quintrn. W. T., '92	Webb, Major Albert (r), '92	Williams, Surg. Jas. (r), '92
Thorn, Maj. J. C. (r), '93	Vivian, Lt.-Col.-Comm. A. P., '92	Webb, Captain H. (r), '92	Williams, Captain Jas., '93
Thorne, Maj. E. H., '93	Vizard, Captain T. T. (r), '92	Webb, Major W. G., '93	Williams, Capt. J. F. (r), '93
Thorne, Capt. Robt. (r), '92	WADD, Captain H. C., '92	Webster, Lieut. J. H., '95	Williams, Major J. G., '92
Thorne, Major Alfred, '97	Waddington, Capt. H. H., '92	Webster, Act. Chap. Rev. W., '92	Williams, Lt.-Col. R., '92
Thornhill, Capt. J. A., '93	Wade, Capt. I. M. (r), '92	Weddell, Lt.-Col. Robt., '92	Williams, Maj. R. Ll. (r), '92
Thoreley, Major Alfred, '92	Wagg, Quintrn. Arthur (r), '92	Weldon, Captain B., '92	Williams, Major Wm., '95
Thornton, Hon. Maj. and Adj. G. T. (r), '92	Wainwright, Major Hy., '92	Wells, Act. Chap. Rev. E., '95	Williams, Captain W. E., '94
Thorp, Major J. W. H., '93	Wainwright, Capt. Wm., '93	Wenyon, Col. E. Earl of, '92	Williams, Major W. H., '92
Thwaites, Lt.-Col. T. H. (r), '92	Waite, Capt. W. H. (r), '92	West, Captain Thomas, '92	Williams, Capt. W. H., '94
Thyne, Surg.-Lt.-Col. T., '92	Wakeman, Capt. H. J. (r), '92	West, Hon. Col. W. C., '93	Williamson, Capt. A. (r), '92
Tichehurst, Surg. A. R. (r), '93	Waldegrave, Capt. Rt. Hon. W. F., Earl, r., '92	West, Captain Wm. W., '92	Williamson, Lt.-Col. C. M., '92
Tiftford, Capt. Arthur (r), '93	Wales, Hon. Col. F. M., H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of, '92	Westmacott, Capt. M. H., '92	Williamson, Capt. Thos., '92
Todd, Major C. H. R., '93	Walker, Lt.-Col. E. R., '97	Westminster, Col. II. L., Duke of, k.c.g., '92	Williamson, Capt. T. M., '93
Todd, Major Herbt. (r), '93	Walker, Lt.-Col. F., '92	Weston, Hon. Maj. & Adj. C. S. (r), '93	Willig, Captain Geo. (r), '92
Todd, Captain Jno., '92	Walker, Act. Chap. Rev. G., '97	Weston, Quintrn. S. T., '92	Willis, Captain E., '92
Todrick, Captain A., '96	Walker, Major Geo., '92	Weston, Hon. Maj. & Adj. T. M., '92	Willis, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. B., '92
Toke, Lt.-Col. J. L. (r), '92	Walker, Capt. George (r), '92	Wetherall, Quintrn. J. L. (r), '92	Willmot, Col. Sir Henry, F.C., k.c.s.b., '92
Toller, Major C. G. (r), '92	Walker, Captain G. F., '95	Wethered, Hon. Col. O. P., '92	Wilson, Surg.-Maj. Adam, '92
Tolson, Major S. T. (r), '92	Walker, Captain H. E., '92	Wetherman, Capt. G. H., '94	Wilson, Hon. Col. Alex., '92
Tong, Captain S. J., '95	Walker, Capt. H. V. (r), '92	Whafar I., Maj. J. T. (r), '92	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Edmund, '92
Tomkins, See Lieut. A., '92	Walker, Captain Jas. (r), '92	Whately, Capt. J. T. (r), '92	Wilson, Captain E. L. (r), '92
Tomlinson, Maj. W. E. M., '92	Walker, Quintrn. Jno., '92	Wheatley, Captain J. A., '93	Wilson, Quartermaster G., '92
Torrance, Lieut. J., '92	Walker, Surg.-Maj. J. W. (r), '92	Wheatley, Major J. C., '96	Wilson, Major Henry (r), '92
Torry, Captain David, '97	Walker, Capt. Oldham (r), '92	Wheaton, Captain S. B., '92	Wilson, Captain Hy. (r), '93
Totterdell, Major M. G., '92	Walker, Hon. Col. O., '92	Whetham, Captain W. T., '92	Wilson, Major J. B., '92
Tremenheere, Hon. Col. (Maj.-Gen.) Geo. B., '92	Walker, Hon. Col. P. G., '94	Whewell, Lt.-Col. Louis, '94	Wilson, Captain J. T., '92
Trehid, Surg. T. W. (r), '92	Walker, Maj. Samuel (r), '92	Whimnel, Capt. Fredk. (r), '92	Wilson, Capt. Matthew, '93
Trevithick, Capt. H. H., '93	Walker, Major T. B., '94	White, Major A. G. (r), '92	Wilson, Captain R. (r), '92
Trick, Captain W. D., '92	Walker, Mar. Thos. Jas., '92	White, Capt. F. T. (r), '92	Wilson, Surg.-Maj. R. M., '93
Trimble, Hon. Col. Robt., '93	Walker, Lt.-Col. Wm. (r), '92	White, Quarrm. J. B. (r), '95	Wilson, Lt.-Col.-Comm. T., '92
Tristram, Captain W. H., '93	Walker, Lieut. Wm., '92	White, Captain J. H., '94	Wilson, Major T., '92
Trolope, Major G. H., '92	Walker, Major Jas., '92	White, Major J. S., '92	Wilson, Surg.-Maj. Wm., '95
Trotter, Act. Chap. Rev. E. B. (r), '97	Wallace, Captain E., '92	White, Captain Richard, '92	Wilson, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. A., '92
Trow, Captain A. P. (r), '92	Wallace, Major Jas., '92	White, Captain T. L. (r), '92	Winder, Major A. (r), '92
Troyte, Lt.-Col. C. A. W., '92	Wallace, Lieut. Wm., '92	White, Lt.-Col. W. L., '93	Winder, Lt.-Col. Robt. (r), '92
Tucker, Captain A. H., '92	Wallace, Major Jas., '92	Whitelaw, Major D., '92	Winds, Major Thos. (r), '92
Tudor, Lt.-Col.-Comm. G. S., '92	Wallington, Capt. Chas., '95	Whitmore, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. T., '92	Winkley, Captain E. S., '96
Tully, Major Thos., '92	Walls, Lieut. Wm. R., '93	White, Lt.-Col. C. J., '92	Winterbottom, Surg.-Major W. L. (r), '93
Tunnichill, Captain Wm., '92	Walmsley, Quarrm. W. M., '92	White, Major F. T. (r), '92	Wire, Major T. B. (r), '92
Turnbull, Act. Chap. Rev. F. H., '93	Walmsley, Capt. C. H. (r), '92	White, Quarrm. J. B. (r), '95	Wise, Surgeon W. C. (r), '93
Turnbull, Major W. W., '92	Walrod, Lt.-Col. Sir W. H., Bart., m.p., '92	White, Capt. Robt. G., '92	Wishart, Capt. Sydney, '97
Turner, Major C. S., '96	Walsh, Surg. E. D. (r), '93	Whitely, Major G. T., '92	Witts, Major F. R. V., '92
Turner, Major F. (r), '92	Wantage, Lt.-Col.-Comm. d. Col. R. J., Lord, F.C., k.c.n., '92	Wickenden, Lt.-Col. G. T., '92	Wolrige-Gordon, Lt.-Col. Hy. (r), '92
Turner, Hon. Maj. F. (r), '92	Ward, Lt.-Col.-Comm. Jas., '92	Wickens, Maj. Samuel (r), '92	Wood, Surg.-Lieut. A. S., '93
Turner, Captain F. A., '94	Ward, Lt.-Col. M. F. (r), '93	Wicksteed, Act. Chap. Rev. J. H., '97	Wood, Major G. W. R. (r), '92
Turner, Capt. G. H. (r), '92	Ward, Captain R. J. (r), '92	Widdows, Lt.-Col. Peter, '92	Wood, Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. H. (r), '92
Turner, Capt. J. S. (r), '92	Ward, Lt.-Col.-Comm. Jas., '92	Widnell, Capt. F. G. (r), '92	Wood, Capt. J. G., '92
Turner, Lieut. Samuel, '93	Ward, Lt.-Col. M. F. (r), '93	Wigram, Lt.-Col. C. H. (r), '93	Wood, Major Jno. (r), '92
Turner, Hon. Maj. & Adj. S. D. (r), '93	Ward, Major Wm. (r), '92	Wigram, Lt.-Col. Clifford (r), '92	Wood, Captain J. R., '96
Turner, Quintrn. Tom, '92	Warham, Captain Wm., '92	Wilbraham, Hon. Col. A. B. (r), '96	Wood, Lt.-Col. J. L., '96
Turner, Maj. Sir Wm. (r), '92	Waring, Major Henry, '92	Wilbraham, Hon. Col. G. Wood, Quarterm. Thos., '95	Wood, Captain W. E. (r), '92
Turner, Capt. E. E. J., '92		Sir Richard, k.c.b., '93	Wood, Major W. F., '97
Twissaday, Capt. C. E. J., '92			
Tyack, Quintrn. W. J., '92			
Tyacke, Captain Jno. (r), '93			
Tyacke, Major J. W. (r), '93			
Tyrwhitt, Hon. Chap. Rev. R. St. J. (r), '93			
Tytheridge, Capt. H. B. H., '92			

Wood, Lt.-Col. W. W. (r), 92	Wortley, Major R. (r), 92	Wright, Major W. H. (r), 92	Young, Major J. D., 92
Woodham, Capt. K. G. (r), 92	Wrench, Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. M., 92	Wyatt, Hon. Chap. Rev. H. H. (r), 93	Young, Hon. Col. J. R., 92
Woods, Major Thos. (r), 92	Wright, Hon. Maj. & Adj. G. H. (r), 93	Wyde, Lt.-Col. W. H. (r), 92	Young, Major J. S. (r), 92
Woodward, Hon. Chap. Rev. Canon H., 97	Wright, Maj. Fitzherb. (r), 92	Wyley, Captain W. F., 92	Young, Lt.-Col. J. W., 92
Woodward, Major J. H., 92	Wright, Major F. (r), 92	YARBICOM, Lt.-Col. T. H., 92	Young, Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. A., 94
Woolley, Capt. Thomas, 92	Wright, Major F. (r), 92	YOUNAN, Capt. T. L. (r), 92	Young, Act. Chap. Rev. T., 93
Woolley, Capt. T. S. C., 93	Wright, Hon. Chap. Rev. J., 93	YONTON, Captain W. B., 92	Young, Lt. Col. J. P., 96
Woolnough, Captain F., 93	Wright, Captain J. H., 94	YOUNG, Major W. A. (r), 94	Young, Captain Wm. (r), 92
Worsley, Lt.-Col. Sir W. C., Bart., 92	Wright, Major Joseph, 92	YOUNG, Captain W. W., 92	Young, Major W. A. (r), 94
Worsley, Lt.-Col. W. R. (r), 92	Wright, Lt.-Col. J. R., 92	YOUNG, Major G. W., 92	YOUNGSON, Lt.-Col.-Comd. T. A. W. A., 92
	Wright, Surg.-Lt.-Col. T., 92	YOUNG, Captain Jas., 92	

The Land Forces of the United Kingdom.

THE unit of Corps indicated thus (1) is the "Troop," "Battery," or "Company." (2) Royal Anglesy and Royal Monmouthshire are Companies.

ARM.	Officers.					Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Drummers, and Pipeers.	Rank and File.	Total Officers and Men.	Horses and Mules.	Field Guns.	
	Regts., Battalions, and Companies.	Field.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.								Total.
Cavalry:—													
Household	23	12	18	33	18	81	6	159	24	1,029	1,299	825	
Line	238	137	127	376	91	731	57	1,420	233	15,154	17,595	12,008	
Artillery, Royal:—													
Horse	(1)	21	31	22	66	12	131	4	215	44	3,199	3,593	2,748
Field	(1)	88	116	90	269	15	490	25	863	179	12,756	14,313	7,790
Mountain	(1)	10	13	10	30	..	53	..	96	20	1,146	1,315	1,332
Garrison	(1)	93	154	119	349	94	716	94	1,352	212	16,226	18,403	112
Engineers, Royal	(1)	68	252	234	427	33	916	118	1,955	110	5,697	7,932	426
Infantry:—													
Guards		7	41	33	134	36	244	14	347	139	5,916	6,660	..
Line		142	771	856	2,215	526	4,363	3	9,387	3,476	123,171	140,757	713
Total		1,527	1,509	3,899	825	7,760	672	14,895	4,446	124,094	211,867	25,924	
Colonial Corps:—													
West India Regiment	(2)	15	19	62	5	101	5	125	40	2,174	2,445	..	
Royal Malta Artillery	(1)	7	6	12	2	27	2	47	12	636	724	..	
" African "	(1)	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	279	299	..	
" Asiatic "	(1)	9	..	9	11	..	..	15	19	897	981	..	
" Engineers "	(2)	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	143	160	..	
" West India "	(1)	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	120	141	..	
Hong Kong Regiment	(1)	1	2	8	14	3	27	..	53	16	918	1,014	..
Total		24	42	99	10	175	7	303	103	5,176	5,764	..	
Departmental Corps:—													
Army Service	(1)	40	..	..	..	246	..	239	594	37	2,714	3,830	1,311
" Medical Staff "	(1)	19	..	..	..	..	..	39	359	12	2,214	2,622	..
" Ordnance "	(1)	10	..	..	..	..	..	79	511	5	782	1,377	..
" Pay "	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	217	..	346	595	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	246	..	389	1,681	54	6,056	8,426	1,311
Hon. Artillery Co.:—													
Horse Battery	(1)	1	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	9	..	
Field "	(1)	1	1	1	3	2	..	10	2	147	166	(120)	
Infantry "	(1)	1	..	2	3	2	..	11	2	142	162	(62)	
MILITIA:—													
Artillery	(2)	32	67	180	274	51	572	..	843	180	16,920	18,530	..
Engineers	(2)	14	15	27	57	..	99	..	157	24	1,701	2,061	..
Infantry	(2)	126	346	1,001	1,505	..	2,852	..	2,002	..	103,704	108,558	..
Medical Staff	(1)	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	37	6	555	613	..
Channel Islands:—													
Artillery	(1)	3	7	14	23	8	57	..	63	14	664	1,068	..
Infantry	(1)	7	18	36	72	18	141	..	162	36	2,556	2,898	..
Royal Malta	(1)	1	4	15	30	4	53	..	70	15	1,557	1,695	..
Bermuda	(1)	2	..	1	2	1	4	..	11	2	151	168	..
Yeomanry Cavalry	(1)	38	76	220	330	79	705	..	1,066	220	9,900	11,891	..
VOLUNTEERS:—													
Light Horse (Scottish)	(2)	2	1	5	8	9	23	..	30	5	246	301	..
Artillery	(2)	62	195	599	903	440	2,128	..	3,050	989	41,551	47,724	..
Engineers	(2)	22	100	176	293	139	708	..	926	313	13,096	15,043	..
Rifles	(1)	213	650	1,977	2,986	1,311	6,918	..	11,859	3,935	175,287	197,999	..
Medical Staff	(1)	14	2	44	..	16	62	..	117	28	1,287	1,458	..
Bermuda Rifles	(1)	1	1	4	8	2	15	..	30	7	267	319	..
Total		1,483	4,294	6,516	2,103	14,401	..	20,490	5,783	370,604	411,228	(182)	
Grand Total		3,039	5,845	10,514	3,184	23,582	1,063	37,363	10,385	595,939	637,335	27,235	

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE TO 1881.—FIRST AND SECOND STAGES FROM 1882.
THE N.R.A. SILVER MEDAL.

Conditions (1886): 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yds, 10 at 500, 15 at 600, and 10 each at 800 & 900 yds.

Year.	Winners.	Dis- tance. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.P.s.	Rifle used.
1875	Innes Pte.	10th Aberdeen	4, 5, & 600	7	90mks.	105 Snider B. L.
1876	Burgess Pte.	1st Newcastle	"	"	86	"
1877	Betts Corp.	1st Norfolk	"	"	92	"
1878	Lowe Pte.	Queen's Westm.	"	"	95	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.
1879	Macdonald Qtrmr.	10th Forfar	"	"	96	"
1880	Scott Corp.	4th Cheshire	"	"	102	"
1881	Ingram Corp.	3rd Lanark	"	"	96	"
1882	Smith C.-Srg.	6th Surrey	"	"	174	205
1883	Young Capt.	2nd Renfrew	7, 10	"	183	"
1884	Taylor Sgt.	1st Lanark	"	"	195	230
1885	Simonds Cr.-Srg.	14th Middlesex	"	"	189	"
1886	Cortis Capt.	2nd Sussex	"	"	194	"
1887	Hill Ar.-Srg.	5th Lanark	"	"	200	"
1888	Noakes L.-Crp.	1st Berks	"	"	201	"
1889	Wattleworth Pte.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	"	"	205	"
1890	Murray Pte.	3rd V. B. Gor. Hdrs.	"	"	204	"
1891	Milner Sergt.	2nd V. B. Derby	"	"	200	"
1892	Pollock Major	3 V. B. A. & S. Hdrs.	"	"	201	"
1893	Stocks Pte.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	"	"	208	"
1894	Bateman Capt.	2nd Tower H. Eng.	"	"	208	"
1895	Hogg L.-Srg.	1st Rox. & Selk.	"	"	205	"
1896	Foster Capt.	4 V. B. W. Surrey	"	"	196	"
1897	Scott Ar.Serg.	1st Rox & Selkirk	"	"	219	"

* 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.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. SECOND STAGE.

1870	Humphries Pte.	6th Surrey	8, 9, & 1000	7	66mks.	84	Govt. Whitworth M. L.
1871	Humphry Ens.	Cambridge Univ.	"	"	68	"	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1872	Michie C.-Srg.	London Scottish	"	"	65	"	"
1873	Menzies Srg.	Queen's Edinb.	"	"	60	"	"
1874	Atkinson Pte.	1st Durham	"	"	64	105	"
1875	Pearse Capt.	18th Devon	"	"	73	"	"
1876	Pullman Srg.	South Middlesex	"	"	74	11	"
1877	Jamieson Pte.	15th Lancashire	"	"	70	"	"
1878	Rae Pte.	11th Stirling	"	"	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	"

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. THIRD STAGE.—£250, AND THE N.R.A. GOLD MEDAL.

1890	Bates Serg.	1st V. B. Warwick	200 to 900	66	278mk.	330	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1891	Dear Pte.	Queen's Edinb.	"	66	269	330	"
1892	Pollock Major	3 V. B. A. & S. Hdrs.	"	66	277	330	"
1893	Davies Serg.	1st V. B., Welsh	"	66	274	330	"
1894	Rennie Pte.	3rd Lanark	"	66	283	330	"
1895	Hayhurst Pte.	Canada	"	66	279	330	"
1896	Thomson Lieut.	Queen's Edinb.	"	66	273	330	"
1897	Ward Pte.	1st V. B. Devon	"	66	304	330	Govt. Lee Metford.

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.

1874	Scotland ...	1,437 marks	1882	England ...	1,536 marks	1890	Ireland ...	1,646 marks
1875	Ireland ...	1,506 "	1883	Ireland ...	1,600 "	1891	England ...	1,670 "
1876	England ...	1,463 "	1884	Ireland ...	1,583 "	1892	Scotland ...	1,696 "
1877	Ireland ...	1,568 "	1885	England ...	1,574 "	1893	England ...	1,688 "
1878	Ireland ...	1,610 "	1886	Ireland ...	1,471 "	1894	Scotland ...	1,627 "
1879	Scotland ...	1,505 "	1887	England ...	1,570 "	1895	England ...	1,503 "
1880	Ireland ...	1,638 "	1888	Ireland ...	1,652 "	1896	England ...	1,659 "
1881	England ...	1,642 "	1889	Ireland ...	1,689 "	1897	England ...	1,633 "

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 honorary members and of foreign correspondents.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIE FRANÇAISE.

Legouvé, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Jean Baptiste, born in Paris, 1807, elected March, 1855, predecessor Ancelet.

Brogiez, Duc de, Jacques Victor Albert, b. in Paris, 1821, e. 20 Feb., 1862, p. Lacordaire (father).

Ollivier, Olivier Emile, b. at Marseilles, 2 July, 1825, e. 7 April, 1870, p. De Lamartine.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François, b. in Paris, 1826, e. 29 Jan., 1874, p. St. Marc-Girardin.

Boissier, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston, b. at Nîmes, 1823, e. 8 June, 1876, p. Patin.

Sardou, Victorien, b. in Paris, 7 Sept., 1831, e. 7 June, 1877, p. Autran.

Audiffret-Pasquier, le Duc d', Edmond Armand Gaston, b. in Paris, 1823, e. 24 Dec., 1878, p. Bishop Dupanloup.

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 Hauranne.

Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, b. at Geneva, 1829, e. 8 Dec., 1881, p. Dufaure.

Perraud, Adolphe Louis Albert, Cardinal Bishop of Autun, b. at Lyons, 1828, e. 8 June, 1882, p. Auguste Barbier.

Pailleron, Edouard Jules Henri, b. in Paris, 1829, e. 7 Dec., 1882, p. Charles Blanc.

Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, b. in Paris, 1842, e. 21 Feb., 1884, p. De Laprade.

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. Le Comte d'Haussonville.

Hervé, Aimé Marie Edouard, b. at St. Denis, Island of Réunion, 28 May, 1835, e. 11 Feb., 1886, p. Duc de Noailles.

Gréard, Vallery Clément Octave, b. at Vire, 1828, e. 18 Nov., 1886, p. Le Comte de Falloux.

Haussonville, le Comte Othénin Paul Gabriel de Cléron d', b. at Gurey-le-Châtel (Seine and Marne), 21 Sept., 1843, e. 26 Jan., 1888, p. Caro.

Claretie, Jules Arnaud Arsène, b. at Limoges, 3 Dec., 1840, e. 26 Jan., 1888, p. Cuvillier-Fleury.

Vogüé, le Vicomte Eugène Marie Melchior de, b. at Nice, 24 Feb., 1848, e. 22 Nov., 1888, p. Désiré Nisard.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de, b. at Foix, 14 Dec. 1828, e. 10 Dec., 1890, p. Emile Augier.

Viaud, Jean (Pierre Loti), b. at Rochefort, 4 July, 1850, e. 21 May, 1891, p. Octave Feuillet.

Lavisie, Ernest, b. at Nouvion-en-Thiérache (Aisne), 17 Dec., 1842, e. 2 June, 1892, p. Jurien de la Gravière.

Bornier, le Vicomte Etienne Charles Henri de, b. at Lunel, 25 Dec., 1825, e. 3 Feb., 1893, p. Xavier Marmier.

Thureau-Dangin, Paul Maria Pierre, b. at Paris, 12 Dec., 1837, e. 2 Feb., 1893, p. Camille Rousset.

Brunetière, Marie Ferdinand, b. at Toulon, 19 July, 1849, e. 8 June, 1893, p. Lemoine.

Heredia, José Maria de, b. at Santiago de Cuba, 22 Nov., 1842, e. 22 Feb., 1894, p. de Mazade.

Sorel, Albert, b. at Honfleur, 13 Aug., 1842, e. 31 May, 1894, p. Taine.

Bourget, Paul Charles Joseph, b. at Amiens, 21 Nov., 1852, e. 31 May, 1894, p. Maxime Du Camp.

Houssaye, Henri, b. 1858, e. 6 Dec., 1894, p. Leconte de Lisle.

Lemaitre, Jules, b. at Vennecey (Loiret), 27 April, 1853, e. 20 June, 1895, p. Duruy.

France, Anatole-François Thibault, b. at Paris, 16 April, 1844, e. 23 Jan., 1896, p. F. de Lesseps.

Costa de Beauregard, le Marquis Marie-Charles-Albert, b. at Nyotte-Servolex (Savoie), 24 May, 1839, e. 23 Jan., 1896, p. Camille Doucet.

Paris, Gaston Bruno Paulin, b. at Avenay (Marne), 9 Aug., 1839, e. 23 May, 1896, p. Pasteur.

Theuriet, Claude Adhemar, dit Andrie, b. at Marly-le-Roi, 1883, e. 10 Dec., 1896, p. Alexandre Dumas.

Vaudal, Louis Jules Albert, b. at Paris, 1891, e. 10 Dec., 1899, p. Léon Say.

Mun, Adrien Albert Marie, Comte de, b. at Luimiguy, 1841, e. 1 April, 1897, p. Jules Simon.

Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. at Beaurevoir, 1853, e. 1 April, 1897, p. Challemeil-Lacour.

And 2 vacant fauteuils (Duc d'Anmale and Meilhac.

Permanent Secretary and Treasurer, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier.

Chief du Secrétariat et Agent Spécial, M. Julia Pingard.

Offices: Palais de l'Institut, 23 Quai Conti, Paris.

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; Cornwall is nominated by the Prince of Wales as Duke of that county; and Lancaster, by its Duke the Queen. 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.—Henry Chernocke Gibbs Brandreth, Houghton Hall, Houghton Regis.

BERKSHIRE.—Frank Walters Bond, Wargrave Hill, Wargrave.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Sir Philip Frederick Rose, Bart., Rayners, Penn, Amersham.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON (SHIRES).—Fred Crisp, White House, New Southgate.

CHESHIRE.—Richard Hobson, The Marfords, Bromborough.

CORNWALL.—

CUMBERLAND.—George Graham Kirklington, Kirklington Hall, Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.—Sir Vaucey Harper Crewe, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.—Sir Charles Daniel Cave, Bart., Manor House, Sidbury.

DORSET.—William Montagu Calcraft, Rempston Hill, Wareham.

DURHAM.—Samuel Peter Austin, Cocken Hall, Fencehouses.

ESSEX.—Colonel George Bramston Archer Houlton, Hallingbury Place, Gd. Hallingbury.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Granville Edward Lloyd Baker, Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—John Riley, Putley Court, Ledbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Charles Thomas Part, Aldenham Lodge, St. Albans.

KENT.—Noiman Watney, Valence, Westerham.

LANCASTER.—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—William Pochin Warner, Langton Hall, Market Harborough.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—William Hornsby, Burwell Park, Louth.

LONDON, COUNTY OF.—Samuel Henry Faudel-Phillips, 17 Grosvenor Street, W.

MIDDLESEX.—Irwin Edward Bainbridge Cox, Moat Mount, Mill Hill.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, Monmouth.

NORFOLK.—Simms Reeve, Brancaster.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Major-General Frederick Edward Sotheby, Ecton, Northampton.

NORTHUMBRLAND.—Augustus Edward Burdon, Hartford House, Cramlington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Sir George Ernest Paget, Bart., Sutton Bonnington.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Lieut.-Colonel George Gosling, Stratton Audley Park.

RUTLAND.—Hon. William Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Barnsdale, Oakham.

SHERIFFSHIRE.—John Townshend Brooke, Haughton Hall, Shifnal.

SOMERSET.—Hon. Edward William Berkeley Portman, Hestercombe.

SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF.—John Bonham Carter, Adhurst St. Mary, Petersfield.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Sir Thomas Fletcher Boughey, Bart., Aqualate, Newport, Salop.

SUFFOLK.—Thomas Henry Tacon, Red Hill House, Eye.

SURREY.—Lawrence James Baker, Ottershaw Park, Chertsey.

SUSSEX.—Sir Henry Harben, Warnham Lodge, Warnham.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Francis Seddon Bolton, Edgbaston.

WESTMORLAND.—William Stavert, Prizett, Kendal.

WILTSHIRE.—Sir William Roger Brown, Highfield, Trowbridge.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—John Howard Cortland, The Priory, King's Heath, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE.—Robert John Foster, Harrowins, Queensbury, Bradford.

Wales (North and South).

ANGLESEY.—John Robert Davies, Ceris, Bangor.

BRECONSHIRE.—John James Williams, Aberclydach, Talybont.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Sir James Weekes Szlumper, Sandmaish, Aberystwith.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—St. Vincent Peel, Dan-y-rallt, Llangadock.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—George Farren, Trefenai, Carnarvon.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—James Sparrow, Gwersyllhill, Wrexham.

FLINTSHIRE.—Michael Antonio Ralli, Morannedd, Rhyll.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Thomas Roe Thompeon, Erw Delyn, Penarth.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—William Patchett, Alltfafrw Barmouth.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Stafford Davies Price Davies, Martington Hall.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—William Howell Walters, Haroldston Hall.

RADNORSHIRE.—Frank Edwards, The Cottage, Knighton.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

Oz.	24	25	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30
1	24	25	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30
2	48	50	52	53½	54	55½	56	57½	58	59½	60
3	72	75	78	79½	81	82½	84	85½	87	88½	90
4	96	100	104	106½	108	110	112	114½	116	118½	120
5	120	125	130	132½	135	137½	140	142½	145	147½	150
6	144	150	156	159½	162	165	168	171½	174	177½	180
7	168	175	182	185½	189	192½	196	199½	203	206½	210
8	192	200	208	212½	216	220	224	228½	232	236½	240
9	216	225	234	238½	243	247½	252	256½	261	265½	270

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those 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 of the above table 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.

Foreign Monneys and their English Equivalents.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grams.	Sterling Value.	SILVER COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grams.	Equivalent Silver in Troy Ounces.	Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy oz.											
							s.	d.	24d.	26d.	28d.	30d.	32d.	34d.	36d.	38d.	40d.	
America	See United States																	
Argentina Republic	Argentino or 5-peso piece	53.44	0 19 0	Peso of 100 centesimos	365.9	0.782	8	0 61	0 81	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 22	0 24	0 26
Australia	5-florin or guinea piece	53.85	0 9 4	Florin or sixtieth of 100 Kreuzer	99.57	0.365	0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Belgium	10-krone piece	99.57	0 15 10 ¹	10-florin	84.4	0.097	0	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
Brazil	See France, and footnote.	52.88	8 4	Krone of 100 hallers	77.2	0.144	0	0 23	0 3	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31
China, Columbia, Uruguay	See France, and footnote.	38.35	1 2 5 ¹	1 milreis of 1,000 reis	967.8	0.406	0	0 9 ¹	0 10 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹	0 11 ¹
Denmark	See France, and footnote.	17.70	0 18 9	Peso of 100 centavos	365.8	0.782	8	0 61	0 81	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 22	0 24	0 26
France	See France, and footnote.	5.00	0 11 2	Real of 100 marcos or 1000 cash	99.53	0.365	0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Germany	See France, and footnote.	10.00	0 12 2	1 milreis of 100 reis	151.7	0.209	0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
Greece	See France, and footnote.	10.00	0 12 2	1 milreis of 100 reis	80.0	0.144	0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
Holland	See France, and footnote.	10.00	0 12 2	1 milreis of 100 reis	368.8	0.782	8	0 61	0 81	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 22	0 24	0 26
India	See France, and footnote.	10.00	0 12 2	1 milreis of 100 reis	77.2	0.144	0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
Japan	See France, and footnote.	297.21	2 0 11 ¹	1 yen of 100 sen	416.0	0.543	1	0 81	1 10	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹
Mexico	See France, and footnote.	207.12	2 0 5 ¹	1 peso of 100 centavos	417.8	0.543	1	0 81	1 10	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹
Netherlands	See France, and footnote.	111.36	0 18 0 ¹	1 plaate of 10 parns	18.6	0.035	0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Norway and Sweden	See France, and footnote.	57.00	0 16 0 ¹	Krune of 100 skanils	286.8	0.365	0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Persia	See France, and footnote.	276.90	1 19 7 ¹	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	316	0.286	0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Portugal	See France, and footnote.	276.90	1 19 7 ¹	Teseon of 100 reis	316	0.286	0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Russia	See France, and footnote.	199.10	1 11 9	Rouble of 100 kopecks	309.6	0.665	1	0 3	1 4 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹	1 5 ¹
Spain	See France, and footnote.	129.43	1 0 7 ¹	Escudo of 100 pesetas	77.2	0.144	0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Switzerland	See France, and footnote.	129.43	1 0 7 ¹	Escudo of 100 pesetas	77.2	0.144	0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Tunis	See France, and footnote.	36.09	0 4 9 ¹	Piastre	45.7	0.098	0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Turkey	See France, and footnote.	258.0	2 1 1 ¹	1 piastre of 40 parns	420.0	0.543	1	0 81	1 10	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹
United States	See France, and footnote.	258.0	2 1 1 ¹	1 piastre of 40 parns	420.0	0.543	1	0 81	1 10	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹	1 11 ¹

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and system, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Serbia, Bulgaria, Russia, and Rumania, but they have not joined the Union. Prussia and Sardinia and Bulgaria. See France, and footnote.

Spain

Switzerland

Tunis

Turkey

United States

Legal weight and fineness of the silver 5-fr. piece, generally termed "a franc." In Italy the corresponding coin is a "gourda." In most British colonies, English money is current. The currency of Ceylon, Mauritius, and the East Africa Protectorate is, however, based on the rupee of British India, that of the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan on the United States dollar, and of Canada and British Honduras on the Mexican dollar, and of Panama and British Guiana on the United States dollar. A British dollar, introduced by order in Council in 1894, and has been made legal tender in the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan. The exchange value of the moneys of those countries indicated by * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column of the table.

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. It should be borne in mind that in the majority of semi-civilized lands the measures frequently vary with the locality, or with the species of thing to be measured. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Münz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig, 1887), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, 1879). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metrical System is fully given on p. 426.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1'92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19'2 inches.
1 Truon (2 Ngu).....	=	16'0 feet.
1 Saõ	=	24'0 feet.
1 Maõ	=	240'0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486'0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972'0 yards.
1 square Saõ	=	64'0 sq. yards.
1 Haõ	=	6'222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taõ	=	12'444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6'015 Tr. grains.
1 Luong (10 Dong)...	=	601'562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1'375 lbs. av.
1 Yen	=	13'75 lbs. av.
1 Binah	=	68'75 lbs. av.
1 Ta	=	137'5 lbs. av.
1 Kwan	=	687'5 lbs. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metrical System.

1 Pie (12 Pulgada)	=	11'365 inches.
1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	2'841 feet.
1 Braza (2 Vara)	=	5'682 feet.
1 Cuadra (150 Vara) ...	=	142'065 yards.
1 Legua (40 Cuadra) ...	=	3'228 miles.
1 Quintal	=	90'25 lbs. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metrical, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 Faust, or Hand	=	4'148 inches.
1 Fuss (12 Zoll)	=	1'037 feet.
1 Elle	=	30'613 inches.
1 Vienna Klafter	=	2'874 yards.
1 Post Mile	=	4'713 miles.
1 square Fuss	=	1'075 sq. feet.
1 square Klafter	=	4'301 sq. yards.
1 Joch	=	1'422 acres.
1 Metze	=	1'692 bushels.
1 Muth (30 Metze) ...	=	6'347 quarters.
1 Mass	=	1'246 quarts.
1 Eimer	=	12'463 gallons.
1 Loth	=	9'877 drams av.
1 Pfund (32 Loth) ...	=	1'234 lbs. av.
1 Centner	=	123'472 lbs. av.

Belgium.

The Metrical System.

1 Pied (10 Pouce)	=	11'811 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied)	=	3'937 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied)	=	5'905 feet.
1 Perche (10 Pied) ...	=	9'842 feet.
1 Arpent	=	3875'0 sq. feet.
1 Pot	=	'880 pint.
1 Muid	=	88'097 pints.
1 Boisseau	=	3'303 gallons.
1 Livre	=	1'102 lbs. av.
1 Quintal	=	110'231 lbs. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q. v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha) .	=	1'093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	=	13'123 inches.
1 Covado	=	26'247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1'215 yards.
1 Braça	=	2'430 yards.
1 Estadio	=	285'235 yards.
1 Milha	=	1'296 miles.
1 Legoa	=	3'689 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1'476 sq. yards.
1 square Braça	=	5'906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	=	1'476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	'380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	=	'825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	1'1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1'523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	=	'614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	2'44 quarts.
1 Almuda	=	3'684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55'335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	=	442'637 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	1'0118 lbs. av.
1 Arroba	=	32'379 lbs. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel) .	=	101'186 lbs. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (*q. v.*).

The Metrical System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q. v.*); and,

1 Pulgat	=	1'0 inch.
1 Taim, or Maik (8 Thit).....	=	5'5 inches.
1 Toung or Saading (4 Taim) ..	=	22'0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toung)	=	88'0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toung)	=	154'0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85'56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1069'44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2'430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15'555 miles.
1 Lamyet	=	1'0 gill.
1 Salay	=	1'0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1'0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1'0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1'0 bushel.
1 Coyan (100 Teng)	=	12'5 quarters.
1 Large Ruay	=	3'937 Tr. grs.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15'75 Tr. grs.
1 Moo	=	31'5 Tr. grs.
1 Mat	=	63'0 Tr. grs.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252'0 Tr. grs.
1 Viss, or Piakthah	=	3'6 lbs. av.

Chile.

The Metrical System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33'367 inches.
1 Cuadra	=	3'9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7'749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra) .	=	101'42 lbs. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q. v.*).

China.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan).....	=	1'41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un).....	=	14'1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih).....	=	141'0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang).....	=	1175 feet.
5 Ch'ih.....	=	1'0 Kung.
2 Kung.....	=	1'0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ching)...	=	121'0 sq. feet.
15 Ching (1 Chio).....	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
4 Ch'lo (1 Mou).....	=	7260'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing).....	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho.....	=	2'0 pints.
1 Sh'eng (10 Ha).....	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Sh'eng).....	=	circ. 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang.....	=	1'333 ozs. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael).....	=	1'333 lbs. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin).....	=	133'333 lbs. av.

British weights and measures also are used at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metrical System since 1857. Previously, and still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie).....	=	1'029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme).....	=	1'029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod).....	=	2'059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen).....	=	6'178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn).....	=	12'356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode).....	=	4'680 miles.
1 square Fod.....	=	1'060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode.....	=	16'965 sq. yards.
1 Tunde.....	=	1'363 acres.
1 Pægle.....	=	4247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle).....	=	1'2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle).....	=	1'6991 pints.
1 Kande.....	=	3'398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande).....	=	1'6991 gallons.
1 Anker.....	=	8'0709 gallons.
1 Tonde (136 Pot).....	=	28'885 gallons.
1 Oxehoved.....	=	48'425 gallons.
1 Fad.....	=	193'702 gallons.
1 Skeppe.....	=	4778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingkar.....	=	9557 bushel.
1 Tunde.....	=	3'823 bushels.
1 Læst.....	=	45'876 bushels.
1 Liespfund.....	=	17'63 lbs. av.
1 Pfund.....	=	16'00 Tr. ozs.
1 Centner.....	=	100'21 lbs. av.

Dutch Indies.—Java.

1 Duim.....	=	1'3 inches.
1 Foot.....	=	12'36 inches.
1 Ell.....	=	27'082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahn).....	=	7'0149 acres.
1 Sack.....	=	61'034 lbs. av.
1 Pecul (2 Sack).....	=	122'068 lbs. av.
1 Timbang (5 Pecul).....	=	610'340 lbs. av.
1 Coyan (30 Pecul).....	=	3662'042 lbs. av.
1 Kan.....	=	328 gallon.
1 Leager.....	=	127'337 gallons.
1 Tael.....	=	8848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael).....	=	1'356 lbs. av.
1 Pecul (weight).....	=	135'631 lbs. av.
1 Large Bahar.....	=	1831'021 lbs. av.
Commercial Pound.....	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 Tempo.....	=	4'5 ins.	1 Halloh =	1'0 yard.
1 Junkal.....	=	9'0 ins.	1 Tung... =	4'0 yards.
1 Etto.....	=	18'0 ins.	And as in	Netherlands.

Ecuador.

Metrical since 1857, and as old Spanish (*q. v.*).

Egypt.

1 Kirat.....	=	1'125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat).....	=	6'75 inches.
1 Draa, or Pike.....	=	27'0 inches.
1 Draa Istambuli.....	=	26'654 inches.
1 Draa Belendi.....	=	22'736 inches.
1 Endasch.....	=	25'134 inches.
1 Pike Nili.....	=	21'287 inches.
1 Nubian Draa.....	=	26'654 inches.
1 Gasab.....	=	3'0 yards.
1 Feddan (400 sq. Gasab).....	=	1'1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria).....	=	7'4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo).....	=	4'9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta).....	=	7'8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia).....	=	5'0069 bushels.
1 Mürrih (12 Maud).....	=	7'703 bushels.
1 Dirhem.....	=	47'661 Tr. grs.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem).....	=	571'938 Tr. grs.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh).....	=	9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli).....	=	98'046 lbs. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem).....	=	2'723 lbs. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem).....	=	2'859 lbs. av.
1 Kirat (jewels).....	=	2'9788 Tr. grs.
1 Metikal.....	=	71'492 Tr. grs.

France.

Metrical System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 Pied (10 Pouce).....	=	11'8112 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied).....	=	3'937 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied).....	=	70'864 inches.
1 Perche (10 Pied).....	=	118'1123 inches.
1 Pot.....	=	8809 pint.
1 Brande.....	=	22'048 pints.
1 Muid.....	=	88'097 pints.
1 Livre.....	=	1'1023 lbs. av.
1 Quintal.....	=	110'231 lbs. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux).....	=	401'28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles).....	=	394'24 pints.
1 Millerole.....	=	112'64 pints.
1 Pièce (Bordeaux).....	=	658'8 pints.
1 Pipe.....	=	1091'2 pints.
1 Tonneau.....	=	2204'6 lbs. av.

Germany.

The Metrical System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décimètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décalitre, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:

Prussian Fuss (12 Zoll).....	=	1'0297 feet.
" Elle.....	=	2'1881 feet.
" Ruthe.....	=	4'1188 yards.
" Meile.....	=	4'6805 miles.
" Morgen.....	=	2'5207 roods.
" Hufe (30 Morgen).....	=	18'929 acres.
" Metze.....	=	3'024 quarts.
" Scheffel (4 Viertel).....	=	1'512 bushels.
" Tonne.....	=	756 qr.
" Last (60 Scheffel).....	=	11'340 qrs.
" Ossel.....	=	1'007 pints.
" Anker (60 Ossel).....	=	7'559 gallons.
" Ohm (2 Eimer).....	=	30'237 gallons.
" Fuder.....	=	181'422 gallons.
" Zollpfund (30 Loth).....	=	1'1023 lbs. av.

The following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity, dry and liquid, and weight in use in foreign countries. These measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. It should be borne in mind that in the majority of semi-civilized lands the measures frequently vary with the locality, or with the species of thing to be measured. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Maass, Mass, und Gewichte-Tabellen" Leipzig, 1851, and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Standard, 1875). To the same authorities may be referred for fuller information.

The Mexican System is fully given on p. 676.

Asian Countries.

1 Tok	=	120 inches.
1 Thook	=	222 inches.
1 Truan (2 Ngs.)	=	250 feet.
1 Sai	=	240 feet.
1 Mai	=	2400 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	4370 yards.
1 Dam	=	9720 yards.
1 square Sai	=	640 sq. yards.
1 Hai	=	6222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Tao	=	12444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6005 Tr. grains.
1 Loong (10 Dong)	=	600360 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1375 lbs. av.
1 Yen	=	1375 lbs. av.
1 Pinah	=	6875 lbs. av.
1 Ta	=	1375 lbs. av.
1 Kwan	=	6875 lbs. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metrical System.

1 Pie (12 Pulgada)	=	11365 inches.
1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	2841 feet.
1 Braza (2 Vara)	=	5682 feet.
1 Cuadra (150 Vara)	=	142065 yards.
1 Legua (40 Cuadra)	=	3228 miles.
1 Quintal	=	9025 lbs. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metrical, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 Faust, or Hand	=	4148 inches.
1 Fuss (12 Zoll)	=	1037 feet.
1 Elle	=	30613 inches.
1 Vienna Klafter	=	2874 yards.
1 Post Mile	=	4713 miles.
1 square Fuss	=	1075 sq. feet.
1 square Klafter	=	4301 sq. yards.
1 Joch	=	1222 acres.
1 Metze	=	1650 bushels.
1 Muth (30 Metze)	=	6347 quarters.
1 Mass	=	1246 quarts.
1 Eimer	=	12463 gallons.
1 Loth	=	9877 drams.
1 Pfund (32 Loth)	=	1234 lbs.
1 Centner	=	12347 lbs.

Belgium.

The

1 Pied (10 Pouce)	=	100 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied)	=	400 inches.
1 Toise (6 Pied)	=	600 inches.
1 Perche (10 Toise)	=	6000 inches.
1 Arpent	=	10000 sq. feet.
1 Poi	=	10000 grains.
1 Muid	=	10000 lbs.
1 Boisse	=	10000 lbs.
1 Liere	=	10000 lbs.
1 Quintal	=	10000 lbs.

Brazil.

1 Pallegada (20 Linha)	=	1033 inches.
1 PE (20 Pallegada)	=	20660 inches.
1 Covado	=	20247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1215 yards.
1 Braza	=	2430 yards.
1 Estadio	=	28725 yards.
1 Milha	=	1200 miles.
1 Legua	=	3600 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1476 sq. yards.
1 square Braza	=	5906 sq. yards.
1 Geca	=	1476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	780 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Balin)	=	825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	17004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1323 bushels.
1 Quartinho	=	714 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	244 quart.
1 Almuda	=	3684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	=	44267 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	10118 lbs. av.
1 Arroba	=	30370 lbs. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel)	=	101180 lbs. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (p. v.).

The Metrical System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (p. v.); and,

1 Pulgait	=	100 inches.
1 Tain, or Makk (3 Thit)	=	300 inches.
1 Toung or Saading (4 Thit)	=	400 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toung)	=	1600 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toung)	=	4900 inches.
1 Okethaph	=	10000 inches.
1 Tain	=	3000 inches.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	12000 inches.
1 Uren	=	10000 lbs.
1 Lath	=	10000 lbs.

Germany—continued.

Prussian Old Pfund	=	7217 886 Tr. grs.
Saxon Fuss	=	11' 1494 inches.
" Stab	=	44' 5976 inches.
" Scheffel	=	2' 892 bushels.
" Kanne	=	1' 647 pints.
" Faas (2 Oxhoft)	=	88' 937 gallons.
Hanoverian Fuss	=	11' 5 inches.
" Last	=	10' 284 qrs.
" Anker (4 Viertel)	=	8' 570 gallons.
Brunswick Fuss	=	11' 235 inches.
" Anker (10 Stubschen)	=	8' 24 gallons.
Oldenburg Fuss	=	11' 649 inches.
" Anker (26 Kanne)	=	7' 860 gallons.
Baden Fuss	=	11' 811 inches.
" Maass	=	1' 320 quarts.
" Pfund	=	1' 1023 lbs. av.
Württemberg Fuss	=	9' 399 foot.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	=	1' 0311 lbs. av.
Hamburg Fuss	=	11' 2825 inches.
" Anker	=	7' 9735 gals.
" New Pfund	=	1' 1023 lbs. av.
Bremen Fuss	=	11' 3919 inches.
" Anker	=	7' 8 gallons.
Lubeck Fuss	=	11' 323 inches.
" Anker	=	8' 006 gallons.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	=	1' 0725 lbs. av.

Greece.

The Metrical System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimètre; daktylos = centimètre; palame = décimètre; pecheus = mètre; stadion = kilomètre; skionis = myriamètre; stremma = are; kybos = millilitre; mystron = centilitre; kotyle = déclilitre; litra = litre; koilon = hectolitre; kokkos = centigramme; obolos = décigramme; drachme = gramme; mna = 1½ kilogramme.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—Bengal.

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2' 20462 lbs. av.; the standard of length is the mètre = 3' 280899 feet; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1' 760773 pints, or 61' 027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee)	=	3 inches.
1 Háth (21 Ungulee)	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Háth	=	35' 334 inches.
1 Guz	=	1 yard.
1 Coss	=	2000 yards.
1 Jojun	=	8000 yards.
1 Beegah	=	1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N. W. Provs.)	=	3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	=	2' 20462 lbs. av.
1 Ser	=	1' 76195 pints.
1 Tola	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (16 Chitaks)	=	2' 059 lbs. av.
1 Factory Maund	=	74' 66 lbs. av.
1 Bazaar Maund	=	72' 33 lbs. av.
1 Imperial Maund	=	82' 287 lbs. av.
1 Masha (8 Ruttee)	=	15' 0 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (4 Powah)	=	1' 961 pints.
1 Maund (40 Seer)	=	9' 8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Tank)	=	7 lbs. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lbs. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lbs. av.
1 Sattara Candy	=	3055 lbs. av.

Madras.

English measures, and,		
1 Kole or Guz	=	33 inches.
1 Moolum	=	19½ inches.
1 Puddee	=	2' 8852 pints.
1 Mercal	=	2' 8852 gallons.
1 Parah	=	14' 4261 gallons.
1 Tola	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 Cutcha Seer	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 Viss	=	3' 0857 lbs. av.
1 Maund	=	24' 6857 lbs. av.
1 Candy	=	493' 7142 lbs. av.

Italy.

The Metrical System.

1 Roman Miglio (1000 Passo)	=	1627' 783 yards.
1 Roman Scorzo	=	1381' 648sq. yds.
1 Roman Quaterello	=	1' 012 bushls.
1 Roman Foglietta	=	' 8015 pint.
1 Roman Boccale	=	3' 2101 pints.
1 Roman Denaro	=	18' 2 Tr. grs.
1 Roman Oncia (24 Denaro)	=	436' 2 Tr. grs.
1 Roman Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	' 7477 lb. av.
1 Naples Miglio	=	1' 1507 miles.
1 Naples Oncia	=	412' 512 Tr. grs.
1 Sicilian Miglio	=	1625' 793 yards.
1 Tuscan Miglio	=	1' 0275 miles.
1 Lombard Miglio	=	1093' 63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	=	1' 193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	=	1' 1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11' 931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	5' 965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3' 314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119' 305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	2' 44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	=	14' 913 inches.
1 Chū	=	2' 4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32' 211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118' 61486 sq. yds.
1 Tsubo	=	3' 953289 sq. yds.
1 Shaku	=	' 98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	' 003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	' 03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	' 3176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3' 176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3' 703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4' 962937 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5' 797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	57' 97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	0' 5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	=	11' 166 inches.
1 Palmo	=	10' 2757 inches.
1 Misura	=	41' 103 inches.
1 Canna	=	2' 283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	=	4' 964 acres.
1 Salma	=	7' 9372 bushels.
1 Pint	=	' 8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	=	9' 35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	=	1' 745 lbs. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (q. v.).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metrical System. Strep = millimètre; Duim = centimètre; Palm = déci-mètre; El = mètre; Roede = décamètre; Mijle = kilomètre; Wisse = Stere; Vingerhoed = centilitre; Maatje = déclilitre; Kan = litre; Vat = hectolitre; Korrel = décigramme; Wigtje = gramme; Lood = décigramme; Onze = hectogramme; Pond = kilogramme.

Norway.
The Metrical System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	= 38 inches.
1 Fersakh (<i>Parasang</i>)	= 4 5 miles.
1 Chenica	= 289 gallon.
1 Capicha	= 578 gallon.
1 Collothun	= 1'809 gallons.
1 Artata	= 1'809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal) ...	= 284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel	= 1'014 lbs. av.
1 Batman, or Maund	= 6'491 lbs. av.
1 Karwar	= 649'142 lbs. av.
1 Batman Rei	= 27 lbs. av.

Peru.

Metrical, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2'780 feet; Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	= '927 inch.
1 Pie	= 11'125 inches.
1 Vara	= 33'375 inches.
1 Gantah	= '896 gallon.
1 Caban	= 21'991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo) ...	= 1'0144 lbs. av.
1 Arroba	= 25'360 lbs. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael) ...	= 1'394 lbs. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty)...	= 139'482 lbs. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and,

1 Cwiere (6 Cal) = 5'60in.	1 Senurrow = 47'245 yds	
1 Stopa	= 11'212in.	1 Mila ... = 5'304mils
1 Loziec	= 22'425in.	1 Morgow = 1'382 acs

Portugal, Roumania, and San Domingo.

The Metrical System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (8 Vershok)	= 14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok)	= 28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine)...	= 7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen) ...	= 1166'66 yards.
1 Desatine	= 13066½ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tscharkey)	= 2'704 gallons.
1 Anker	= 8'114 gallons.
1 Chetvert	= 46'2 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	= 108'196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik	= 2'885 pecks.
1 Pajak	= 1'442 bushels.
1 Last	= 11'540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli)	= 65'830 Tr. grs.
1 Funt (12 Lani)	= '9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt)	= 36'1127 lbs. av.
1 Berkowitz	= 361'273 lbs. av.
1 Packen	= 1083'382 lbs. av.

Servia.

The Metrical and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	= '83 inch.
1 Kü'p (12 Niws)	= 10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kü'ps)	= 19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	= 80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	= 44'4 yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	= 9½ miles.
1 Röneng	= 2'525 miles.
1 Thang	= 3'75 gallons.
1 Coyan	= 375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat)	= 936'25 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty	= 2'675 lbs. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul	= 133'75 lbs. av.
1 Kean (20 Piculs) ...	= 1675 lbs. av.

Spain.

The Metrical System was made compulsory on July 1, 1868. In many countries that were

colonized by Spain some of the old Spanish

measures are still used, e.g.,

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	= '927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	= 5'564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	= 2'782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	= 5'564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	= 4636'66 yards.
1 Fanegada	= 1'6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo)	= '109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre)	= '8879 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara)	= 3'5517 gals.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	= 56'276 gals.
1 Medio (2 Cuartillo)	= '0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	= '1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	= 1'5076 bushels.
1 Cahiz	= 18'0919 bushels.
1 Tomin (12 Grano)	= '0213 oz. av.
1 Onza	= '0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	= 1'014 lbs. av.
1 Quintal	= 101'442 lbs. av.
1 Tonelada	= 1014'42 lbs. av.

Sweden.

The Metrical System since 1875.

1 Fot (10 Tum)	= 11'689 inches.
1 Mil (360 Ref)	= 6'6416 miles.
1 Kanna	= 4'608 pints.
1 Skoalpund (100 Ort)...	= '937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metrical System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 Fuss (10 Zoll)	= 11'8112 inches.
1 Stunde (1600 Ruthe)...	= 2'9826 miles.
1 Malter (10 Viertel) ...	= 4'126 bushels.
1 Maass (4 Schoppen)...	= 2'641 pints.
1 Pfund (16½ Unze)	= 1'1023 lbs. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	= 26'416 inches.
1 Draâ	= 19'13 inches.
1 Orbah	= 1'476 gallons.
1 Hueba (4 Temen) ...	= 2'952 bushels.
1 Secchie (4 Bozze)	= 2'361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Uckieh)	= 2'69 lbs. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottoli) ..	= 107'66 lbs. av.

Turkey.

1 Pike or Arshen	= 27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land) ..	= 29¾ inches.
1 Halebi or Archim ...	= 27'9 inches.
1 Endazzezh (Silk)	= 25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri) ...	= 3'1159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottol)...	= '4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow)	= 3'8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okiejezh)...	= 2'513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	= 1'1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol)...	= 31'417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	= 124'08 av.
1 Okiejezh (100 Dirhem) ..	= '70854 lb av.
1 Kéléor Oke (4 Okiejezh) ..	= 2'1975 lbs. av.
1 Batman (dry)	= 16'92 av.

United States.

The Metrical System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	= '9694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	= '9694 gallon.
1 Bushel	= '9694 bushel.
1 Quarter	= '9694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit) .	= '8331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit) ..	= '8331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer)	= 1'017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner ...	= 100 lbs. av.
1 Barrel (of flour)	= 196 lbs. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	= 200 lbs. av.

Uruguay.

Metrical System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic. Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

One of the revivals of the past half century has been that of the taste for ancient gold and silver ware, but especially of silver. 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" contains nearly all that can be said upon the subject. Readers are also further indebted to that gentleman for the loan of some 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 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 and the six others mentioned there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which are now closed. In Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow have this privilege: in Ireland, Dublin alone. One of the duties imposed upon the Goldsmiths 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. There is, however, a higher standard, viz., 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver to 10 dwts. of alloy, and this was the only legal standard for the manufacture of plate from March 1697, to June 1720; after that date the old standard was again adopted, but the higher standard (commonly known as "Britannia" standard, from the figure of Britannia on all such plate) still remained in use, and is used, though to a very limited extent, at the present day. The Britannia standard is denoted by a lion's head erased, as well as by the figure of Britannia, the latter in place of the leopard's head and lion passant seen on silver of the sterling standard. 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 home jewellery trade, other degrees of fineness are permitted, but these degrees are marked on articles sent to the "Hall" for the purpose. The value of the various standards per ounce troy are—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5½
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

An ordinary piece of English silver 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 (this in London only).



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. A





[And, in the case of those articles which were chargeable with duty, the Sovereign's Head; this is now no longer impressed, the duty having been abolished in June 1850.]

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. And for the first year or so after its introduction it appeared in intaglio with the profile turned to the left; subsequently it appeared in relief like the other assay marks with the head turned to the right, although Queen Victoria's head is turned to the left again. The leopard's head is without crown from 1823.

In respect to gold plate we have precisely the same marks, with the exception of a crown in place of the lion passant and the degree of fineness as above stated; although previous to 1798 there was absolutely no distinguishing mark between gold of 18 carats and silver-plate, nor until 1844 for 22 carat gold. To prevent the importation of foreign plate of a lower standard than that required of English plate, all such plate of recent manufacture must be assayed and marked in the same way as that of home production, but with the addition of the letter F to denote its foreign origin.

Though there is now no duty upon gold and silver plate, the Hall marking is compulsory; no one can complain of this, as the charge for assaying and marking at Goldsmiths' Hall is little more than nominal, that for a dozen tea-spoons being but 3d., and for a dozen table spoons or forks and other wares weighing 5 oz. each and upwards one halfpenny per oz.

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 to 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 to 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals...	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 From March 1697 on'y, see col. 1 of p. 674.
	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 to 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 ,, 1895-6
	Roman letter, small ...	1896-7 ,, 1915-6

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 collector with even limited experience will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, e.g.:

An article marked with the letter **F** 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter **F** 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head; and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from **F** 1831-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of **F** 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.

The London Goldsmiths' letter for the year ending 29th May, 1898, is **b**, on a shield shaped like that of the last specimen shown above: that for 1899 is the letter **C**.

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON.

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	*Letter for 1898-9	Cycle.
Birmingham..	An Anchor	F U	Years. 25
Chester	{ The City Arms (3 garbs and a sword)	O P	25 or 20
Sheffield	A Crown	E F	Vari'ble [20 to 25]
Edinburgh ...	A Castle	Q	25
Glasgow ...	{ Tree, Fish, and Bell.....	Z	26
Dublin	A Harp, crowned...	B C	25

* The date letters are changed in the middle of each year.

THE ACADEMICAL HOOD, which has become a quasi-ecclesiastical vestment, originated in the *almuce*, or *amys*, which was worn in the choir offices (simply for warmth) by the canons, &c., of collegiate churches, and, under the name of the *mozetta*, is still used by canons and other ecclesiastics of the Roman Communion. It consisted of two parts: (1) the tippet, or cape, worn round the shoulders, reaching nearly to the elbow, and buttoned upon the breast; (2) the cowl, or hood proper, which was attached to the tippet. Both were made of cloth or silk, according to the season, and were lined with fur or silk of varying colours. These variations in material and colour became later a convenient mode for indicating the academical degree of the wearer. As now worn, hoods (though cut with several minor variations, mostly the invention of modern tailors) are in the main of two principal shapes, according as they combine the tippet and hood, or consist of an exaggerated form of the cowl only. The distinction is at once evident when we compare the hood worn for the lower degrees of M.A., B.A., &c., at Oxford, Durham, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, with that adopted for the corresponding degrees at Cambridge, Aberdeen, or St. Andrews. The former, which we may call the Oxford-shaped hood, consists only of an enlarged cowl, while the Cambridge-shaped hood includes also the remains of the tippet. This latter is, however, retained by nearly all Universities for their higher degrees. The band, by which the hoods are lengthened out so as to fall far below the shoulders and the upper portion of the backs of the wearers, which they were originally intended to protect, is a modern development, as preposterous as void of authority, and should be discontinued.

It would be useless even to attempt a description of the many varieties which have lately come into use, representing the several Theological Colleges, together with some Colonial and Foreign Universities of recognized prestige, varying in shape from something in the direction of the full vestment of Cambridge, combining the Hood falling over the broader expanse of tippet, to the more simple cut of the lower Degrees at Oxford, marked by the well-known semicircle in the lower part, with linings and edgings of every colour and shade, from silver grey to light blue, and from maroon to gold. It may be mentioned that there are some enterprising individuals who have started a manufactory of designations, the initials of which look very smart, and with these distinctions "permission" to wear a Hood, independently of any University, College, or educational body, differing by a delicate shade of colour, and with a slight edging, from a well-known Hood of one of the great Universities.

There are some Hoods which may readily be recognized and easily described, and the two principal shapes of which have already been sufficiently described for all practical purposes. The simpler shape belongs generally to the Degrees of B.A. (*Bachelor of Arts*), M.A. (*Master of Arts*), and B.C.L. (*Bachelor of Civil Law*), at Oxford; and the full shape to the superior Degrees of Oxford and all the Degrees of Cambridge, there being a difference, as explained above.

The following is a list of the principal Degrees with a description, in nearly every case, of the corresponding Hoods:—

B.A. or A.B. *Bachelor of Arts*. This Degree is granted by all Universities excepting those of Scotland. In most Universities the Hood is

black, edged with white fur; *Cambridge*, double fur edging and full shape; *Dublin*, band round the neck edged with white silk, like the *Camb. M.A.*; *Lampeter*, black dots in the fur; *London*, brown silk or stuff, edged on the inside with russet-brown silk—after three years, or if an A.K.C., a further distinctive edging; *Victoria*, black, with an edging of pale blue silk.

B.C.L. *Bachelor of Civil Law*. Granted by Oxford and Durham. *Oxford*, blue silk, edged white fur; *Durham*, purple silk, edged white fur.

B.D. *Bachelor of Divinity*. Granted by all Universities but London, the Queen's Univ., Ireland, and Victoria. Hood: *Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham*, plain black silk; *Lampeter*, black silk, lined violet silk, edged with white silk; *St. Andrews*, violet silk, with white fur border; *Glasgow*, black silk, bordered scarlet cloth, lined with white silk; *Aberdeen*, black silk, purple silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black silk, lined with purple silk, with white fur border.

B.Sc. Granted by most Universities. *Aberdeen*, black silk, lined green silk; *Edinburgh*, black silk, lined green silk, edged white fur; *Glasgow*, black silk, bordered scarlet cloth, and lined gold silk; *London*, black silk (lined white silk by member; of Convocation), edged yellow silk; *St. Andrews*, amaranth silk, lined white satin, edged white fur.

D.C.L. *Doctor of Civil Law*. Given by Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Oxford*, scarlet cloth, with crimson silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cassimere, full shape, white silk lining.

D.D. or S.T.P. *Doctor of Divinity*. Granted by all Universities but London, Royal Univ., Ireland, and Victoria. Hood: *Oxford*, scarlet cloth, black silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cloth, lined black silk; *Cambridge*, ditto, with lining of silk, shot with pink and violet; *Dublin*, scarlet cloth, black silk lining; *St. Andrews*, violet ditto, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, scarlet cloth, lined white silk; *Aberdeen*, scarlet cloth, purple silk lining; *Edinb.*, black cloth, purple silk lining.

D.Sc. *Doctor of Science*. Granted by most Universities. *Aberdeen*, scarlet cloth, lined green silk; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, lined green silk.

LL.B. or B.L. *Bachelor of Laws*. Granted by all Universities but Oxford and St. Andrews. Hood: *Aberdeen*, black silk, lined blue silk, edged white fur; *Cambridge*, same as for B.A.; *Durham*, full shape, double white fur edging, lined Palatinate purple; *Dublin and Royal Univ.*, black silk, lined with white; *Glasgow*, black silk, bordered scarlet cloth, Venetian red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, gives both degrees LL.B. and L.B.; the former is black silk, blue silk lining, with border of white fur; the L.B. hood is black silk, edged blue silk; *London*, black silk, lined with white silk, with blue silk edging; *Victoria*, black, with broad edging of violet-coloured silk.

LL.D. *Doctor of Laws*. Granted by all Universities but Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Cambridge*, scarlet cloth, lined pink silk; *Dublin and Royal Univ.*, scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk; *London*, ditto, with blue silk lining; *St. Andrews*, scarlet cloth, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, scarlet cloth, Venetian red silk lining; *Aberdeen*, scarlet cloth, Cambridge blue silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, blue silk lining; *Victoria*, same as M.D.

M.A. or A.M. *Master of Arts*. Granted by the

Universities. *Oxford and St. Andrews*, black silk lined with red silk; *Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh*, black silk lined with white silk; *Dublin and Royal Univ.*, black silk lined with blue; *Durham*, ditto, lined with Palatinate purple silk; *London*, ditto, lined with russet-brown silk; *Glasgow*, ditto, lined with bell-heather red silk; *Victoria*, black, with lining of pale blue silk.

M.B. Bachelor of Medicine. Granted by all Universities. Hood: *Oxford*, dark blue silk, white fur trimming; *Cambridge*, black silk, lined with pink silk of a dark cherry colour; *Dublin*, black silk, lined white fur; *Royal Univ. of Ireland*, black silk, faced scarlet silk; *Edinburgh*, black silk, lined crimson silk, border of white fur; *Aberdeen*, black silk, with white fur trimming; *Durham*, scarlet silk, lined with purple, and edged with white fur; *London*, black silk, with violet silk edging; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, white fur border; *Glasgow*, black cloth, bordered scarlet cloth, lined with scarlet silk; *Victoria*, black, broad edging of red silk.

M.D. Doctor of Medicine. Granted by all Universities. Hood: *Oxford*, the same as D.C.L.; *Dublin and Royal Univ.*, scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; *Cambridge*, ditto, with dark cherry colour silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cassimere, lined with scarlet silk, and faced with Palatinate purple silk; *St. Andrews*, crimson cloth, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, scarlet cloth, lined with scarlet silk; *Aberdeen*, scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, with appended cape faced and lined with crimson silk; *London*, scarlet cloth, violet silk lining; *Victoria*, velvet or satin serge, gold colour, lined with silk of a lighter shade of same colour.

Mus.B. Bachelor of Music. Granted by most Universities. Hood: *Oxford*, light blue silk, white fur trimming; *Cambridge*, satin of a dark cherry colour, lined as the B.A. Hood; *Dublin and Royal University*, blue silk, white fur border; *Durham*, white silk, purple silk lining, bound with white fur; *London*, blue silk, white watered silk lining; *Edinburgh*, scarlet silk, lined white,

edged white fur; *St. Andrews*, blue silk, lined white, edged white fur.

Mus.Doc. Doctor of Music. Granted by nearly all Universities. Hood: *Oxford*, white silk, lined crimson; *Cambridge*, cream-coloured silk, lined with cherry-coloured silk; *Dublin*, crimson cloth, lined white; *Durham*, broaded white satin, lined Palatinate purple silk; *London*, same as Mus.Bac.; *Royal Univ.*, white brocaded silk, faced rose-coloured silk; *St. Andrews*, cerulean blue silk, lined with white satin; *Edinburgh*, scarlet, lined white silk.

The Hoods which represent Theological Colleges are a development of the "decent tippet of black, so it be not silk," of the 53th Canon. 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 in 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.

There are still some Degrees conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury (one of the few remains of the Primate's former office of Legate of the Pope), who, ever since the Reformation, has conferred Degrees in exercise of this ancient right, on persons of merit, learning, and position, who, from various causes, have not received them from Universities; thereby affording a fitting recognition of the attainments of some of the most learned and accomplished men in the kingdom. By custom, those on whom these *Lambeth Degrees* are conferred wear the robes of the corresponding Degree of the University of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being.

The Rules of the Road.

ON LAND.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite;

For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you turn to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case;
To the right it is right you should steer;
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

ANOTHER READING.

The rule of the path,

To get well along
Is "keep to the right,"
And you cannot go
wrong.

The rule of the road

Is a paradox quite,
If you keep to the left
You are sure to be
right.

AT SEA—STEAMSHIPS.

1. Two steamships meeting.

When both side-lights you see a-head,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. Two steamships passing.

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. Two steamships crossing.

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

FOR SAILING VESSELS.

On Starboard Tack.

On starboard tack with yards braced tight,
See that your RED and GREEN are bright,
For every ship that's in your way
Must clear your track both night and day.

On Port Tack.

But if on the port tack you steer,
Stand by! for you must then keep clear
Of every close hauled ship ahead,
No matter whether GREEN or RED.

The following is a list of the Free Public Libraries in London with the hours when open and the names of the Librarians; those marked with an asterisk (*) have been, or are about to be, opened in accordance with the Public Libraries Act, and in their case the date in brackets denotes the year in which the Acts were adopted.

- * BARKING.—(1888), Local Board Buildings, 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Librarian, George Jackson.
- * BARNET.—(1889), Hyde Institute.
- * BATTERSEA.—(1887), Central Library, Lavender Hill. Branches, Lurline Gdns., Victoria Rd., and Lamma Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9 P.M. Librarian, L. Inkster.
- * BERMONDSEY.—(1887), Spa Rd. 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Sundays (Winter months), 3 to 9 P.M. Librarian, Henry Frowde.
- BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, E. 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; 6 to 10 P.M. Librarian, G. F. Hilcken.
- BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE.—62 Bishopsgate Street, Without. Librarian, C. W. F. Goss.
- * BOW.—(1896).
- * BRENTFORD.—(1889), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, Fred. A. Turner.
- BRITISH MUSEUM.—Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Reading Room, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (Closes at 7 from May to August.) Chief Librarian, Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
- BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—(1891), Central Library, Bow Rd. Branch, 126 Brunswick Rd. Lib., W. Pool.
- * BROMLEY, KENT.—(1892), Lib., J. Harrison.
- * CAMBERWELL.—(1889), Central Library, Peckham Road. Branches, 682 Old Kent Road; 130 and 132 Lordship Lane; Minet (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Road, Camberwell. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, E. Foskett.
- * CHELSEA.—(1887), Central Library, Manresa Road. Branch, Harrow Rd., Kensal Town. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9. Lib., J. H. Quinn.
- * CHISWICK.—(1890), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 3 to 9. Librarian, H. J. Hewitt.
- * CHRIST CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—(1889), Charles Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, E. Austin.
- * CLAPHAM.—(1887), 1 North Side, Clapham Common. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Lib., J. R. Welch.
- * CLERKENWELL.—(1887), Skinner St., E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9 P.M. Lib., J. D. Brown.
- CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C. 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. Librarian, H. W. Capper.
- * CROYDON.—(1888), Central Library, Town Hall. Branches, South Norwood, Thornton Heath and Shirley. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., T. Johnston.
- * EALING.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., T. Bonner.
- EAST HAM, NORTH WOOLWICH.—Librarian, Wallace Phipps.
- * EDMONTON.—(1891), Lib., P. W. Farnborough.
- * FULHAM.—(1886), Central Library, 592 Fulham Road, S.W. Branch, Wandsworth Bridge Road. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9. Lib., F. T. Barrett.
- GUILDHALL.—10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Lib., Charles Welch.
- * HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), Central Library, Ravenscourt Park. Branch, Uxbridge Road. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, Samuel Martin.
- * HAMPSHIRE.—(1893), Temporary Library, Priory Road. Reading Room, Prince Arthur Road. Librarian, W. E. Doubleday.
- * HOLBORN.—(1891), 10 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., Harry Hawkes.
- * KENSINGTON.—(1887), Central Library, High Street, Kensington. Branches, 108 Ladbroke Grove, and 53 Clareville Grove, Gloucester Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., H. Jones.
- * KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), Lib., B. Carter.
- * LAMBETH.—(1886), Central Library, Brixton Oval. Branches, South Lambeth Road; Knight's

- Hill Road, West Norwood; Kennington Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet (jointly with Camberwell). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., F. J. Burgoyne.
- * LEWISHAM.—(1890), Central Library, Perry Hill. Branches, Lewisham and Sydenham. 10.30 A.M. to 9 P.M.
- * LEYTON.—(1891), 10.30 to 9.30. Lib., Z. Moon.
- MARYLEBONE.—Lisson Grove, N.W. 9.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. Librarian, D. G. Thompson.
- * MILE END.—(1896).
- * NEWINGTON.—(1890), 155 and 157 Walworth Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., also on Sunday evenings. Librarian, R. W. Mould.
- PADDINGTON.—7 Bishop's Road, W. 4 to 7 P.M. Librarian, Miss F. E. Salusbury.
- * PENGE.—(1891), 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 3 to 6 P.M. Librarian, William Bridle.
- PEOPLE'S PALACE.—Mile End Road. 8 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 10.
- * POPLAR.—(1890), Central Library, 126 High St., Poplar, E. Branch, Wharf Road, Cubitt Town, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., H. Rowlatt.
- * PUTNEY.—(1887), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., C. F. Tweney.
- * RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, Albert A. Barkas.
- * ROTHERHITHE.—(1887), Lower Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, H. A. Shuttleworth.
- ST. BRIDE'S FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane, E.C. 12 to 3, and 5 to 9; Saturday, 12 to 5. Librarian, F. W. T. Lange.
- * ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.—(1890), Central Lib., Buckingham Palace Road. Branch, South Audley Street. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., F. Pacy.
- * ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.—(1896).
- * ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—(1896).
- * ST. GILES (and St. George, Bloomsbury).—(1891), 198 High Holborn. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, W. A. Taylor.
- ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS (1887), and St. Paul, Covent Garden.—(1893), 115 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., T. Mason.
- ST. PANCRAS.—29 Camden Street, Oakley Square. 5 to 10 P.M. Librarian, Mrs. A. M. Field.
- * ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—(1891), Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 2 to 10 P.M. Librarian, H. D. Roberts.
- * SHOREDITCH.—(1891), Central Library, 236 Kingsland Road, N.E. Branch, 91 Great Eastern St., Hoxton. 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., W. C. Plant.
- * SOUTHWARK.—See Christ Church, St. Saviour's, and St. George the Martyr.
- * STOKE NEWINGTON.—(1890), Church Street. 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, George Preece.
- * STREATHAM.—(1889), Streatham Hill. 10.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. Librarian, Thomas Everatt.
- * TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, Edwin Maynard.
- * WANDSWORTH.—(1883), West Hill. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, Cecil T. Davis.
- * WEST HAM.—(1890), Rokeby House, Broadway, Stratford, E. Branch, Barking Road, Canning Town. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lib., A. Cotgreave.
- * WESTMINSTER.—(1856), Chief Library, Gt. Smith St., S.W. Branch, 3 Trevor Sq., Knightsbridge, S.W. 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Librarian, H. E. Poole.
- * WHITECHAPEL.—(1889), 77 to 80 High Street, Whitechapel. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 11 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, A. Cawthorne.
- * WILLESDEN.—(1891), Kilburn Library, Salusbury Road. Librarian, James A. Seymour.—Harlesden Library, Craven Park Road. Librarian Harry S. Newland.—Wilkesden Green Library, Grange Road. Librarian, Frank E. Chennell.
- * WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Librarian, H. W. Bull.
- * WOOLWICH.—(1896).

- Academy—57 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette—Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
 African Review—20 Basinghall St. E.C.
 African Times—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Agricultural Gazette—9 New Bridge Street, E.C.
 Architect—175 Strand, W.C.
 Army and Navy Gazette—3 York St., Covent Garden, W.C.
 Athenæum—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Baptist—61 Paternoster Row, E.C.
 Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart—170 Strand, W.C.
 Bell's Weekly Messenger—150 Strand.
 Bicycling News—3 St. Bride St., E.C.
 Birmingham Post—136 Fleet St., E.C.
 Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Board of Trade Journal—East Harding Street, E.C.
 Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Bradford Observer—5 Austinians.
 Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
 Bristol Mercury—74 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bristol, Western Daily Press—61 Fleet Street, E.C.
 British Medical Journal—140 Strand.
 Briton's Review—37 Essex Street, W.C.
 Broad Arrow—36 Great George St. S.W.
 Builder—46 Catherine Street, W.C.
 Building News—328 Strand, W.C.
 Bullionist—27 Throgmorton St., E.C.
 Canadian Gazette—Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Catholic Times—9 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Chemical News—3 Boy Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Christian Globe—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Christian Million—20 St. Bride St. E.C.
 Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Church Bells—12 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
 Church Family Newspaper—111 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Church Review—11 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.
 Church Times—32 Little Queen Street, Holborn, W.C.
 Citizen—10 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
 City Press—148 Aldergate St., E.C.
 Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
 Colliery Guardian—49 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
 County Gentleman—149 Strand, W.C.
 Court Circular—213 Piccadilly, W.
 Court Journal—13 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.
 Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
 Daily Mail—Carmelite Street, Temple, E.C.
 Daily News—20 Boulevard Street, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
 Echo—23 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
 Economist—340 Strand, W.C.
 Educational Times—59 Farringdon Street, E.C.
 Electrician—Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
 Engineering—35 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
 England—97 Strand, W.C.
 English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
 English Mechanic—323 Strand, W.C.
 Era—49 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
 European Mail—Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
 Evening News—21 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Family Churchman—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.
 Family Doctor—23 Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.
 Farmer—150 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Field—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Financial News—11 Abchurch Lane.
 Financial Times—52 Coleman St., E.C.
 Financial World—5 Bow Lane, E.C.
 Fishing Gazette—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
 Freemason—16 Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C.
 Fun—Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
 Gardening—37 Southampton St., W.C.
 Gentlewoman—Arundel Street, W.C.
 Glasgow Herald—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Globe—307 Strand, W.C.
 Graphic—190 Strand, W.C.
 Guardian—5 Burleigh St., Strand, W.C.
 Hearth & Home—6 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Home News (for India)—55 Parliament Street, S.W.
 Homopacific World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Hospital—28 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
 Illustrated London News—108 Strand.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—148 Strand, W.C.
 Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—23 Craven St., W.C.
 Invention—54 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—222 Strand, W.C.
 Jewish Chronicle—25 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
 Judy—341 Strand, W.C.
 Knowledge—326 High Holborn, W.C.
 Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
 Lady—39 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
 Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
 Land and Water—58 Pall Mall, S.W.
 Law Journal—5 Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Leeds Mercury—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literature—Printing House Sq., E.C.
 Live Stock Journal—9 New Bridge Street, E.C.
 Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
 Liverpool Post—130 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.
 London—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
 London Commercial Record—11 Jewry Street, E.C.
 London Gazette—47 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Manchester Courier—7 Fleet St., E.C.
 Manchester Guardian—26 Charing Cross, N.W.
 Mark Lane Express—150 Strand, W.C.
 Medical Press—20 King William Street, W.C.
 Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Methodist Recorder—162 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
 Mining Journal—18 Finch Lane, E.C.
 Money—Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 Money Market Review—2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.
 Moonshine—130 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Morning—19 St. Bride Street, E.C.
 Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Morning Leader—Stonecutter St., E.C.
 Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
 Musical Times—1 Berners Street, W.
 Nature—39 Bedford Street, W.C.
 Newcastle Chronicle—25 Essex St., W.C.
 News of the World—9 Whitefriars Street, E.C.
 North British Daily Mail—Notes and Queries—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Observer—96 Strand, W.C.
 Overland Mail—85 Cornhill; E.C.
 Pall Mall Gazette—28 Charing Cross Road, S.W.
 People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Penny Illustrated Paper—10 Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Photographic News—21 Furniva Street, E.C.
 Primitive Methodist—4 Wine Office Court, E.C.
 Public Opinion—30 Maiden Lane Strand, W.C.
 Publisher's Circular—108 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Punch—95 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Queen—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Railway Journal (Herapath's)—Red Lion Court, W.C.
 Railway News—3 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Railway Times—2 Exeter St., W.C.
 Railway World—Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Record—1 Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee—20 Wine Office Court, E.C.
 Reynold's Newspaper—313 Strand, W.C.
 Rock—12 St. Bride Street, E.C.
 St. James's Gazette—Dorset Street Whitefriars, E.C.
 St. Paul's—Arundel Street, W.C.
 Saturday Review—38 Southampton Street, W.C.
 Science Progress—28 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
 Scotsman (Edinburgh)—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
 School Board Chronicle—72 Turnmill Street.
 Shipping Gazette—54 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Sketch—Arundel Street, W.C.
 Society—173 Strand, W.C.
 Speaker—115 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Spectator—11 Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times—22 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sportsman—139 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
 Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Star—Stonecutter Street, E.C.
 Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C.
 Sun—Tudor Street, E.C.
 Sunday School Chronicle—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Sunday Times—46 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sydney Morning Herald—78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Temperance Record—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.
 Times—Printing House Square, E.C.
 Times of India (Bombay)—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Truth—Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
 Vanity Fair—28 Strand, W.C.
 Volunteer Service Gazette—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 War Cry—96 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
 Weekly Budget—Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Weekly Dispatch—Tudor Street, E.C.
 Weekly Times and Echo—320 Strand.
 Western Morning News—47 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Westminster Gazette—Tudor St., E.C.
 Whitehall Review—Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
 World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
 Yorkshire Post—49 Fleet St., E.C.

The Postal Network of the World.

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM THE "STATISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE DU SERVICE POSTAL," PUBLISHED 1897, AT BERNE, BY THE UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
THE STATISTICS DEAL, ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY, WITH THE YEAR 1895, LATER ONES BEING NOT YET AVAILABLE.

	Population.	Post Offices.	Postal Personnel.	No. of Letters, Papers, Samples, & Book Parcels.	No. of Parcels.	No. of Postal Post Office Orders.	Postal Receipts.	Postal Expenditure.
Argentine Republic	3,786,650	1,460	3,984	115,138,100	352,817	—	730,839	1,086,760
Austria-Hungary	42,819,811	10,217	57,870	840,000,740	33,003,681	35,454,731	6,217,586	5,431,177
Belgium	6,440,783	911	4,595	350,357,484	1,773,462	2,666,489	790,583	439,438
Bolivia	14,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	15,366	25,336
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,709,560	349	931	939,998	11,575	—	41,619	45,781
Bulgaria	3,336,041	83	623	5,088,008	80,024	267,464	268,015	171,131
Chile	3,310,713	181	1,518	15,977,484	59,656	149,383	69,500	77,437
Colombia	3,451,531	617	1,765	58,394,431	1,453	900	—	—
Costa Rica	40,000,000	10	28	1,458	1,458	—	—	—
Cuba	2,530,040	74	538	1,577,711	1,453	—	—	—
Denmark	2,185,759	1,017	5,664	64,771,820	1,847,771	2,031,821	360,935	347,267
Dominican Republic	500,000	53	110	17,556,000	168,000	—	—	—
Egypt	6,866,381	8,868	69,794	1,890,103,424	37,095,310	37,000,843	914,766	98,983
France and Algeria	46,467,545	266	1,447	4,773,772	20,000	102,278	11,775,495	7,175,476
French Colonies	16,467,545	37,640	175,750	2,107,091,500	140,619,378	102,278	16,266,892	14,760,209
Germany	59,244,592	20,308	140,805	2,970,000,000	59,801,408	73,743,674	11,405,370	8,680,973
German Empire	59,244,592	8,089	16,820	103,852,200	1,308,700	1,092,152	773,266	990,000
Guatemala	4,833,230	11,236	48,805	395,372,898	1,424,211	9,485,667	1,315,866	1,315,866
Haiti	2,253,431	1,982	5,872	14,666,271	308,442	460,285	662,167	529,769
British India	1,177,870	1,573	4,476	67,863,930	156,762	213,497	244,452	185,269
New South Wales	1,181,769	1,412	2,997	48,103,915	36,000	261,354	230,500	265,203
Victoria	734,410	872	3,139	8,477,093	67,714	71,878	55,230	64,583
New Zealand	1,597,224	285	413	12,760,536	143,302	30,000	66,000	64,283
Cape Colony	1,597,224	315	858	3,377,426	—	—	65,000	—
Natal	2,187,226	315	858	3,377,426	—	—	65,000	—
Greece	86,970	73	212	402,806,348	6,412,963	9,508,395	2,068,207	2,043,983
Hawaii	48,970	3,820	20,025	441,794,728	1,682,854	4,574,210	1,170,961	897,443
Italy	41,890,200	3,820	20,025	6,014,312	196,667	211,442	53,408	53,408
Japan	31,783,681	694	494	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	10,800,000	660	6,476	230,647,306	3,096,792	3,281,447	684,218	557,974
Netherlands	4,850,451	1,291	1,371	16,515,985	89,450	283,594	100,000	100,000
Norway	31,830,197	1,404	1,371	86,159	211,370	265,151	190,643	201,596
Dutch Colonies	2,082,000	1,895	2,849	31,986,594	—	—	—	—
Peru	2,975,000	310	—	—	—	—	260,704	211,262
Portugal	5,049,729	4,356	6,916	57,678,814	152,570	290,594	345,045	321,615
Roumania	5,466,249	3,226	6,128	57,678,814	162,908	396,386	6,411,625	4,863,825
Russia	120,000,000	7,677	54,222	389,657,424	1,472,720	—	—	—
Serbia	2,210,000	160	500	574,177	1,968	330	4,009	8,614
Siam	6,000,000	294	9,148	151,647,278	60,075	—	960,000	445,285
Spain	17,569,266	2,666	5,264	74,260,488	492,790	1,686,476	512,246	466,069
Sweden	2,937,754	3,515	9,774	16,764,088	13,235,147	4,069,536	1,031,657	973,287
Switzerland	1,100,000	276	592	6,117,660	56,375	133,933	36,422	36,422
Tunis	1,200,000	1,595	2,660	10,666,654	8,079	—	194,622	194,622
Turkey	12,878,000	71,267	198,720	10,666,654	—	—	15,956,052	17,097,100
United States	68,970,766	71,267	198,720	5,664,136,718	—	22,930,398	—	—
Uruguay	748,150	967	1,291	10,304,190	6,574	33,161	56,083	66,710
Venezuela	2,330,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHOWING THE DATES OF EXISTING DIGNITIES, AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFERRED.

* Irish Peerages.

† Scottish Peerages.

‡ 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 was empowered to create one Irish Peer whenever three of the old Peerages become extinct. The last creation was that of the late Duke of *Abercorn* (1868), who sat in the House of Lords by virtue of his British Marquessate. 7. Life Peers. Of these there are five, Lords Watson, Macnaghten, Morris, Russell of Killowen, and Davey: 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 Marquess, *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: e.g., Viscount *Valentia* n.r. for the city of Oxford. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries. Whitaker's TITLED PERSONS forms practically an *index* to this list.

Henry II., 1154-1189.
 1139 †Arundel, Earl
 †Kingsale, Baron
 1181 †Kingsale, Baron
 †Courcy, Baron
 †Merington, Baron

John, 1199-1216.
 †Kerry, Baron
 1200 †Lixnaw, Baron
 1205 †Offaly, Baron

Henry III., 1216-1272.
 †Sutherland, Earl
 1228 †Strathnaver, B.
 1264 †Le Despencer, Bar.
 1264 De Ros, Baron
 1264 Hastings, Baron

Edward I., 1272-1307.
 1274 †Dunboyno, Baron
 1283 Mowbray, Baron
 1283 Segrave, Baron
 1286 †Delvin, Baron
 1295 Berkeley, Baron,
 renewed 1421
 1295 †Garioch, Baron
 1299 †De la Warr, Baron
 1299 De Clifford, Baron
 1305 †Botetourt, Baron

Edward II., 1307-1327.
 1308 Zouche, Baron
 1309 Beaumont, Baroness
 1313 †Willoughby de
 Eresby, Baron
 1315 †Kerryke, Earl
 1316 †Kildare, Earl
 1321 †Dacre, Baron
 1324 Grey de Ruthyn, B.

Edward III., 1327-1377.
 1328 †Ormonde, Earl
 1330 †Maltravers, Baron
 1332 Clinton, Baron
 1337 Cornwall, Duke
 1342 †West, Baron

1368 Botreaux, Baron
 [Robt. II. Scot., 1371-90]
 1375 †De La Poer, Baron

Richard II., 1377-1399.
 1383 Camoys, Baron
 1387 Baronies by Letters
 Patent first created
 1388 †Drumlanrig, Bn.
 1389 †Angus, Earl
 [Robert III. Scot., 1390-1406]

1392 †Bergavenny, Bn.
 1398 †Crawford, Earl
 1401 †Dalkeith, Baron
 1403 †Killeen, Baron
 1404 †Mar, Earl
 [Jas. I. Scot., 1406-37]
 1408 †Gordon, Baron
 1408 †Huntly, Baron

Henry VI., 1422-1461.
 1425 †Erskine, Baron
 1426 †Hungerford, Baron
 [Jas. II. Scot., 1437-60]
 1437 †Ballinbreich, Br.
 †Leslie, Baron
 1439 †Dunsany, Baron
 1442 Shrewsbury, Earl
 1442 †Forbes, Baron
 1444 †Gray, Baroness
 1445 †Lindsay, Baron
 1445 †De Moleyns, Baron
 1445 †Saltoun of Abernethy, Baron

1445 †Campbell, Baron
 1445 †Glanis, Baron
 1445 †Graham, Baron
 1446 †Waterford, Earl
 1447 †Cathcart, Baron
 1447 Saye and Sele, Bn.
 1448 Stourton, Baron
 1448 †Seton, Baron
 1449 †Montgomery, B.
 1450 †Huntly, Earl
 1452 †Borchwick, Baron
 1452 †Kennedy, Baron
 1452 †Erroll, Earl
 †Hay, Baron

1455 †Caithness, Earl
 †Berrisdale, Bar.
 1455 Berners, Baroness
 1457 †Argyll, Earl
 1458 †Rothes, Earl
 †Morton, Earl
 1459 †Aberdour, Baron

Edward IV., 1461-1483.
 1461 †Hastings (Loudoun), Baron
 1461 †Herbert, Baron
 1461 Trimestown, Baron
 1464 †Lovat, Baron
 †Rothesay, Duke
 1469 †Carrick, Earl
 †Renfrew, Baron
 1469 †Buchan, Earl
 1470 †Lorne, Baron
 1473 †Home, Baron
 1478 †Gormanston, Vis.
 †Loundres, Baron
 1482 †Howth, Baron

Richard III., 1483-1485.
 †Norfolk, Duke
 1483 †Surrey, Earl

Henry VII., 1485-1509.
 1485 Derby, Earl
 1488 †Drummond of
 Craghill, Baron
 [Jas. IV. Scot., 1488-1513]
 1488 †Crichton, Baron
 1488 †Hay of Yester, Bn.
 1489 †Sinclair, Baron
 1489 †Alloa, Baron
 1489 †Herries, Baron
 1489 †Sempill, Baron
 1491 †Ogilvy of Airlie, Bn.
 1492 Willoughby de
 Brooke, Baron
 1503 †Arran, Earl
 1505 †Montrose, Earl
 1506 †Herbert of Raglan, Baron
 1508 †Eglington, Earl
 1509 †Cassillis, Earl

Henry VIII., 1509-1547.
 1509 †Elphinstone, Baron
 1509 Conyers, Baroness
 1514 †Worcester, Earl
 1523 Vaux, Baron
 1525 †Rutland, Earl
 1527 †Ossory, Earl
 1529 Braye, Baron
 1529 Windsor, Baron
 1529 †Wentworth, Baron
 1529 Huntingdon, Earl
 1537 †Thurles, Viscount
 1539 †Russell of Cheyneys, Baron
 1539 †St. John of Basing, Baron
 1541 †Louth, Baron
 [Mary of Scot., 1542-67]
 1543 †Clanricarde, Earl
 †Dunkellin, Bar.
 1543 †Inchiquin, Baron.

Edward VI., 1547-1553.
 1547 †Seymour, Baron
 †Somerset, Duke
 1550 †Bedford, Earl
 1550 †Wiltshire, Earl
 1550 Hereford, Viscount
 1550 †Mountgarret, V.
 1550 †Mountgarret, B.
 †Herbert of Cardiff, Baron
 †Pembroke, Earl
 1551 Winchester, Marq.
 1552 †Paget, Baron

Mary, 1553-1558.
 1553 Devon, Earl
 1554 North, Baron
 1554 †Howard of Effingham, Baron

Elizabeth, 1558-1603.
 1559 St. John of Bletso, Baron
 1562 †Moray, Earl
 1564 †Torpichen, Baron

1565 +Mar (M. & Kel.), Earl [James VI. Scot., 1567-1625]	1616 +Melville, Baron	1627 +Clun, Baron	1643 +Hamilton, Duke
1571 +Burgheley, Baron	1616 Teynham, Baron	1627 +Fitzalan, Baron	+Clydesdale, M.
1572 +Lincoln, Earl	1616 +Brabazon, Baron	+Oswaldestre, B.	+Avon, Baron
1572 +Norreys, Baron	1616 +Moore, Baron	1628 +Mountmorris, B.	1643 +Sunderland, Earl
1581 +Doune, Baron	1616 +Boyle of Youghal, Baron	1628 +Brudenell, Baron	+Dysart, Earl
1587 +Paisley, Baron	1616 { +Roxburgh, Earl +Ker, Baron	{ +Boyle of Kinalmeaky, Viscount	1643 +Huntingtower, Baron
1590 +Maitland, Baron	1616 +Stanhope, Baron	1628 +Bandon Bridge, Baron	1643 Byron, Baron
1591 +Newbottle, Baron	1617 +Strabane, Baron	+Broghill, Baron	1644 +St. Liz, Baron
1597 Howard de Walden, Baron	1618 { +Cavan, Baron +Lambart, Baron	1628 Stamford, Earl	1644 +Norfolk, Earl
1599 +Hamilton, Marq.	1618 +Northampton, E.	+Drumlanrig, V.	+Glamorgan, Earl
1599 +Huntly, Marquess	1618 +Devonshire, Earl	+Douglas of Hawick & Tibbers, B.	+Grosmont, Visct.
1599 +Enzie, Earl	1618 +Ramsay of Dalhousie, Baron	1628 +Wemyss, Baron	+Beaufort, Baron
1599 +Badenoch, Baron	1619 +Kellie, Earl	1628 +Strange, Baron	1544 +Ward, Baron
1600 +Roxburgh, Baron	{ +Buccleuch, Earl +Eskdail, Baron	1628 +Reay, Baron	+Selkirk, Earl
1601 +Campbell, Baron	+Whitcheater, B.	1628 +Winchilsea, Earl	+Daer, Baron
1601 +Loudoun, Baron	1619 +Haddington, Earl	1628 *Lumley, Viscount	+Shortleugh, B.
1601 +Kinloss, Baroness	1619 +Cambridge, Earl	1628 +Taaffe, Viscount	1646 +Tweeddale, Earl
James I., 1603-1625	1619 +Innereale, Baron	1628 +Ballymote, Bar.	1647 +Donegal, Earl
1603 Suffolk, Earl	1619 +Castle-Stewart, B	1628 +Chesterfield, Earl	+Cavan, Earl
1603 +Abercorn, Baron	1620 *Grandison, Visct.	1628 +Dalzell, Baron	+Kilcoursey, Vis.
1603 +Cecil, Baron	1620 +Digby, Baron	1628 +Fingall, Earl	1647 +Newburgh, Visct.
1603 +Dirleton, Baron	1620 *Cork, Earl	1628 +Molyneux, Visct.	1647 +Northesk, Earl
1603 +Grey of Groby, B.	1620 +Dungarvan, V.	1629 +Athole, Earl	1647 +Belhaven & Sten- ton, Baron
1603 Petre, Baron	1620 +Falkland, Viscount	1629 +Burke, Viscount	1647 +Falconer, Baron
1603 +Russell of Thorn- haugh, Baron	1620 +Fitzwilliam, Baron	1629 +Ikerrin, Viscount	+Kincardine, Earl
1603 +Spencer, Baron	1620 +Mandeville, Visct.	1633 +Lindsay, Earl	+Bruce of Torry, B
1603 +Saxe & Sele, Baron	1620 +Montagu, Baron	1633 +Parbroath, Bar.	1647 +Cochrane of Dun- donald, Baron
1604 +Murray, Baron	1620 +Caulfeild, Baron	+Loudoun, Earl	Charles II., 1649-1685.
1604 +Cranborne, Visct.	{ +Feilding, Visct. +Feilding, Baron	1633 +Mauchline, Bar.	+Balcarres, Earl
1605 { +Home, Earl +Dunglass, Baron	1620 +Brooke, Baron	1633 +Tarrinzean, B.	+Balmie, Baron
1605 +Perth, Earl	1621 +Moore, Viscount	1633 +Kinnoull, Earl	+Rollo, Baron
1605 +Exeter, Earl	1621 +Westmeath, Earl	1633 +Dumfries, Earl	+Ruthven, Baron
{ +Montgomery, Earl +Herbert of Shur- land, Baron	{ +Anderwood, Visct. +Howard of Charl- ton, Baron	1633 +Queensberry, E.	+Sandwich, Earl
1605 +Salisbury, Earl	1622 +Ayry, Viscount	1633 +Douglas, Marq.	+Hinchinbrooke, Viscount
1605 +Cavendish of Hard- wick, Baron	1622 +Jedburgh, Baron	+Abernethy, Bar.	1660 +Montagu, Baron
1605 Arundell of War- dour, Baron	1622 +Valentia, Viscount	+Jedburgh For- rest, Baron	1660 +Orrey, Earl
1606 +Lothian, Earl	1622 +Dillon, Viscount	+Elgin, Earl	+Ayboyne, Earl
1606 +Scott of Buc- cleuch, Baron	{ +Denhig, Earl +Desmond, Earl	1633 +Bruce of Kinlose, Baron	+Gordon of Strathavon, B.
1606 +Fentoun, Viscount	+Callan, Viscount	1633 +Southesk, Earl	+Carnegie of Kin- naird & Leuchars, B
+Abercorn, Earl	+Feilding, Baron	1633 +Ancream, Earl	+Kerr, Baron
1606 { +Hamilton, Baron. +Kilpatrick, Bar. +Mountcastle, B.	1623 +Maidstone, Visct.	+Wemyss, Earl	+Kynnaid, Visct.
+Kinghorne, Earl.	1623 +Galloway, Earl	1633 +Elcho, Baron	+Levingstone, B.
1606 { +Lyon, Viscount. +Tullibardine, E.	+Lauderdale, Earl.	+Methel, Baron	1661 +Cholmondeley, Vis.
1606 { +Gask, Baron +Balquhider, B.	+Maitland, Visct.	+Dalhousie, Earl	1661 +Cardigan, Earl
1606 +Blantyre, Baron	1624 +Boltoun, Baron	1633 +Ramsay of Ker- rington, Baron	+Essex, Earl
1607 +Garlies, Baron	+Thirlestane, B.	1633 +Forrester, Baron	+Malden, Viscount
1607 +Balfour of Bur- leigh, Baron	1624 +Westmorland, E.	1633 +Lindsay of Bal- carres, Baron	1661 +Townshend, Baron
1608 Clifton, Baron	Charles I., 1625-1649.	+Lanark, Earl	+Carlisle, Earl
1609 +Colville of Culross, B	1625 { +Chichester, Visct. +Chichester, Bar.	+Mackanshire, B.	+Howard of Mer- cureth, Viscount
1609 +Dingwall, Baron	1625 +Kilmory, Visct.	+Polmont, Baron	+Dacre of Gilles- land, Baron
1609 +Maderty, Baron	1626 +Manchester, Earl	+Airlie, Earl	1661 +Drogheda, Earl
1610 +Cardross, Baron	1626 +Berkshire, Earl	1639 +Ogilvy of Alyth, Baron	1661 +Ashley, Baron
1611 +St. Colme, Baron	1627 +Lindsey, Earl	1639 +Carnwath, Earl	+Doncaster, Earl
1613 +Binning, Baron	1627 *Meath, Earl	+Inglismaldie, B.	1663 +Tyndale, Baron
1615 Dormer, Baron	1627 { +Duppelin, Visct. +Hay, Baron	1640 +Rosehill, Baron	1663 +Lucas, Baron
1616 +Lauderdale, Visct.	1627 +Napier of Merchis- ton, Baron	1641 +Stafford, Baron	1664 +Arlington, Baron
1616 +Carnegie of Kin- naird, Baron	1627 +Poulett, Baron	1641 +Capel, Baron	1665 +Charlmont, Visct.
	1627 +Sherard, Baron	+Leven, Earl	1665 +Craven, Baron
	1627 +Fairfax, Baron	+Balgownie, Baron	1666 +Butler, Baron
		+Arbuthnot, Visct.	+Dundonald, Earl
		+Inverbervie, B.	{ +Cochrane of Paisley, Baron
		1641 +Balvaird, Baron	+Arlington, Earl
		1642 +Worcester, Marq.	+Thetford, Visct.
		1643 +Elbank, Baron	1672 Clifford, Baron

1672	{ Shaftesbury, Earl z Cooper, Baron	1683	{ +Queensberry, Dk. z Dumfriesshire, M	1700	{ z Rosebery, Visc. z Dalmeny, Baron	1707	{ +Roxburghe, Duke z Bowmont & Cess- ford, Marquess
1672	z Ipswich, Visc. z Sudbury, Baron	1684	St. Albans, Duke		z Argyll, Duke		z Kelson, Earl
1673	z Finch, Baron	1684	* Granard, Earl		z Kintyre, Marg.		z Broxmouth, Vis.
1673	+ Buccleuch, Duke	James II., 1685-1688.			z Lorne, Marquess	1711	Ferrers, Earl
1673	z Dalkeith, Earl	{ z Melfort, Visc. z Drummond of Gilstoun, Baron		1701	z Campbell, Earl	1711	z Tamworth, Visc.
1673	z Latimer, Visc.	1685	z Churchill, Baron		z Cowal, Earl	1711	Dartmouth, Earl
1673	z Osborne, Baron	1686	z Waldegrave, Baron		z Glenilla, Visc.	1711	z Lewisham, Visc.
1674	z Osborne, Visc.		z Melfort, Earl		z Lochow, Visc.	1711	Boyle (Cork), Baron
1674	z Danby, Earl	1686	z Forth, Viscout		z Inveraray, Baron	1711	Hay, Baron
1675	+ Dunblane, Visc.		z Drummond of Riccarton, Bar.		z Morven, Baron	1711	Middleton, Baron
	Richmond, Duke		+ Dunmore, Earl		z Mull, Baron	1712	z Bathurst, Baron
1675	z March, Earl	1686	z Fincastle, Visc.		z Tiry, Baron		(Bolingtroke, Visc.
	z Settrington, Bar.		z Murray, Baron	1701	+ Lothian, Marquess	1712	z St. John of Ly- diard Tregoze, B.
1675	Grafton, Duke		+ Strathallan, Vis.		z Ancram, Earl		Brandon, Duke
	+ Lennox, Duke	1686	z Drummond of Cromlix, Baron	1701	z Briene, Viscout	1712	z Dutton, Baron
1675	z Darnley, Earl				z Kerr, Baron	1712	* Conway, Baron
	z Methuen, Baron	William III., 1689-1702.			Seafield, Earl		
	z Granard, Visc.	1689	z Carmarthen, Mar.		z Reidhaven, Vis.		George I., 1714-1727.
1675	z Clanehugh, Bar.	1689	z Marlborough, Earl		z Ogilvy, Baron		1714 Aylesford, Earl
	z Athole, Marg.	1689	z Portland, Earl		z Strabane, Visc.		1714 z Bristol, Earl
1676	z Balquhider, V.	1689	z Woodstock, Visc.		* Mountcastle, B.		1714 Tankerville, Earl
	z Balvenie, Baron	1689	z Cirencester, Bar.				1715 * Newborough, Bar.
1676	z Burford, Earl	1689	z Lumley, Viscout		Anne, 1702-1714.		1715 * Brodrick, Baron
	z Heddington, Bar.	1689	z Cholmondeley, Br.	1702	{ Marlborough, Dk. z Blanford, Marg.		1715 * Perceval, Baron
	+ Kintore, Earl	1689	z Kenmare, Visc.	1703	z Guernsey, Baron		1715 * Carbery, Baron
1677	z Keith of In- verurie, Baron	1689	z Castlerosse, Bn.	1703	z Gower, Baron		1715 * Hamilton of Stackallan, Bar.
	+ Breadalbane, El.	1689	z Ashburnham, Bn.	1703	z Conway, Baron		1715 * Newtown-Butler, Baron
	z Holland, Earl	1689	+ Melville, Earl	1703	z Hervey, Baron		1716 z Parker, Baron
	z Paintland, Visc.	1690	z Kirkaldie, Visc.	1703	Rutland, Duke		1716 z Onslow, Baron
	z Tay, Viscout	1690	z Balwearie, Bar.	1703	z Granby, Marquess		1716 z Romney, Baron
1677	z Bénéderaloch, Baron	1690	z Monymail, Bar.	1703	+ Stair, Earl		(St. John, Viscout
	z Glenorchy, Bar.	1690	z Raith, Baron	1703	z Dalrymple, Visc.		1716 z St. John of Bat- tersea, Baron
	z Ormelie, Baron	1690	Scarborough, Earl	1703	z Newliston, Bar.		1716 z Portland, Duke
	z Weik, Baron	1690	z Stair, Viscout	1703	+ Rosebery, Earl		1716 z Titchfield, Marg.
	+ Strathmore, Earl	1690	z Glenluce, Baron	1703	z Inverkeithing, V		1716 z Newburgh, Baron
1677	z Lyon, Viscout	1690	z Stranraer, Baron	1703	+ Glasgow, Earl		1716 * Molesworth, Visc.
	z Strathdichtie, B.	1690	+ Polwarth, Baron	1703	z Kelburne, Visc.		1716 * Philipstown, Bn.
	z Sydlaw, Baron	1691	z Villiers, Viscout	1703	z Bute, Earl		* Fitzwilliam, Earl
	z Tannadyce, Bar.	1691	z Villiers, Baron	1703	z Kingarth, Visc.		1716 * Milton, Visc.
1679	z Manners of Had- don, Baron	1694	Leeds, Duke	1703	z Cumbrae, Baron		* Chetwynd, Visc.
	Berkeley, Earl	1694	Bedford, Duke	1703	z Inchmarnock, B.		1717 * Rathdown, Bar.
1679	z Dursley, Viscout.	1694	z Tavistock, Marg.	1703	z Mount Stuart, B.		z Stanhope, Visc.
1680	* Downe, Viscout	1694	Devonshire, Duke	1703	+ Hopetoun, Earl		z Stanhope, Baron
1681	* Nairne, Baron	1694	z Hartington, Mrq.	1703	z Athole, Duke		1717 * Middleton, Viscout
1681	Nottingham, Earl	1694	+ Tweeddale, Marg.	1703	z Tullibardine, Marquess		1717 * Boyle, Viscout
1681	z Lumley, Baron	1694	z Gifford, Earl	1703	z Strathardle, El.		1717 * Hill-sborough, V.
1682	+ Queensberry, Mar.	1694	z Walden, Visc.	1703	z Strathtay, Earl		* Hill, Baron
	z Drumlanrig, E.	1695	z Howland, Baron	1703	z Glenalmond, Vt.		1717 * Southwell, Baron
	z Sanquhar, Earl	1695	z Lisburne, Visc.	1703	z Glenlyon, Visc.		1718 * Cowper, Earl
1682	z Thorowald, V.	1695	z Vaughan, Baron	1703	z Garnock, Visc.		z Fordwich, Visc.
	z Ross, Viscout	1695	z Orkney, Earl	1703	z Kilbirnie, Baron		1718 Stanhope, Earl
	z Douglas of Kin- mont, Baron	1695	z Kirkwall, Visc.	1703	z Kingsburn, Bar.		1718 * Aylmer, Baron
1682	z Ossulston, Baron	1695	z Dechmont, Bar.	1703	z Drumry, Baron		1718 z Cudogan, Earl
	+ Aberdeen, Earl	1695	Albemarle, Earl	1706	z Cowper, Baron		z Cobham, Viscout
	z Formartine, V.	1695	z Bury, Viscout	1706	Poulett, Earl		z Cobham, Baron
	z Haddo, Baron	1695	z Ashford, Baron	1706	z Hinton, Viscout		1719 Manchester, Duke
	z Kellie, Baron	1697	+ March, Earl	1706	z Cholmondeley, E.		* Grimston, Visc.
	z Methlic, Baron	1697	z Peebles, Viscout	1706	z Malpas, Viscout		1719 * Dunboyne, Bar.
	z Tarves, Baron	1697	z Lyne, Baron	1706	+ Montrose, Duke		z Falmouth, Visc.
1682	Abingdon, Earl	1697	z Munard, Baron	1706	z Buchanan, Mar.		z Boscawen-Rose, Baron
1682	Beaufort, Duke	1697	z Nidpath, Baron	1707	z Graham, Marg.		1720 z Lymington, Visc.
1682	z Dartmouth, Baron	1697	Coventry, Earl	1707	z Kincairdine, El.		z Wallop, Baron
1682	z Towmshend, Visc.	1697	z Deerhurst, Visc.	1707	z Dundaff, Visc.		* Barrington, Bar.
1682	z Weymouth, Visc.	1698	Jersey, Earl		z Aberruthven, Baron		1720 * Gage, Viscout
1682	z Thynne, Baron	1698	z Seafield, Viscout		z Fintrie, Baron		1720 * Gage, Baron
1682	+ Kinnaird, Baron	1699	Barnard, Baron		z Mugdock, Baron		* Tyrone, Viscout
1683	z Guilford, Baron	1699	z Boyle (Glasg.), Bn.				1720 * Beresford, Baron

1721	z Bessborough, B.	1750	z Vere, Baron	1765	z Camden, Baron	1781	* Mountcashell, Earl
1721	z Clifton, Baron	1750	z Knapton, Baron	1765	z Digby, Baron	1781	* Muskerry, Baron
1721	z Torrington, Visct.	1750	z Hertford, Earl	1765	z Radnor, Earl	1781	z Desart, Viscount
1721	z Byng, Baron	1751	z Beauchamp, Vis.	1765	z Vleydel-Bou-	1781	z Erne, Viscount
1721	z Macclesfield, Earl	1751	z Ashbrook, Viscount	1765	z Pery, Baron	1781	z Belmore, Baron
1721	z Parker, Viscount	1751	z Hillsborough, E.	1765	z Spencer, Earl	1781	z Sheffield of Duna-
1722	* Kerry, Earl	1751	z Kilwarlin, Visct.	1765	z Althorp, Viscount	1781	more, Baron
1722	z Clanmaurice, V.	1751	z Fitzmaurice, V.	1766	z Mountcashell, Vis.	1781	* Clifden, Viscount
1722	z Perceval, Viscount	1751	z Dunkerton, Bar.	1766	z Mexborough, E.	1781	* Bangor, Viscount
1722	z Graham, Earl	1752	z Carysfort, Baron	1766	z Pollington, Vis.	1781	z Mayo, Viscount
1722	z Graham of Bel-	1752	z Guilford, Earl	1766	z Winterton, Earl	1781	z Welles, Baron
1722	ford, Baron	1753	z Shelburne, Earl	1766	z Turnour, Visct.	1781	z Mount-Edg-
1722	z Percy, Baron	1753	z Pollington, Baron	1766	z Northumberland,	1781	cumba, Viscount
1723	z Duncannon, Visc.	1754	z Hardwicke, Earl	1766	z Duke	1782	z Valletort, Visct.
1723	z Darnley, Viscount	1754	z Royston, Viscount	1766	z Percy, Earl	1782	z Grantley, Baron
1723	z Walpole of Wal-	1755	z Jocelyn, Viscount	1766	z Bective, Earl	1782	z Markenfield, Bar.
1723	pole, Baron	1755	z Shannon, Earl	1766	z Glerawly, Visct.	1782	z Rodney, Baron
1725	z King, Baron	1756	z Boyle, Viscount	1766	z Kingsborough, V.	1782	* Hood, Baron
1725	z Ockham, Baron	1756	z Castle Martyr,	1766	z Clanwilliam, V.	1783	z Harberton, Baron
1725	z Darnley, Earl	1756	Baron	1766	z Gillford, Baron	1783	z Leitrim, Baron
George II.,				1756	z Leinster, Duke	1783	z Donoughmore, B.
1727-1760.				1756	z Sundridge, Baron	1783	z Sheffield of Ros-
1727	* Galway, Viscount	1756	z Mountmorres, B.	1767	z Howth, Earl	1783	common, Baron
1728	z Killard, Baron	1756	z Russborough, Bn.	1767	z St. Lawrence, V.	1783	* Muncaster, Baron
1728	z Hobart, Baron	1756	z Farnham, Baron	1767	z Mulgrave, Baron	1784	z Lavoine, Baron
1728	z Monson, Baron	1756	z Longford, Baron	1768	z Lifford, Baron	1784	z Eliot, Baron
1728	z Lanesborough, V.	1756	z Hyde, Baron	1768	z Erne, Baron	1784	z Abersfort, Baron
1729	z Waldegrave, Earl	1756	z Walpole of Wolter-	1768	z Westport, Visct.	1784	z Ebergavenny, E.
1729	z Cheuton, Visct.	1756	ton, Baron	1768	z Kingston, Earl	1784	z Nevill, Viscount
1730	z Harrington, Baron	1756	z Ilchester, Earl	1770	z Arden, Baron	1784	z Somers, Baron
1730	z Ashburnham, Earl	1756	z Lanesborough, E.	1770	z Kingston, Earl	1784	z Boringdon, Baron
1730	z St. Asaph, Visct.	1756	z Newcastle, Duke	1770	z Bangor, Baron	1784	z Uxbridge, Earl
1733	z Castle Durrrow, B.	1756	z Harwich, Baron	1770	z Dawson, Baron	1784	z Berwick, Baron
1733	* Egmont, Earl	1758	z Sudley, Viscount	1771	z Apsley, Baron	1784	z Sherborne, Baron
1733	z Desart, Baron	1758	z Lisie, Baron	1771	z Roden, Earl	1784	z Talbot, Earl
1733	z Hardwicke, Baron	1758	z Courtown, Baron	1771	z Sefton, Earl	1784	z Ingestre, Viscount
1733	z Talbot, Baron	1758	z Annesley, Baron	1771	z Bathurst, Earl	1784	z Grosvenor, Earl
1735	z Braco, Baron	1759	z Fife, Earl	1772	z Hillsborough, Earl	1784	z Belgrave, Visct.
1739	z Bessborough, Earl	1759	z Macduff, Visct.	1772	z Fairford, Viscount	1784	z Lansdowne, Marq.
1741	z Ilchester, Baron	1759	z Warwick, Earl	1776	z Westcote, Baron	1784	z Wycombe, Earl
1741	z Strangways, Bar.	George III.,				1776	z Calne & Calstone,
1742	z Harrington, Earl	1760-1820.				1776	Viscount
1742	z Petersham, Visct.	1760	z Wycombe, Baron	1776	z Brownlow, Baron	1785	* Antrim, Earl
1742	z Fitzwilliam, Bar.	1760	z Sondes, Baron	1776	z Cardiff, Baron	1785	z Dunluce, Visct.
1742	z Milton, Baron	1760	z Headfort, Baron	1776	z Harrowby, Baron	1785	z Gosford, Viscount
1743	z Edgcombe, Baron	1760	z Russborough, Vt.	1776	z Hawke, Baron	1785	* Portarlington, Earl
1743	z Powerscourt, Vis.	1760	z Mountfloreance, B.	1776	z Foley, Baron	1785	* Doneraile, Viscount
1743	z Wingfield, Baron	1760	z Montegale, Baron	1776	z Ailesbury, Earl	1785	* Wicklow, Visct.
1743	z Portsmouth, Earl	1760	z Mornington, Earl	1776	z Clarendon, Earl	1785	* Mayo, Earl
1743	z Newport, Baron	1761	z Wellesley, Visct.	1776	z De Vesci, Viscount	1785	z Lismore, Baron
1746	z Bruce of Totten-	1761	z De la Warr, Earl	1776	z Doneraile, Baron	1785	z Loftus, Baron
1746	ham, Baron	1761	z Cantelupe, Visct.	1776	z Macdonald, Baron	1785	z De Montalt, Baron
1746	z Fortescue, Baron	1761	z Kildare, Marq.	1776	z Lisburne, Earl	1785	* Longford, Earl
1746	z Brooke, Earl	1761	z Offaly, Earl	1776	z Southwell, Viscount	1786	z Stafford, Marquess
1746	z Gower, Earl	1761	z Spencer, Viscount	1776	z Clanwilliam, Earl	1786	z Camden, Earl
1746	z Trentham, Visct.	1761	z Spence, Baron	1776	z Fnmiskillen, Visct.	1786	z Bayham, Viscount
1746	z Mornington, Bar.	1761	z Mount Stuart, Bar.	1776	z Gosford, Baron	1786	z Hamilton, Viscount
1746	z Tyrone, Earl	1761	z Grantham, Baron	1776	z Kensington, Baron	1786	(Strange, Earl)
1746	z Buckinghamshire,	1761	z Grosvenor, Baron	1776	z Newborough, Bar.	1786	z Murray of Stan-
1746	Earl	1761	z Scarsdale, Baron	1776	z Carlow, Viscount	1786	ley, Baron
1746	z Fitzwilliam, Earl	1761	z Boston, Baron	1776	z Lucan, Baron	1786	Tyrone, Baron
1746	z Milton, Viscount	1761	z Winterton, Baron	1776	z Clifden, Baron	1786	z Carleton, Baron
1747	z Ilchester, Baron	1762	z Clive of Plassey, B.	1776	z Naas, Baron	1786	z Suffield, Baron
1747	z Stavordale, Baron	1762	z Arran, Earl	1776	z Templetown, Bar.	1786	z Dorchester, Baron
1747	z Redlynch, Baron	1762	z Courtown, Earl	1776	z Massy, Baron	1786	z Townshend, Marq.
1747	z Leinster, Viscount	1762	z Stopford, Visct.	1776	z Mansfield (Notts,	1788	z Kenyon, Baron
1747	z Folkestone, Visct.	1762	z Headfort, Viscount	1776	1st Eardl.), Earl	1788	z Howe, Baron
1747	z Longford, Baron	1762	z Pelham, Baron	1778	z Clonmore, Baron	1788	z Braybrooke, Baron
1748	* Carrick, Earl	1762	z Lovel & Holland, B.	1780	z Dynevor, Baron	1788	z Amhurst, Baro.
1749	z Ponsonby of	1762	z Vernon, Baron	1780	z Walsingham, Baron	1788	z Malmesbury, Bar.
1749	Sysonby, Baron	1763	z Duce, Baron	1780	z Bagot, Baron	1789	* Annesley, Earl
1749	z Northumberland,	1763	z Milltown, Earl	1780	z Porechester, Baron	1789	z Carysfort, Earl
1749	Earl	1763	z Mountmorres, Vis.	1780	z Southampton, Baron	1789	* Enniskillen, Earl
1749	z Warkworth, Bar.	1764	z Kingston, Baron	1781	z Lifford, Viscount	1789	z Erne, Earl
		1764	z Kilworth, Baron	1781	z Conyngham, Bar.	1789	z Clonmell, Visct.

1780 *Waterford, <i>Marq.</i>	1796 Gwydyr, <i>Baron</i>	1801 *Caledon, <i>Earl</i>	1810 z* Kiltarton, <i>Baron</i>
1780 *Downshire, <i>Marq.</i>	1796 zHarewood, <i>Baron</i>	1801 *Kenmare, <i>Earl</i>	1812 zWellington, <i>Earl</i>
1780 Salisbury, <i>Marquess</i>	1796 zCawdor, <i>Baron</i>	1801 z*Castlerosse, <i>Viscount</i>	{ Northampton, <i>Marq.</i>
1780 Bath, <i>Marquess</i>	1796 *Huntingfield, <i>Bar.</i>	1801 z*Castlerosse, <i>Viscount</i>	{ Compton, <i>Earl</i>
1780 Mount Edgecombe, <i>Earl</i>	1796 z*Carrington, <i>Baron</i>	1801 z*Dunlo, <i>Viscount</i>	{ Wilmington, <i>Bar.</i>
1789 { Fortescue, <i>Earl</i>	1796 { zNewark, <i>Viscount</i>	1801 Loftus, <i>Baron</i>	1812 { Harewood, <i>Earl</i>
zLondontown, <i>Visc.</i>	zPierrepont, <i>Baron</i>	1801 Craycroft, <i>Baron</i>	zLaseelles, <i>Visc.</i>
1789 z* Londonderry, <i>B.</i>	1796 z* Londonderry, <i>Earl</i>	1801 Exeter, <i>Marquess</i>	1812 zMulgrave, <i>Earl</i>
1789 *Kilmaine, <i>Baron</i>	1796 *Rossmore, <i>Baron</i>	1801 Rosslyn, <i>Earl</i>	zNormanby, <i>Visc.</i>
1789 *Concurry, <i>Baron</i>	1797 *Hotham, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { St. Vincent, <i>Visc.</i>	1812 Camden <i>Marquess</i>
1789 *Auckland, <i>Baron</i>	1797 *Teignmouth, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { zJervis, <i>Baron</i>	1812 zBrecknock, <i>Earl</i>
1789 z*Belmore, <i>Visc.</i>	1797 Bolton, <i>Baron</i>	1801 Abercromby, <i>Baron</i>	1812 zWellington, <i>Marq.</i>
1789 z*Conyngham, <i>Vis.</i>	1797 zCarrington, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { Craven, <i>Earl</i>	1812 *Castlemaine, <i>Baron</i>
1789 z*Loftus, <i>Viscount</i>	1797 zMinto, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { zUffington, <i>Visc.</i>	1812 *Decies, <i>Baron</i>
1790 z*Glentworth, <i>Bar.</i>	1797 { zLowther <i>Visc.</i>	1801 Onslow, <i>Earl</i>	1813 { Minto, <i>Earl</i>
1790 *Clonbrock, <i>Baron</i>	zLowther, <i>Baron</i>	1801 zCranley, <i>Viscount</i>	zMelgund, <i>Visc.</i>
1790 Fisherwick, <i>Baron</i>	1797 Lilford, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { Romney, <i>Earl</i>	Wellington, <i>Duke</i>
1790 z*Oriell, <i>Baron</i>	1797 Ribblesdale, <i>Baron</i>	1801 *Marsham, <i>Visc.</i>	1814 zDouro, <i>Marquess</i>
1790 z*Caledon, <i>Baron</i>	1797 zWodehouse, <i>Baron</i>	1801 Chichester, <i>Earl</i>	1814 zCombermere, <i>Bar.</i>
1790 zVerulam, <i>Baron</i>	1797 z*Conyngham, <i>E.</i>	1801 zGrey, <i>Baron</i>	1814 zNiddy, <i>Baron</i>
1790 Abercorn, <i>Marquess</i>	1797 zConyngham, <i>V.</i>	1801 { Wilton, <i>Earl</i>	1814 Gordon, <i>Viscount</i>
1790 Gage, <i>Baron</i>	1797 zDuncan, <i>Viscount</i>	1801 { zGrey de Wilton,	1814 zExmouth, <i>Baron</i>
1790 zBeverley, <i>Earl</i>	zDuncan, <i>Baron</i>	1801 { Viscount	1814 zStewart, <i>Baron</i>
1790 Saltersford, <i>Baron</i>	1797 *Cremorne, <i>Baron</i>	1801 zNelson, <i>Baron</i>	1814 Cathcart, <i>Earl</i>
1791 *Hawarden, <i>Visc.</i>	1797 *Belmore, <i>Earl</i>	1801 { Cambridge, <i>Duke</i>	1815 Anglesey, <i>Marquess</i>
1791 { *Donegall, <i>Marq.</i>	1797 *Suirdale, <i>Viscount</i>	1801 zTipperary, <i>Earl</i>	1815 zTrench, <i>Baron</i>
z*Belfast, <i>Earl</i>	1797 *Ferrard, <i>Viscount</i>	1801 zCulloden, <i>Baron</i>	1815 Meldrum, <i>Baron</i>
1791 *Harberton, <i>Visc.</i>	1797 z*Monck, <i>Baron</i>	1802 zCurzon, <i>Viscount</i>	1815 Grinstead, <i>Baron</i>
1791 z*Northland, <i>Visc.</i>	1797 z*Norwood, <i>Baron</i>	1802 Ellenborough, <i>Bar.</i>	1815 Foxford, <i>Baron</i>
1792 Thurlow, <i>Baron</i>	1797 z*Kilconnel, <i>Baron</i>	1802 Sandys, <i>Baron</i>	1815 Churchill, <i>Baron</i>
1792 *Waterpark, <i>Baron</i>	{ *Headley, <i>Baron</i>	1802 zArden, <i>Baron</i>	1815 Harris, <i>Baron</i>
1792 zMansfield (Middlex., and Earldm.), <i>Earl</i>	1797 z*Allanson, <i>Baron</i>	1802 Sheffield, <i>Baron</i>	1815 zGranville, <i>Viscount</i>
1792 z*Oxmantown, <i>B.</i>	z*Winn, <i>Baron</i>	1802 { Melville, <i>Viscount</i>	{ Cholmondeley, <i>M.</i>
1793 Auckland, <i>Baron</i>	1797 z*Caledon, <i>Viscount</i>	1802 { zDuneira, <i>Baron</i>	1815 zRocksavage, <i>Earl</i>
1793 Carnarvon, <i>Earl</i>	1797 *Crofton, <i>Baron</i>	1803 *Limerick, <i>Earl</i>	Verulam, <i>Earl</i>
{ Hertford, <i>Marq.</i>	1798 *Ffrench, <i>Baron</i>	1803 *Clancarty, <i>Earl</i>	zGrimston, <i>Visc.</i>
zYarmouth, <i>Earl</i>	{ Cumberland, <i>Duke</i>	1803 { Powis, <i>Earl</i>	Brownlow, <i>Earl</i>
1793 z*Bandon, <i>Baron</i>	Teviotdale, <i>Duke</i>	1803 { zClive, <i>Viscount</i>	zAlford, <i>Viscount</i>
1793 z*Leitrim, <i>Viscount</i>	1799 *Armagh, <i>Earl</i>	1804 { zPowis, <i>Baron</i>	1815 St. Germans, <i>Earl</i>
1793 *Clonmell, <i>Earl</i>	1799 zEldon, <i>Baron</i>	zHerbert of Cher-	1815 { Morley, <i>Earl</i>
{ *Desart, <i>Earl</i>	1799 *Henley, <i>Baron</i>	bury, <i>Baron</i>	zBoringdon, <i>Visc.</i>
z*Castle Cuffe, <i>V.</i>	1800 *Monck, <i>Viscount</i>	1805 Sidmouth, <i>Viscount</i>	Bradford, <i>Earl</i>
1793 *Wicklow, <i>Earl</i>	1800 *Ventry, <i>Baron</i>	1805 zBarham, <i>Baron</i>	1815 zNewport, <i>Visc.</i>
1793 z*Castle Stewart, <i>V.</i>	1800 *Clanmorris, <i>Baron</i>	1805 { Nelson, <i>Earl</i>	Beauchamp, <i>Earl</i>
1794 z*Ely, <i>Earl</i>	1800 *De Blaquiere, <i>Bar.</i>	1805 zMerton, <i>Viscount</i>	zElmley, <i>Viscount</i>
1794 *Bridport, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Dufferin, <i>Baron</i>	1806 *Rendlesham, <i>Baron</i>	1816 *Londonderry, <i>Mar.</i>
1794 zBradford, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Claneboye, <i>Baron</i>	1806 *Gosford, <i>Earl</i>	z*Ennismore, <i>Visc.</i>
1794 zClive of Walcot, <i>B.</i>	1800 *Dunally, <i>Baron</i>	1806 *Rosse, <i>Earl</i>	z*Listowel, <i>Visc.</i>
1794 zCurzon, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Ennismore, <i>Baron</i>	1806 *Normanton, <i>Earl</i>	1816 *Gort, <i>Viscount</i>
1794 zDundas, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Frankfort, <i>Baron</i>	1806 Erskine, <i>Baron</i>	1816 zHill, <i>Baron</i>
1794 zLyttelton, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Langford, <i>Baron</i>	1806 *Templetown, <i>Visc.</i>	{ Conyngham, <i>Mar.</i>
1794 Mendip, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Walscourt, <i>Baron</i>	1806 zArdrrossan, <i>Baron</i>	1816 { *Mount Charles,
1794 zMulgrave, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Adare, <i>Baron</i>	1806 zAnson, <i>Viscount</i>	Earl
1794 zYarborough, <i>Bar.</i>	1800 *Henniker, <i>Baron</i>	1806 zSoberton, <i>Baron</i>	1816 z*Slane, <i>Viscount</i>
1794 *Graves, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Bandon, <i>Earl</i>	1806 Montague of West-	1816 { *Sheffield, <i>Earl</i>
1795 zHood, <i>Baron</i>	z*Bandon, <i>Visc.</i>	port, <i>Baron</i>	z*Penveny, <i>Visc.</i>
1795 z*Somerton, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Norbury, <i>Baron</i>	1806 Granard, <i>Baron</i>	1816 *Frankfort deMont-
1795 z*Yelverton, <i>Baron</i>	1800 { Cadogan, <i>Earl</i>	1806 zBeauchamp, <i>Baron</i>	morency, <i>Visc.</i>
1795 *Leitrim, <i>Earl</i>	zChelsea, <i>Viscount</i>	1806 Manvers, <i>Earl</i>	1816 z*Mount Earl, <i>Vis.</i>
1795 *Imcan, <i>Earl</i>	1800 z*Ashtown, <i>Baron</i>	1806 Orford, <i>Earl</i>	1816 zDe Grey, <i>Earl</i>
1795 z*Castlereagh, <i>Vis.</i>	1800 *Clarina, <i>Baron</i>	1806 Grey, <i>Earl</i>	1816 Exmouth, <i>Viscount</i>
1795 z*Bernard, <i>Viscount</i>	1800 *Headfort, <i>Marquess</i>	1806 zHowick, <i>Viscount</i>	1817 Colchester, <i>Baron</i>
1795 zLoughborough, <i>B.</i>	1800 *Sligo, <i>Marquess</i>	1806 *Lismore, <i>Viscount</i>	1818 *Garvagh, <i>Baron</i>
{ Bute, <i>Marquess</i>	1800 *Ely, <i>Marquess</i>	1806 zLorton, <i>Viscount</i>	
zWindSOR, <i>Earl</i>	1800 { Malmesbury, <i>Earl</i>	1806 zAilsa, <i>Baron</i>	
zMountjoy, <i>Visc.</i>	zFitzharris, <i>Visc.</i>	1806 Gardner, <i>Baron</i>	
1796 zRous, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Clairicarde, <i>Earl</i>	1807 Lonsdale, <i>Earl</i>	
1796 Hood, <i>Viscount</i>	1800 *Castle Stewart, <i>E.</i>	1807 Manners, <i>Baron</i>	
1796 Stuart of Castle Stuart, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Avonmore, <i>Visc.</i>	1807 { zCathcart, <i>Viscount</i>	
1796 Stuart of Garlies, <i>B.</i>	1800 z*Limerick, <i>Visc.</i>	zGreenock, <i>Baron</i>	
1796 Brodrick, <i>Baron</i>	1800 z*Erris, <i>Baron</i>	1809 Hopetoun, <i>Baron</i>	
1796 Calthorpe, <i>Baron</i>	1800 *Radstock, <i>Baron</i>	1809 Harrowby, <i>Earl</i>	
	1800 *Gardner, <i>Baron</i>	1809 zBandon, <i>Viscount</i>	
	1800 z*Somerton, <i>Visc.</i>	1809 zWellington, <i>Visc.</i>	
	1800 *Donoughmore, <i>E.</i>	1809 zDouro, <i>Baron</i>	

George IV.,
1820-1830.

1821 Hutchinson, <i>Visc.</i>
1821 { Eldon, <i>Earl</i>
zEncombe, <i>Visc.</i>
1821 Howe, <i>Earl</i>
{ Ailesbury, <i>Marq.</i>
1821 zBruce, <i>Earl</i>
{ zSavernake, <i>Visc.</i>
1821 Kerr, <i>Baron</i>

1821 Minster, Baron	1831 Chaworth, Baron	1839 Keane, Baron	1861 { Cromartie, Countess zTarbat, Viscountess zCastlehaven, B.S. zMcLeod, Baroness
1821 Ormonde, Baron	1831 Dunmore, Baron	1839 Campbell, Baron	
1821 Wemyss, Baron	1831 zOakley, Baron	1841 Oxenford, Baron	1863 Annaly, Baron
1821 Silchester, Baron	1831 Poltimore, Baron	1841 zGainsborough, E.	1863 zHoughton, Baron
1821 Oriol, Baron	1831 Mostyn, Baron	1841 zCamden, Visct.	1863 *Athlumney, Baron
1821 Delamere, Baron	1831 Templemore, Baron	1841 zNoel, Baron	1864 zBuckhurst, Baron
1821 Forester, Baron	1831 Camperdown, Earl	1841 Congleton, Baron	EARL RUSSELL, Premier.
1821 zGlenlyon, Baron	1831 zWestminster, Mar.	1841 Vivian, Baron	1866 Romilly, Baron
1821 zRavensthorpe, Bar.	1831 *Ranfurly, Earl	1841 Wales, Prince	1866 zNorthbrook, Baron
1821 { Stradbroke, Earl zDunwich, Visct.	1831 Cloncurry, Baron	1841 zChester, Earl	1866 Halifax, Viscount
1821 Rayleigh, Baron	1831 Lichfield, Earl	SIR R. PEEL, Premier.	1866 Meredyth, Baron
1822 Temple, Earl	1831 De Saumarez, Baron	1842 Hill, Viscount	1866 { Edinburgh, Duke zUlster, Earl zKent, Earl
1822 { *Kilmorey, Earl zNewry & Morne, Viscount	1832 zGodolphin, Baron	1845 { *Dunsandle, Baron zClan Conal, Baron	1866 Kimberley, Earl
1822 { *Dunraven and Mount Earl, Earl z*Adare, Viscount	1832 zStanley of Bicker- staffe, Baron	1845 zGough, Baron	1866 Kenry, Baron
1822 *Listowel, Earl	1833 Sutherland, Duke	1846 Hardinge, Viscount	EARL OF DERBY, Premier.
1822 { Vane, Earl zSeaham, Viscount	1833 zDurham, Earl	1846 { Ellesmere, Earl zBrackley, Visct.	1866 Dartrey, Earl
1823 Clancarty, Viscount	1833 zLambton, Visct.	1847 zAcheson, Baron	1866 Monck, Baron
1824 Gifford, Baron	1833 zRipon, Earl	1847 zDartrey, Baron	1866 Hartismere, Baron
1825 { *Ormonde, Marg. z*Arklow, Baron	1833 { Granville, Earl zLeveson, Baron	1848 zEddisbury, Baron	1866 zLytton, Baron
1825 *Clanricarde, Marg.	1834 Denman, Baron	1848 *Bellew, Baron	1866 Hylton, Baron
1825 { Bristol, Marquess zJermyn, Earl	1834 *Carew, Baron	1849 Gough, Viscount	1866 Penrhyn, Baron
1826 Wigan, Baron	1834 zDuncannon, Baron	1849 Elgin, Baron	1866 Brancepeth, Baron
1826 Ranfurly, Baron	SIR R. PEEL, Premier.	1850 zDublin, Earl	B. DISRAELI, Premier.
1826 zWharnccliffe, Baron	1835 Abinger, Baron	1850 zClandeboye, Baron	1868 zCairns, Baron
1826 zFaversham, Baron	1835 De L'Isle and Dudley, Baron	1850 zLondesborough, E.	1868 Kesteven, Baron
1826 Seaford, Baron	1835 Ashburton, Baron	1850 { Cottenham, Earl zCrowhurst, Visct.	1868 Ormathwaite, Baron
1826 Somerhill, Baron	VIS. MELBOURNE, Premier.	1850 Truro, Baron	1868 O'Neill, Baron
1826 { Amherst, Earl zHolmesdale, Vis.	1835 Hatherton, Baron	1851 De Freyne of Coola- vint, Baron	1868 Bridport, Viscount
1827 Combermere, Visct.	1835 zStrafford, Baron	1852 *Clermont, Baron	1868 Napier of Magdala, Baron
1827 zGoderich, Viscount	1835 Wrothingham, Baron	EARL OF DERBY, Premier.	1868 { Faversham, Earl zHelmsley, Visct.
1827 Tenterden, Baron	1836 zCottenham, Baron	1852 St. Leonards, Baron	1868 { *Abercorn, Duke z*Hamilton, Mar.
1827 Plunket, Baron	1836 { *Oranmore, Baron *Browne, Baron	1852 Raglan, Baron	1868 Gormanston, Baron
1827 { *Norbury, Earl z*Glandine, Visct.	1837 Effingham, Earl	VIS. PALMERSTON, Prem.	1868 *Rathdonnell, Baron
1827 zEmlyn, Viscount	1837 zPortman, Baron	1856 zAveland, Baron	W. E. GLADSTONE, Prem.
1828 zCowley, Baron	1837 { Ducie, Earl zMoreton, Baron	1856 Kenmare, Baron	1869 Lawrence, Baron
1828 Heytesbury, Baron	1837 Lovat, Baron	1856 Belper, Baron	1869 Penzance, Baron
1828 Rosebery, Baron	1837 { Yarborough, Earl zWorsley, Baron	1856 *Fermoy, Baron	1869 Dunning, Baron
1828 Clanwilliam, Baron	1837 Bateman, Baron	1856 Talbot de Malahide, Baron	1869 Balinhard, Baron
1828 zDurham, Baron	Victoria, 1837.	1857 { Cowley, Earl zDangan, Viscount	1869 Hare, Baron
1828 zSkelmersdale, Bar.	VIS. MELBOURNE, Prem.	1857 Ebury, Baron	1869 Howard of Glossop, Baron
1829 Wynford, Baron	1837 Innes, Earl	1857 zSkene, Baron	1869 Castletown, Baron
William IV., 1830-1837.	1837 Leicester, Earl	1858 Chesham, Baron	1869 Acton, Baron
EARL GREY, Premier.	1837 { Coke, Viscount Leicester, Earl	EARL OF DERBY, Prem.	1869 Robartes, Baron
1831 { *Guillamore, Visc. z*O'Grady, Baron	1838 Rossmore, Baron	1858 Chelmsford, Baron	1869 Wolverton, Baron
1831 { Malahide, Baron z*Malahide, Baron	1838 Normanby, Marq.	1858 Churston, Baron	1869 Greville, Baron
1831 { Munster, Earl zFitzClarence, Vis.	1838 { Lovelace, Earl zOckham, Viscount	1859 Leonfeld, Baron	1870 zKildare, Baron
1831 zTewkesbury, Bar.	1838 zZetland, Earl	1859 Tredegar, Baron	1870 O'Hagan, Baron
1831 Kilmarnock, Baron	1838 Kintore, Baron	1859 zEgerton of Tatton, Baron	1871 Sandhu 'st, Baron
1831 Fingall, Baron	1838 Lismore, Baron	1859 Winton, Earl	1871 Burdett-Coutts, B.S.
1831 zDover, Baron	1838 Carew, Baron	VIS. PALMERSTON, Prem.	1871 Ripon, Marquess
1831 Sefton, Baron	1838 De Mauley, Baron	1859 Lyveden, Baron	1871 { zDufferin, Earl zClandeboye, Visc.
1831 Clements, Baron	1838 Wrotesley, Baron	1860 { Dudley, Earl zEdnam, Viscount	1872 Etrick, Baron
1831 Ailsa, Marquess	1838 Sudeley, Baron	1860 Brougham and Vaux, Baron	1872 zSelborne, Baron
1831 { zBurlington, Earl zCavendish of Keighley, Baron	1838 Methuen, Baron	1861 Kinnaird, Baron	1873 zBreadalbane, Bar.
1831 Kenlis, Baron	1839 Stanley of Alder- ley, Baron	1861 Westbury, Baron	1873 Portman, Viscount
	1839 Leigh, Baron	1861 Russell, Earl	1873 Somerton, Baron
	1839 Wenlock, Baron	1861 zAmberley, Visct.	1873 Aberdare, Baron
	1839 Lurgan, Baron	1861 Fitzhardinge, Baron	1874 Moncreiff, Baron
	1839 Monteagle of Bran- don, Baron		1874 Coleridge, Baron
	1839 Seaton, Baron		1874 Emly, Baron
			1874 Westminster, Duke
			1874 Carlingford, Baron
			1874 Cottesloe, Baron

B. DISRAELI (Earl of Beaconsfield), <i>Premier.</i>	1881 Reay, <i>Baron</i>	M. OF SALISBURY, <i>Prem.</i>	W. E. GLADSTONE, <i>Prem.</i>
1874 Hampton, <i>Baron</i>	1881 Derwent, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Cross, <i>Viscount</i>	1892 Playfair, <i>Baron</i>
1874 { Ravensworth, <i>Earl</i>	1881 Hothfield, <i>Baron</i>	1886 De Montalt, <i>Earl</i>	1892 Battersea, <i>Baron</i>
{ zElington, <i>Baron</i>	1881 Tweedmouth, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Macnaghten, <i>Baron</i>	1893 Swansea, <i>Baron</i>
{ Connaught, <i>Duke</i>	1882 zWolseley, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Connemara, <i>Baron</i>	1893 Farrer, <i>Baron</i>
1874 { Strathearn, <i>Duke</i>	1883 { zSelborne, <i>Earl</i>	1887 { Londesborough, <i>E.</i>	1893 Overton, <i>Baron</i>
{ zSussex, <i>Earl</i>	1883 { zWolmer, <i>Viscount</i>	{ zRaincliffe, <i>Visct.</i>	1893 Hawkesbury, <i>Baron</i>
1875 Douglas, <i>Baron</i>	1884 Tennyson, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Bowes, <i>Baron</i>	1893 Standmore, <i>Baron</i>
1875 Ramsay of Glenmark, <i>Baron</i>	1884 Hampden, <i>Viscount</i>	1887 Monckton, <i>Baron</i>	1894 Rendel, <i>Baron</i>
1876 { Gordon, <i>Duke</i>	1884 Strathpey, <i>Baron</i>	1887 St. Levan, <i>Baron</i>	1894 Welby, <i>Baron</i>
{ zKinrara, <i>Earl</i>	1884 Monk Bretton, <i>Bar.</i>	1887 Magheramorne, <i>Bar.</i>	EARL OF ROSEBERY, <i>Prem.</i>
1876 Feramanagh, <i>Baron</i>	1884 Northbourne, <i>Bar.</i>	1887 Armstrong, <i>Baron</i>	1894 Russell of Killowen, <i>Baron</i>
1876 { Abergavenny, <i>Mar.</i>	1884 Suddle, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Basing, <i>Baron</i>	1894 Davey, <i>Baron</i>
{ zLewes, <i>Earl</i>	1884 De Vescei, <i>Baron</i>	1887 De Ramsey, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Peel, <i>Viscount</i>
1876 Harlech, <i>Baron</i>	1884 Herries, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Cheylesmore, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Crewe, <i>Earl</i>
1876 { Wharnciffe, <i>Earl</i>	1885 Powerscourt, <i>Baron</i>	1887 Addington, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Loch, <i>Baron</i>
{ zCarlton, <i>Viscount</i>	1885 Northington, <i>Baron</i>	1888 zKnutsford, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Wandsworth, <i>Bar.</i>
1876 Alington, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Rothschild, <i>Baron</i>	1888 Savile, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Ashton, <i>Baron</i>
1876 Tollemache, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Revelstoke, <i>Baron</i>	1888 { Dufferin & Ava, <i>M.</i>	1895 Carrington, <i>Earl</i>
1876 Gerard, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Monkswell, <i>Baron</i>	{ zAva, <i>Duke</i>	1895 { zWendover, <i>Visct.</i>
1876 { Northbrook, <i>Earl</i>	1885 Hobhouse, <i>Baron</i>	{ zFife, <i>Earl</i>	1895 Burghclere, <i>Baron</i>
{ zBaring, <i>Viscount</i>	1885 Lingen, <i>Baron</i>	1889 { zMacduff, <i>Marq.</i>	M. OF SALISBURY, <i>Prem.</i>
1876 Sackville, <i>Baron</i>	1885 { Breadalbane, <i>Mar.</i>	1889 Morris, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Knutsford, <i>Viscount</i>
1878 Norton, <i>Baron</i>	1885 zFife, <i>Earl</i>	1890 Field, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Llandaff, <i>Viscount</i>
1878 zCranbrook, <i>Viscount</i>	M. OF SALISBURY, <i>Prem.</i>	1891 Iveagh, <i>Baron</i>	1895 James of Hereford, <i>Baron</i>
1878 { Cairns, <i>Earl</i>	1885 Halsbury, <i>Baron</i>	1891 Mount Stephen, <i>Bar.</i>	1895 Rathmore, <i>Baron</i>
{ zGarmoye, <i>Visct.</i>	1885 { Iddeleigh, <i>Earl</i>	1891 Masham, <i>Baron</i>	1895 Pirbright, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Shute, <i>Baron</i>	1885 { zSt. Cyres, <i>Visct.</i>	1891 Macdonald of Earncliffe, <i>Baroness</i>	1895 Glensack, <i>Baron</i>
1880 zBolsover, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Ashbourne, <i>Baron</i>	1891 Hambleton, <i>Visctess</i>	1896 Aldenham, <i>Baron</i>
1880 { Lytton, <i>Earl</i>	1885 St. Oswald, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Roberts of Kandahar, <i>Baron</i>	[1896 Manners of Haddon, <i>Baron</i> (1879)]
{ zKnebworth, <i>Visc.</i>	1885 Wantage, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Hood of Avalon, <i>B.</i>	1896 Heneage, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Watson, <i>Baron</i>	1885 zEsher, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Kelvin, <i>Baron</i>	1896 Malcolm of Poltalloch, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Haldon, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Wolseley, <i>Viscount</i>	1892 Argyll, <i>Duke</i>	1896 zRoos of Belvoir, <i>B.</i>
1880 Wimborne, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Deramore, <i>Baron</i>	1892 { York, <i>Duke</i>	1897 Rosmead, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Ardilaun, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Montagu of Beaulieu, <i>Baron</i>	{ zInverness, <i>Earl</i>	1897 Lister, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Lathom, <i>Earl</i>	1885 Elphinstone, <i>Baron</i>	{ zKillarney, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Kinnear, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Lamington, <i>Baron</i>	1885 Colville of Culross, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Rookwood, <i>Baron</i>	{ Egerton of Tatton, <i>Earl</i>
1880 { Sondes, <i>Earl</i>	1886 Hillington, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Cromer, <i>Baron</i>	{ zSalford, <i>Viscount</i>
{ zThrawley, <i>Visct.</i>	1886 Hindlip, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Shand, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Fairlie, <i>Baron</i>
1880 zDonington, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Grimthorpe, <i>Baron</i>	{ Cranbrook, <i>Earl</i>	1897 Dawnay, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Trevor, <i>Baron</i>	W. E. GLADSTONE, <i>Prem.</i>	{ zMedway, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Ludlow, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Rowton, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Herschell, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Ancaster, <i>Earl</i>	1897 Holmpatrick, <i>Bn.</i>
W. E. GLADSTONE, <i>Prem.</i>	1886 Stalbridge, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Ashcombe, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Inverclyde, <i>Baron</i>
1880 Brabourne, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Kensington, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Blythwood, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Strathcona & Mount Royal, <i>Baron</i>
1881 Amphill, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Oxenbridge, <i>Visct.</i>	1892 Crawshaw, <i>Baron</i>	1897 Esher, <i>Viscount</i>
{ Albany, <i>Duke</i>	1886 Burton, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Amherst of Hackney, <i>Baron</i>	
1881 { zClarence, <i>Earl</i>	1886 Hamilton of Dalzell, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Newton, <i>Baron</i>	
{ zArklow, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Brasseay, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Dunleath, <i>Baron</i>	
1881 Tweeddale, <i>Baron</i>	1886 Thring, <i>Baron</i>	1892 Llangatook, <i>Baron</i>	
1881 Howth, <i>Baron</i>		1892 Zetland, <i>Marquess</i>	
		{ zRonaldsahay, <i>Earl</i>	

Ancient Irish Titles.

- The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd Fitzgerald, born 1863, suc. 1895.
 The Knight of Kerry (2oth), Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., born 5 Feb. 1844.
 The MacDermott, q.c., Rt. Hon. Hugh Hyacinth O'Rorke, Prince of Coolavin, born 1 July, 1834.
 The O'Conor Don, Et. Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor, p.c., born 7 May, 1838.
 The O'Donoghue, of the Glens.
 The O'Donovan, Morgan William, of Lissard, county Cork, born 11 Feb. 1861.
 The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Hong Kong, suc. 1894.
 The O'Grady of Kilballyowen, Bruff, co. Limerick, Thomas de Courcy O'Grady, born 1844.
 The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, of Mucklon, co. Galway, born 5 Dec. 1853; suc. 1897.
 The O'Morchoe, Chief of the Sept, Arthur MacMurrough Murphy, born 1845.
 The McDermott-Roe, Thomas Charles McDermott, of Alderford, co. Roscommon, born 16 Feb. 1847.
 The McGillycuddy of the Reeks, Denis Charles Donough McGillycuddy, born 14 May, 1852.

714 Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

Those Titles having living representatives are marked with an asterisk (*).

- *Aberdour—Morton
- Aboyne—Huntly
- *Acheson—Gosford
- Adare—Dunraven
- Alexander—Caledon
- Alford—Brownlow
- Altamont—Sligo
- Althorp—Spencer
- Amberley—Russell
- Andover—Suffolk
- *Anson—Lichfield
- *Apsley—Bathurst
- *Ardee—Meath
- Ardrrossan—Eglington
- *Armagh—Cumberland
- *Arundel—Norfolk
- Ashley—Shaftesbury
- *Ava—Dufferin and Ava
- *Balcarras—Crawford
- *Balgonie—Leven and Melville
- *Balvaird—Mansfield
- *Baring—Northbrook
- Beattie—Headfort
- Belfast—Donegal
- *Belgrave—see Grosvenor
- *Bennet—see Ossulston
- Bernard—Bandon
- Berriedale—Caitness
- *Bertie—Lindsey
- *Bingham—Lucan
- *Binning—Haddington
- *Blandford—Marlboro'
- *Boringdon—Morley
- Bowmont—Roxburghs
- Boyle—Shannon
- *Brackley—Ellesmere
- Brecknock—Camden
- *Brooke—Warwick
- *Bruce—Elgin
- *Burford—St. Albans
- *Burgersh—Westm'nd.
- *Burgley—Exeter
- Burke—Clanricarde
- *Bury—Albemarls
- Callan—Desmond
- *Camden—Gainsboro'
- Cantelupe—De la Warr
- *Cardigan—Ailesbury
- *Cardross—Buchan
- *Carlow—Portarlington
- Carlton—Wharnclyffe
- Carmarthen—Leeds
- *Carnegie—Southesk
- *Cassilis—Ailsa
- Castle Cuffe—Desart
- *Castlereagh—Londudry.
- *Castlerosse—Kenmare
- *Chelsea—Cadogan
- *Chewton—Waidegrave
- Clements—Leitrim
- Clifton—Darnley
- *Clive—Powis
- Clonmore—Wicklow
- *Cochrane—Dundonald
- *Coke—Leicester
- *Cole—Enniskillen
- *Compton—Northampton
- *Corry—Belmore
- *Courtenay—Devon
- *Cranborne—Salisbury
- *Cranley—Onslow
- Cremorne—Dartrey
- *Crichton—Erne
- Crowhurst—Cottenham
- *Curzon—Howe
- *Dalkeith—Buccleuch
- *Dalmeny—Rosebery
- *Dalrymple—Stair
- *Dalsell—Carnwoath
- *Dangan—Cowley
- *De Grey—Ripon
- *Deerhurst—Oventry
- Delvin—Westmeath
- Douglas—Hamilton
- *Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers—Queensberry
- Doone—Moray
- Douro—Wellington
- Drumlanrig—Queens-
- *Dumfries—Bute (berry)
- Duncan—Camperdown
- *Duncannon—Bessboro'
- *Dungarvan—Cork
- *Dunglass—Home
- *Dunluce—Antrim
- Dunwich—Stradbroke
- *Dupplin—Kinnoull
- Duraley—Berkeley
- *Earlsfort—Clonmell
- *Ebrington—Fortescue
- *Ednam—Dudley
- *Elcho—Wemyss & March
- *Eliot—St. Germans
- Elmley—Beauchamp
- *Emlyn—Caudor
- *Encombe—Eldon
- Enfield—Straford
- *Ennismore—Listowel
- *Erskine—Mar & Kellie
- Eslington—Ravensworth
- *Euston—Grafton
- *Falconer—Kintore
- *Feilding—Denbigh
- *Fincastle—Dummore
- FitzClarence—Munster
- *FitzHarris—Malmesbury
- *Folkestone—Radnor
- Forbes—Granard
- Fordwich—Cowper
- Forth—Perth & Melfort
- *Garioch—Mar
- Garlies—Galloway
- Garmoyle—Cairns
- *Garnock—Lindsay
- *Gifford—Tweeddale
- *Gillford—Clanwilliam
- *Glamis—Strathmore
- Glandine—Norbury
- *Glenworth—Limerick
- *Glerawley—Aunealey
- *Graham—Montrose
- *Granby—Rutland
- *Greenock—Cathcart
- Grey de Wilton—Wilton
- *Grey of Groby—Stamfd.
- Grimston—Verulam
- *Grosvenor—Westminster
- *Guernsey—Aylesford
- *Haddo—Aberdeen
- *Hamilton—Abercorn
- Hartington—Devonshire
- Hastings—Huntingdon
- Hawarden—De Montalt
- *Helmsley—Feversham
- *Herbert—Pembroke
- *Hillsborough—Downshire
- Hinchingbrooke—Sand-
- *Hinton—Poulett (wich)
- Hobart—Buckinghamshire.
- Holmesdale—Amherst
- *Hope—Hopetoun
- Houghton—Crewe
- *Howard of Effingham—Effingham
- *Howick—Grey
- Huntingtower—Dysart
- *Hyde—Clarendon
- Ikerrin—Carrick
- *Ingestre—Shrewsbury
- Inverurie—Kintore
- Jedburgh—Lothian
- Jermyn—Bristol
- Jocelyn—Roden
- *Kelburne—Glasgow
- *Kerry—Lansdowne
- *Kilconnel—Clancarty
- *Kilcourseie—Cavan
- Kildare—Leinster
- *Killeen—Fingall
- *Kilmarnock—Erroll
- Kilwarlin—Downshire
- Kilworth—Mountcashell
- Kingsborough—Kingston
- Kirkwall—Orkney
- Knebworth—Lytton
- *Kynnaid—Newburgh
- Lambton—Durham
- *Langton—Temple
- *Lascelles—Harewood
- Leslie—Roths
- Leveson—Granville
- *Lewes—Abergavenny
- *Lewisham—Dartmouth
- Lincoln—Newcastle
- Loftus—Ely
- *Lorne—Argyll
- *Loughborough—Rosslyn
- Lowther—Lonsdale
- Lumley—Scarborough
- Lymington—Portsmouth
- Macduff—Fife
- *Mahon—Stanhope
- Maidstone—Winchilsea
- *Maitland—Lauderdale
- *Malden—Essex
- Mandeville—Manchester
- *Manners—Granby
- *March—Richmond
- *Marsham—Romney
- Mauchline—Loudoun
- *Medway—Cranbrook
- Melfort—Perth
- *Melgund—Minto
- *Milton—Fitzwilliam
- *Molyneux—Seston
- *Montgomerie—Eglington
- *Moore—Drogheda
- *Moreton—Ducie
- *Morpeth—Carlisle
- Mount—Charles—Con-
- ingham
- Mulgrave—Normandy
- *Newark—Manvers
- *Newport—Bradford
- *Newry and Morne—Kilmorey
- *Newtown—Butler—Lanesborough
- *Norreys—Abingdon
- North—Guilford
- *Northland—Banfurly
- Ockham—Lovelace
- Ogilvy—Airlie
- *Ormelie—Breadalbans
- Ossory—Ormonde
- Ossulston—Tankerville
- *Oxmantown—Rosse
- Fakenham—Longford
- Parker—Macclesfield
- Pelham—Chichester
- Perceval—Egmont
- *Percy—Northumberland
- Petersham—Harrington
- Pevensey—Sheffield
- *Pollington—Mexborough
- Porchester—Carnarvon
- Proby—Carysfort
- Ramsay—Dalhousie
- *Raincliffe—Londesboro'
- *Raynham—Towshend
- Reidhavan—Seafield
- *Rocksavage—Oholm'ley
- *Ronaldsabay—Zelland
- Rosehill—Northesk
- Royston—Hardwicke
- Russborough—Milltown
- St. Asaph—Ashburnham
- St. Cyres—Idalsleigh
- St. Lawrence—Hototh
- Salford—Egerton
- Sandon—Harroby
- *Settrington—March
- *Seymour—Somerset
- *Skelmersdale—Lathom
- Somerton—Normanton
- *Stafford—Sutherland
- Stanhope—Chesterfield
- *Stanley—Derby
- *Stavordale—Ichester
- *Stopford—Courtoun
- Stormont—Mansfield
- Stuart—Castlestuart
- *Sudley—Arran
- *Suirdale—Donoughmore
- Tamworth—Ferrers
- Tarbat—Cromartie
- *Tavistock—Bedford
- *Tewkesbury—see Fitz-
- Clarence
- *Throwley—Sondes
- *Titchfield—Portland
- *Trafalgar—Nelson
- *Tullibardine—Atholl
- *Turnour—Winterton
- Tyronne—Waterford
- *Uffington—Craven
- *Uxbridge—Anglesey
- *Valletort—Mount Edg-
- cumbe
- Vaughan—Lisburne
- *Villiers—Jersey
- Walpole—Orford
- *Warkworth—Percy
- *Wendover—Carrington
- *Weymouth—Bath
- *Willoughby de Eresby—Ancaster
- Wilmington—Compton
- Wiltshire—Winchester
- *Wodehouse—Kimberley
- *Wolmer—Salborne
- *Worcester—Beaufort
- *Worsley—Yarborough
- *Yarmouth—Hertford

Abbot— <i>Colchester</i>	Burns— <i>Shand</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan—Muskerry</i>	Gascoyne— <i>Cecil—Salisbury</i> [<i>brook</i>]
Abbott— <i>Tenterden</i>	Burrell— <i>Guydyr</i>	Denison— <i>Londesborough</i>	Gathorne— <i>Hardy—Cran-</i>
Abney— <i>Hastings—Loudon</i>	Butler— <i>Carrick</i>	Devereux— <i>Hereford</i>	Gibbs— <i>Aidenham</i>
Acheson— <i>Gosford</i>	Butler— <i>Lanesborough</i>	Dillon— <i>Clonbrock</i>	Gibson— <i>Ashburne</i>
Addley— <i>Norton</i>	Butler— <i>Ormonds</i>	Dillon— <i>Lee—Dillon</i>	Giffard— <i>Halsbury</i>
Addington— <i>Sidmouth</i>	Byng— <i>Strafford</i>	Dodson— <i>Monk Breton</i>	Giustiniani— <i>Bandini—Newburgh</i>
Agar— <i>Normanton</i>	Byng— <i>Torrington</i>	Douglas— <i>Quena</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>
Agar— <i>Ellis—Olifden</i>	Campbell— <i>Argyll</i>	Douglas— <i>Mortensberry</i>	Goodeve— <i>Erskine—Mar</i>
Agar— <i>Robartes—Ro-</i>	Campbell— <i>Blythswood</i>	Douglas— <i>Hamilton—Hamilton and Brandon</i>	Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>
bartes	Campbell— <i>Breadalbans</i>	Douglas— <i>Home—Home</i>	Gordon— <i>Lennox—Rich-</i>
Alexander— <i>Caedon</i>	Campbell— <i>Cawdor</i>	Douglas— <i>Maclelan—Compton—Northampton</i>	Gore— <i>Arran</i> [<i>mond</i>]
Allanson— <i>Winn—Headley</i>	Campbell— <i>Stratheden</i>	Douglas— <i>Pennant—Penrhyn</i>	Gore— <i>Langton—Temple</i>
Allsopp— <i>Hindlip</i>	Canning— <i>Garvagh</i>	Douglas— <i>Scott—Montagu—Montagu of Beaulieu</i>	Gough— <i>Calthorpe—Calthorpe—Oathorpe</i>
Anderson— <i>Pelham—Yarborough</i> [<i>Annesley</i>]	Capell— <i>Essex</i>	Drummond— <i>Perth</i>	Graham— <i>Montross</i>
Annesley— <i>Valentia</i> (and	Carleton— <i>Dorchester</i>	Drummond— <i>Strathallan</i>	Greville— <i>Warwick</i>
Anson— <i>Lichfield</i> [<i>bury</i>]	Carnegie— <i>Northesk</i>	Duff— <i>Fife</i> [<i>perdovan</i>]	Grimston— <i>Verulam</i>
Ashley— <i>Cooper—Shaftes-</i>	Carnegie— <i>Southesk</i>	Duncan— <i>Haldane—Cam-</i>	Grosvenor— <i>Ebury</i>
Astley— <i>Hastings</i>	Cary— <i>Falkland</i>	Duncombe— <i>Fewersham</i>	Grosvenor— <i>Stalbridge</i>
Baillie— <i>Hamilton—Arden—Haddington</i>	Caulfeild— <i>Charlemont</i>	Dundas— <i>Melville</i>	Guest— <i>Wimbours</i>
Bampfylde— <i>Poltimore</i>	Cavendish— <i>Devonshire</i>	Dundas— <i>Zeland</i>	Guinness— <i>Arduilaun</i>
Baring— <i>Ashburton</i>	Cavendish— <i>Waterpark</i>	Dutton— <i>Sherborne</i>	Guinness— <i>Iveagh</i>
Baring— <i>Oromer</i>	Cavendish— <i>Bentinck—Portland</i>	Eaton— <i>Oheylamora</i>	Hamilton— <i>Abercorn</i>
Baring— <i>Northbrook</i>	Cecil— <i>Exeter</i>	Eden— <i>Auckland</i>	Hamilton— <i>Belhaven</i>
Baring— <i>Revelstoke</i>	Charteris— <i>Wemyss</i>	Edgcombe— <i>M-Edgcombe</i>	Hamilton— <i>Hoim Patriok</i>
Bas— <i>Burton</i> [<i>Bateman</i>]	Chichester— <i>Donegall</i>	Edwardes— <i>Kensington</i>	Hamilton— <i>Gordon—Aberdeen</i>
Bateman— <i>Hanbury</i>	Chichester— <i>Templemore</i>	Egerton— <i>Wilton</i>	Hamilton— <i>Gordon—Stanmore</i>
Bateson— <i>Deramora</i>	Cholmondeley— <i>Dekamere</i> (and <i>Cholmondeley</i>)	Elliott— <i>St. Germans</i>	Hamilton— <i>Russell—Boyns</i>
Beaucher— <i>St. Albans</i>	Clegg— <i>Hill—Hull</i>	Elliott— <i>Murray—Kynningmond—Minto</i>	Hamilton— <i>Temple—Blackwood—Dufferin</i>
Beckett— <i>Grimthorpe</i>	Clements— <i>Leitrim</i>	Ellis— <i>Hovard de Walden</i>	Hanbury— <i>Tracy—Sudeley</i>
Bennet— <i>Tankerville</i>	Clifford— <i>Butler—Dunboyno</i>	Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>	Handcock— <i>Castlemaine</i>
Beresford— <i>Waterford</i>	Clifton— <i>Grey de Ruthyn</i>	Erskine— <i>Freke—Carbery</i>	Harbord— <i>Suffield</i>
Berkeley— <i>Fishardinge</i>	Cochrane— <i>Dundonald</i>	Eveleigh— <i>de—Moleyns—Ventry</i>	Hare— <i>Listowel</i>
Bernard— <i>Bandon</i>	Cochrane— <i>Baillie—Lamington</i>	Fane— <i>Westmorland</i>	Harris— <i>Malmesbury</i>
Bertie— <i>Abingdon</i>	Cocks— <i>Somers</i>	Feilding— <i>Denbigh</i>	Hastings— <i>Huntingdon</i>
Bertie— <i>Lindsey</i>	Coke— <i>Leicester</i>	Fellowes— <i>De Ramsey</i>	Haworth— <i>Leslie—Rothas</i>
Best— <i>Wynford</i>	Colborne— <i>Seaton</i>	Finch— <i>Aylesford</i>	Hay— <i>Erroll</i>
Bethell— <i>Westbury</i>	Cole— <i>Enniskillen</i>	Finch— <i>Hatton—Winchelsea</i>	Hay— <i>Kinnoull</i>
Bethune— <i>Lindsay</i>	Collier— <i>Monkswell</i>	Fitzalan— <i>Howard—Howard of Glossop</i>	Hay— <i>Twoeddals</i>
Bingham— <i>Clammorris</i>	Constable— <i>Maxwell—Herries</i>	Fitzalan— <i>Howard—Norfolk</i>	Heathcote— <i>Drummond—Willoughby—Ancaster</i>
Bingham— <i>Lucan</i>	Courtenay— <i>Devon</i>	FitzClarence— <i>Munster</i>	Hely— <i>Hutchinson—Donoughmore</i>
Blake— <i>Wallscount</i>	Crewe— <i>Milnes—Crewe</i>	FitzGerald— <i>Leinster</i>	Henniker— <i>Major—Henniker</i>
Bligh— <i>Darnley</i> [<i>thom</i>]	Crichton— <i>Stuart—But</i>	FitzGerald— <i>de Ros—De Ros</i>	Hepburn— <i>Stuart—Forbes—Trefusis—Clinton</i>
Bootle— <i>Wilbraham—Lambthorwick</i> (and	Crichton— <i>Stuart—But</i>	Fitzmaurice (Petty)— <i>Lansdowne</i>	Hepburne— <i>Scott—Polwarth</i>
Boresawen— <i>Falmouth</i>	Cubitt— <i>Ashcombe</i>	FitzMaurice— <i>Orkeny</i>	Herbert— <i>Carnarvon</i>
Bourke— <i>Connemara</i>	Cuffe— <i>Desart</i>	FitzPatrick— <i>Castle—town</i>	Herbert— <i>Pembroke</i>
Bourke— <i>Mayo</i> [<i>more</i>]	Cunliffe— <i>Lister—Masham</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Grafton</i>	Herbert— <i>Powis</i>
Bowes— <i>Lyon—Strath-</i>	Curzon— <i>Scarsdale</i>	Fitzroy— <i>Southampton</i>	Hervey— <i>Bristol</i>
Boyle— <i>Cork</i>	Curzon— <i>Zouche</i>	Flower— <i>Ashbrook</i>	Hewitt— <i>Lifford</i>
Boyle— <i>Glasgow</i>	Curzon— <i>Howe—Howe</i>	Flower— <i>Battersea</i>	Hill— <i>Downshire</i>
Boyle— <i>Shannon</i>	Cust— <i>Brownlow</i>	Foljambe— <i>Haukesbury</i>	Hill— <i>Trevor—Trevor</i>
Brabazon— <i>Meath</i>	Dalberg— <i>Acton—Acton</i>	Forbes— <i>Granard</i>	Hobart— <i>Hampden—Buckinghamshire</i>
Brand— <i>Hampden</i>	Dalrymple— <i>Stair</i>	Forbes— <i>Sempill</i>	Holland— <i>Knutsford</i>
Brett— <i>Esher</i>	Daly— <i>Dunsandle</i>	Fox— <i>Strangways—Ilchester</i>	Holmes— <i>A'Court—Heytesbury</i>
Bridgeman— <i>Bradford</i>	Dalzell— <i>Carnroath</i>	Fraser— <i>Loval</i>	Holroyd— <i>Sheffield</i>
Brodrick— <i>Middleton</i>	Dawney— <i>Downe</i>	Fraser— <i>Saltoun</i>	Hood— <i>Bridport</i>
Brooks— <i>Crawshaw</i>	Dawson— <i>Dartrey</i>	Remantle— <i>Cottesloe</i>	Hope— <i>Hopeloun</i>
Browne— <i>Kenmare</i>	Dawson— <i>Damer—Portarlington</i> (<i>Olanricarde</i>)	French— <i>De Freyns</i>	Hore— <i>Ruthven—Ruthven</i>
Browne— <i>Kilmains</i>	De Burgh— <i>Canning</i>	Gardner— <i>Burghclere</i> (and <i>Gardner</i>)	Horsley— <i>Beresford—Decies</i>
Browne— <i>Sligo</i> [<i>more</i>]	De Courcy— <i>Kingsale</i>		
Browne— <i>Guthrie—Oran-</i>	De Grey— <i>Walsingham</i>		
Brownlow— <i>Lurgan</i>	De Montmorancy— <i>Frankfort de Montm.</i>		
Bruce— <i>Aberdare</i>	De Montmorancy— <i>Mountmorres</i>		
Bruce— <i>Balfour</i>	De Worms— <i>Prbright</i>		
Bruce— <i>Elgin</i> [<i>bury</i>]	De Yarburgh— <i>Bateson—Deramora</i>		
Brudenell— <i>Bruce—Ails-</i>			
Buller— <i>Fullerton—Elphin-</i>			
stone— <i>Elphinstone</i>			
Bulwer— <i>Lytton—Lytton</i>			
Burns— <i>Inverclyde</i>			

Hovell—Thurlow—Cuming—Bruce—Thurlow	Milles—Sondes	Ponsonby—Bessborough	Strutt—Rayleigh
Howard—Carlisle	Mills—Hillingdon	Ponsonby—De Maulay	Stuart—Blantyre
Howard—Eggingham	Milman—Berkeley	Powys—Lilford	Stuart—Moray
Howard—Suffolk	Molyneux—Sefton	Pratt—Camden	Stuart—Richardson—Castle Stuart
Howard—Wicklow	Monckton—Arundell—Galway	Preston—Gormanston	Sturt—Aington
Hubbard—Addington	Monzell—Emly	Primrose—Rosebery	Sugden—St. Leonards
Innes—Ker—Roazburgh	Monson—Ozenbridge	Prittie—Dunally	Sutherland—Leveson—Gower—Sutherland
Irby—Boston	Montagu—Manchester	Proby—Carysfort	Talbot—Shrewsbury
James—Northbourne (and James of Beraford)	Montagu—Sandwich	Ramsay—Dalhousie	Taylor—Headfort
Jerningham—Staford	Montagu—Douglas—Scott—Buccleuch	Rice—Dynevor [don	Tellusson—Bendisham
Jervis—St. Vincent	Montagu—Stuart—Wortley—Mackenzie—Wharnciffe	Rice—Monteagle of Bransford	Thesiger—Chelmsford
Jocelyn—Roden	Montgomery—Eginton	Robinson—Ripon	Thomson—Kelvin
Johnstone—Derwent	Moore—Drogheda	Robinson—Rosmead	Thynne—Bath
Jolliffe—Hyllon	More—Mountcashell	Roche—Fermoy	Toier—Norbury
Keith—Falconer—Kintore	Moreton—Ducie	Rolls—Llangattock	Tollemache—Dysart
Kennedy—Ailesa	Morgan—Kinslow	Roper—Curzon—Teynham	Trench—Ashton
Keppel—Albemarle	Morgan—Tredegar	Rous—Stradbroke	Trollope—Kesteven
Kerr—Lothian	Mostyn—Vaux	Rowley—Langford	Tufton—Hothfield
King—Thonson—Kingston	Mulholland—Dunleath	Russell—Amphill	Turnour—Winterton
Knatchbull—Hugessen—Brabourne	Murray—Dunmore	Russell—Bedford	Twisleton—Wykeham—Fiennes—Sage & Selo
Knox—Ranfurlly	Murray—Elbank	Russell—De Clifford (also two Russells)	Tyrwhitt—Wilson—Berners
Lambart—Cavan	Murray—Mansfield	Byder—Harrowby	Tyssen—Amherst—Amherst of Hackney
Lambton—Durham	Needham—Kimorey	Sackville—De la Warr	Upton—Templeton
Lascelles—Harewood	Nevill—Abergavenny	Sackville—West—Sackville	Vane—Tempest—Stewart—Londonderry
Law—Ellenborough	Neville—Braybrooke	St. Aubyn—St. Leon	Vane—Barnard
Lawless—Cloncurry	Noel—Gainsborough	St. Clair—Sinclair	Vanneck—Huntingfield
Lawley—Wenlock	Noel—Hill—Berkwit	St. Clair—Erskine—Rosslyn	Vaughan—Lisburne
Le-Poer-Trench—Olan-carty	North—Guilford	St. John—Bolingbroke	Venables—Vernon—Vernon
Leeson—Milltown	Northcote—Idesleigh	St. Lawrence—Howth	Vereker—Gort [Broke
Legge—Dartmouth	Norton—Granley	St. Leger—Doneraile	Verney—Woloughby de
Legh—Newton	Nugent—Westmeath	St. Maur—Somerset	Verney—Cave—Brays
Leslie—Malville—Leven	O'Brien—Inchiquin	Sandlands—Torphicken	Vernon—Lyveden
Leveson—Gower—Granville	O'Callaghan—Lismore	Savile—Mezborough	Vesey—De Vesci
Liddell—Ravensworth	O'Grady—Guillamore	Scarlett—Abinger	Villiers—Clarendon
Lindsay—Crawford	Ogilvie—Grant—Seafield	Sclater—Booth—Basing	Villiers—Jersey
Lister—Ribbledale	Ogilvy—Airlie	Scott—Clonmell	Vivian—Swansea
Littleton—Hatherton	Orde—Powlett—Bolton	Scott—Eldon	Waldegrave—Radstock
Lloyd—Mostyn—Mostyn	Ormsby—Gore—Harlech	Scudamore—Stanhope—Chesterfield	Walpole—Portsmouth
Loftus—Ely	Osborne—Leeds	Selwin—Ibbetson—Rookwood	Walpole—Orford
Lopes—Ludlow	Paget—Anglesey	Seymour—Hertford	Ward—Bangor
Lowry—Corry—Belmore	Pakenham—Longford	Shirley—Ferrers	Ward—Dudley
Lowry—Corry—Rouillon	Pakington—Hampton	Shore—Teignmouth	Wellesley—Cowley
Lowther—Lonsdale	Palk—Haldon	Sidney—Fouls—De L'Isle	Wellesley—Wellington
Loyd—Lindsay—Wantage	Palmer—Selborne	Sinclair—Caitness	Wentworth—Fitwilliam—Fitwilliam
Lumley—Scarborough	Parker—Macclesfield	Skeffington—Massereene	Weston—Rossmore
Lygon—Beauchamp	Parker—Morley	Smith—Gray	White—Anahy
Lysaght—Lisle	Parkinson—Fortescue—Carlingford & Clermont	Smith—Hamleden	White—Overton
Lytelton—Cobham	Parnell—Congleton	Smith—Strathcona and Mount Royal	Wilde—Pensance
McClintock—Bunbury—Rathdonnell	Parsons—Rosse	Smith—Strathcona and Mount Royal	Wilde—Truro
McDonnell—Antrim	Paulet—Winchester	Somerset—Beaufort	Williamson—Ashton
M'Garel—Hogg—Magheramorne	Pelham—Chichester	Somerset—Raglan	Willoughby—Ancaster
Mackay—Reay	Pelham—Clinton—Newcastle	Somerville—Athlumney	Willoughby—Middleton
Mackenzie—Cromartie	Pellew—Ezmouth	Spencer—Churchill	Windsor—Clive—Windsor
Maitland—Lauderdale (and Manners)	Pennington—Muncaster	Spencer—Churchill—Marlborough	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Manners—Sutton—Cantebury	Pepys—Cottenham	Stanhope—Harrington (and Stanhope)	Winn—St. Onwald
Mansfield—Sandhurst	Perceval—Egmont	Stanley—Derby	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Marjoribanks—Tweedmouth	Percy—Louvaine	Stapleton—Beaumont	Wood—Halifax
Marshall—Romney	Percy—Northumberland	Stapleton—Cotton—Comberners	Wyndham—Leconfield
Massey—Clarina	Perry—Limerick	Stephens—Mount Stephen	Wyndham—Quin—Dunraven and Mount Earl
Mathews—Llandoff	Phipps—Normanby	Stern—Wandsworth	Wynn—Newborough
Maude—De Montalt	Pierrepoint—Manvers	Stewart—Galloway	Wynn—Carrington—Carrington
Maxwell—Farnham	Pleydell—Bouverie—Radnor [Plunket]	Stewart—Murray—Atholl	Yarde—Buller—Churston
Meade—Olanwilliam	Plunket—Rathmore (and Plunkett—Dunsany)	Stonor—Camoys	Yelverton—Avenmore
Milbanke—Loveless	Plunkett—Fingall	Stopford—Courtown	Yorke—Hardwicks
	Plunkett—Louth	Stourton—Mowbray and Segrave	
	Pomeroy—Harberton	Strutt—Belper	

WITH A GLANCE AT THE SHIPS OF THE PAST.

*. In most cases where lists of fleets are quoted in this article, the larger vessels only are mentioned, space being too limited to include the entire fleets.

Of all the marvellous results of man's inventive genius, none is perhaps more worthy of our wonder and admiration than that of the application of steam to navigation, more especially when we consider how humbly it originated, and with what rapid strides it has reached its present immensity. Although many engineers of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century had more or less claim to be inventors of the steamboat, there is a supposed instance of a ship being propelled by steam as early as 1543, when Blasco de Garay, a Spanish captain, exhibited in Barcelona harbour a vessel of 200 tons burthen which he had invented. The steam power, which worked a moveable wheel on either side of the ship, was supplied from a cauldron of boiling water placed under each.* To trace the history of steam navigation in all its details would occupy more space than it is possible to devote to the subject, and it would moreover exceed the limits of the present article, which is intended to deal specially with the development and progress of the mail and passenger services which are carried out by English companies. It will be sufficient for our purpose, therefore, if the year 1807 is taken as a starting-point—the year in which Fulton and Livingston built the *Clermont* at New York. This vessel was the first to make a completely successful voyage by steam from that city to Albany, and justly claims to be the first passenger steamer ever built. In 1812 the first European passenger steamer, the *Comet*, was built by Henry Bell and launched upon the Clyde. She was engined by John Robertson, who lived long enough to set up those very engines in the South Kensington Museum when they were deposited in that institution. Six years later Mr. Scarborough, of Savannah, determined to attempt the navigation of the Atlantic by steam. He accordingly purchased a vessel at New York while yet on the stocks, fitted her with engines, and named her the *Savannah*. On 19th May, 1819, she left Savannah for Liverpool, which port was safely reached on the 20th June. It cannot be said, however, that this was the first vessel to steam across the Atlantic, for, owing to rapid consumption of the fuel (pitch pine), she only used steam 18 days, sailing the rest. To Canada belongs the honour of having first made that journey entirely by steam. The *Royal William* was launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, in 1831, and on the 17th August, 1833, sailed from Picton, N.S., arriving in England on the 11th September. She was sold on her arrival and chartered by the Portuguese Government for a transport, and subsequently purchased by the Spanish Government, fitted out as a man-of-war called the *Isabella Segunda*, and went into action against the Carlists at San Sebastian. She is stated to have been the first steam warship in the world. The *Sirius* was the next ship to make the passage by steam alone. She was built in London, and, on the 5th April, 1838, left Cork for New York, arriving there with seven passengers on the 23rd of the same month. Scarcely had she dropped anchor, how-

ever, when another vessel was sighted. This was the *Great Western*, which had left Bristol on the 8th April, and entered New York only a few hours after the *Sirius*, having completed the journey in the marvellous time of 14½ days. It may be of interest to mention that the *Great Western* made in all, between 1838 and 1843, 64 voyages across the Atlantic. Her fastest westward passage was made in 12 days 18 hours, and her fastest eastward passage in 12 days 7½ hours. In 1847 she was sold to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and remained in their service for many years. She was finally broken up at Vauxhall in 1857, after a long and successful career.

Now that it had been proved beyond doubt that steam navigation could be carried on with success, companies were formed for the purpose of extending the use of steamboats and establishing regular services between country and country. In sketching the histories of the great lines of steamships, we will first turn our attention to those whose vessels ply between England and the United States, seeing that they are not only the largest but also the most numerous. The pioneer companies on this route were all established in 1838; they were, (1) The British and American Steam Navigation Company, (2) The Great Western Steam Navigation Company, (3) The Transatlantic Steamship Company. To the first of these belonged the *Sirius*, whose performance is already noted, and in 1839 the company launched on the Thames a vessel of much larger proportions. This ship, the *British Queen*, carried a crew of 100 men, 600 tons of coal, and £1,500,000 worth of cargo. She left Portsmouth for New York on July 12th, 1839, and made the passage in 14 days 8 hours. Before the year was out she had crossed five times more, and in the following year made five round voyages, i.e. out and home; from a financial point of view, however, she was a failure, and in 1841 was purchased by the Belgian Government. Her sister ship, the *President*, made only three passages, and after leaving New York for Liverpool on March 10th, 1841, she was never heard of again. This loss proved too heavy for the company to bear, and consequently the Transatlantic traffic was left in the charge of the two remaining lines. The Great Western Company owned the *Great Western* already mentioned, and built for their service the *Great Britain*, an iron steamer, which unlike those hitherto in use, worked by paddles, was propelled by means of an Archimedean screw. She made two passages only. She left Liverpool 26th August, 1845, and arrived off Sandy Hook 10th September, having made the passage in 14 days 21 hours. Her homeward passage was accomplished in 13 days 12 hours. She stranded in Dundrum Bay, September 22nd, 1846, just as she had started on her third voyage. This disaster closed the career of the second company. The history of this famous steamer is indeed a remarkable one. After remaining stranded from September, 1846, until the following August, she was floated, and on examination it was found that her hull had not sustained any material damage. She was purchased by a Liverpool firm, fitted with new machinery, and was employed in the Australian trade for many years. Afterwards she was converted into

* This was stated to be a figment by the late John Macgregor (Rob Roy). It was worked by paddles turned by hand.

a sailing ship, and was broken up at the Falkland Islands in 1890. The Transatlantic Company had in their service the *Royal William*, which they chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. Liverpool was selected for the departure and arrival of the steamers of the Transatlantic line, the other companies having started their boats from Bristol and Portsmouth, and it is worthy of note that the *Royal William* was not only the first steamship to cross the Atlantic from Liverpool, but also the first that was built on the watertight-section principle. She left Liverpool on July 5th, 1828, and completed the voyage in 19 days. The next steamer of this company was the *Liverpool*, a much larger vessel, which started on her first voyage October 20th, 1838. On the 26th, however, she put back to Cork, and did not proceed on her journey until the 6th November, reaching New York on the 23rd. She made 6 round voyages, averaging 17 days westward and 15 on the eastward journeys, and was then purchased by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who changed her name to the *Great Liverpool* in distinction from one they already possessed of that name. In 1845 she became a total wreck off Cape Finisterre.

The failure of these companies by no means decided that Atlantic steam navigation was itself a failure, for in 1840 was established the British and North American Steam Packet Company. As proof of its success it is only

necessary to mention that its principal promoter was the late Samuel Cunard, who, with George Burns of Glasgow and Charles MacIver of Liverpool, obtained from the British Government an annual subsidy of £60,000 for a monthly—and afterwards fortnightly—service of mail ships between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston.

The *Great Eastern*, the largest ship ever built, was 680 feet long, 83 feet beam, 28 feet draught (loaded), 23,000 tonnage, paddle engines 1,000 horse-power nominal, screw engines 1,700 horse power nominal. Designed by I. K. Brunel, she was commenced building at Millwall in the spring of 1854, and was launched, after many difficulties, on January 30, 1858.

The history of the *Great Eastern* was from the first financially an unfortunate one. She made several voyages to America at a great loss to her owners, but in 1865-66 somewhat redeemed her character by successfully laying the Atlantic Cable.

Subsequently, owing to her vast size, she was instrumental in laying most of the important telegraph cables across the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, &c. In 1888 she was sold at auction in Liverpool to be broken up, fetching £58,000.

Before closing the historical portion of "Our Ocean Mail," it may be added that in 1825 the steamship *Enterprise* reached Calcutta from London in 113 days: she was 122 feet length of keel, and 27 feet beam.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MEASUREMENTS OF SOME OF THE EARLIEST STEAMSHIPS.

	NAME OF SHIP.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
	Clermont	136 ft.	18 ft.	7 ft.	160	18
	Comet	45 ft.	11 ft.	5 ft.	23	4
	Savannah .....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....
	Royal William (Canada)...	146 ft.	44 ft.	17 ft. 9 in.	363	200
	Sirius	178 ft.	25½ ft.	18½ ft.	703	320
Brit. and Amer. Steam Navigation Co.	British Queen	275 ft.	37½ ft.	27 ft.	1,863	700
	President					
Great Western Company.	Great Western	236 ft.	35½ ft.	23 ft.	1,340	750
	Great Britain	322 ft.	40 ft.	31 ft.	3,270	1,500
Transatlantic Company.	Royal William	145 ft.	27 ft.	17½ ft.	817	540
	Liverpool	235 ft.	21 ft.	.....	1,150	464
	William Fawcett	74 ft.	16 ft.	.....	206	60

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY may be said to be the earliest African line, having originated in 1832 in a private expedition, started by Mr. Macgregor Laird from Liverpool, for the purpose of exploring the Niger River. The successful issue of this expedition encouraged others for the purpose of opening up that part of Africa, and of putting down the slave trade. In 1852 the company received its charter, and agreed to perform a monthly mail and passenger service to West Africa, in consideration of which they received an annual subsidy of £30,000. The pioneer boats, which were built on the Mersey, by Mr. John Laird, and which rendered valuable service in the Crimean war, were the *Fore-runner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. An unbroken service has been maintained by this company ever since its incorporation, and year by year numerous fine vessels have been added to the fleet. The Company has recently (1891) associated itself with the British and African Steam Navigation Company (see p. 704) under the conjoint management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool. The following are the largest ships:—

SHIP.	Gross Horse-Tons.	power	SHIP.	Gross Horse-Tons.	power
Akabo	4000	—	Cabenda	2777	258
Biafra	3500	—	Coomassie	2625	253
Merrimac	4177	390	Ethiopia	2523	234
Albertville	3500	308	Mayumba	2516	232
Leopoldville	3500	308	Palmas	2428	245
Illaro	3500	244	Monrovia	2402	221
Lycia	3282	288	Benin	2323	250
Etolia	3270	288	Niger	2006	221
Memnon	3176	278	Nubia	1958	251
Loango	2935	301	Elmina	1764	221
Dahomey	2854	258	Eboe	2089	219
Angola	2870	257	Gaboon	1860	252

and seven smaller vessels.

In conjunction with the British and African Steam Navigation Company, they perform, in addition to three distinct services between Liverpool and West Africa, the following:— Liverpool to South-West Africa; Hamburg and Rotterdam to West Africa; Hamburg to South-West Africa; and Antwerp to South-West Africa; the last named being under contract with the Congo Free State.

TRANSIT: According to distance down Coast, 12 to 43 days.

FUNNEL: Cream. London Office, 21, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—To West Coast, 1st cl., £18 10s. to £30; 2nd cl., £12 10s. to £22 10s.

THE ALLAN LINE was established in 1852. The vessels of this line are owned by Messrs. Allan Brothers, of Liverpool, although the fleet is really of Canadian origin, having been started so long ago as 1820. As a steam fleet, however, the Allan dates from 1852, when Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, tendered for service a line of steamers, which the Canadian Government determined should be established to meet the growing commercial requirements of the colony, and which they agreed to subsidize. In 1856 his engagement developed into a contract to carry the mails, and a weekly service between Quebec and Liverpool, a fortnightly one between Halifax and St. John's and Liverpool, and subsidiary services between Glasgow and Liverpool on this side and New York, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Philadelphia and other ports have since been regularly carried on. The *Parisian*, the "commodore" ship of the fleet, with a gross tonnage of 5,500 tons, and 6,200 horsepower, has performed the voyage from Moville, north of Ireland, to Rimouski, the mail station, 160 miles below Quebec, a distance of 2,300 knots, in 6 days, 20 hours, and homeward in 6 days, 15 hours, 2 minutes. Other fast passages made by steamers of this line are the following:—*Sardinian*, outward in 6 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes, and homeward in 7 days, 3 hours, and 20 minutes; *Sarmatian*, outward in 7 days, 3 hours, 40 minutes, and homeward in 7 days, 4 hours, 30 minutes; *Peruvian*, outwards in 7 days, 6 hours, and homeward in 7 days. The following are the principal steamers in the Allan fleet:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.
(building) 8800		Norwegian	3523
Assyrian	3970	Numidian	4907
Austrian	2682	Parisian	5365
Brazilian	3203	Peruvian	3262
Buenos Ayrean ...	4005	Phoenician	2425
Canadian	2911	Pomeranian	4364
Carthaginian	4214	Prussian	3930
Caspian	2728	Rosarian	3077
Circassian	3724	Roumanian	4126
Corean	3488	Sardinian	4384
Grecian	3613	Sarmatian	3920
Hibernian	2997	Scandinavian	3068
Laurentian	4522	Siberian	3904
Livonian	4063	State of Nebraska	3986
Lucerne	1925	State of California	4244
Mantoban	2975	Turanian	3920
Mongolian	4909	Waldensian	2306
Monte Videan ...	3076		

FUNNEL: Red with white ring under black top. London Office, 103, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—To New York, 1st cl. from £10 10s., 2nd cl. £8 5s., steerage £5 5s.

THE ANCHOR LINE began their Transatlantic business in 1856 with a small ship called the *Tempest*, which had done service in their South American and Indian fleet of sailing ships. This was converted into a screw steamer, and was the first of their North American vessels. As soon as it was seen that their venture was succeeding, Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, the projectors of the line, turned their attention from their other

branches of trade to that between New York and Glasgow. Larger ships were rapidly built and continually added to the size of the Anchor fleet, and at the present time they own upwards of thirty steamers. Besides the American service, this company maintains a service from Glasgow and Liverpool to India, and another to the Mediterranean. Their principal vessels are:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horsepower.
Algeria	4,510	3,000
Anchoria	4,156	3,000
Arabia	3,598	1,920
Armenia	3,396	1,744
Asia	3,611	1,920
Bohemia	3,189	2,000
Bolivia	3,999	2,920
Britannia	3,069	1,451
California	3,413	1,653
Circassia	4,272	2,717
City of Rome	8,453	11,153
Dalmatia	3,217	1,700
Devonia	4,270	3,047
Ethiopia	4,004	2,846
Furnessia	5,495	3,856
Hispania	3,380	1,478
Nubia	3,551	1,928
Persia	3,596	1,920
Scindia	4,534	2,500
Victoria	3,358	1,307

FUNNEL: Black. London Office, PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl. 9 to 21 guineas; 2nd cl. £6 10s.; steerage £5 5s.

THE BEAVER LINE of fast Mail Steamers trades between Liverpool and Canada, calling at Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and at St. John's, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the winter months.

There is a regular weekly service leaving Liverpool every Saturday.

The fleet consists of the following full-powered vessels:—

SHIP.	Tons.
Gallia	5,300
Lake Ontario	5,300
Lake Superior	5,300
Lake Huron	5,000
Lake Winnipeg	4,000

FUNNEL: Black with two white bands. London Office, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—1st cl. 10 to 12 guineas; 2nd cl. £6 10s.; 3rd cl. £5 5s.

THE BIBBY LINE trades from Liverpool to Colombo and Rangoon, via Marseilles.

This line (which was first established in 1821) is now the recognised route for first-class passengers to Burmah, and controls a large share of the trade with Ceylon. They also, in conjunction with the daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin, offer the best facilities for those desirous of reaching Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Southern India generally.

These fast steamers, which are all of Harland & Wolff's most modern type, consist of:—

STEAMER.	Tons.	Horsepower.
Derbyshire ...	6635	5000
Staffordshire ...	6005	4500
Shropshire ...	5720	4000
Cheshire	5708	4000
Lancashire	4256	3500
Yorkshire	4261	3500

Besides affording special facilities for travellers to and from Egypt, Palestine, &c. (whether round the Bay or through France), they offer a pleasant opportunity for those going to or from the Riviera, or desiring a week at sea in a first-class passenger steamer.

This line is recognised by the Indian Government for officers returning at expiry of furlough.

Passengers from London joining the boats at Marseilles are enabled to reach Ceylon within 18 days, and Burmah within 23 days.

FUNNEL: Salmon with black top. *London Office*, 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—To Rangoon, 1st cl. £50; to Ceylon, £42 10s.

THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1868, conveys passengers and mails from Liverpool to the West Coast of Africa. It has a fleet of 22 steamers, and, in conjunction with the African Steamship Company, performs seven distinct services to the West Coast of Africa. The company is under the management of Elder, Dempster & Co. Many of its captains, at the orders of the company, have explored and brought into prominence African rivers hitherto unknown to civilisation, and the names given to the various waterways, such, for instance, as the "Elder," "Dempster," "Jones," "Davey," "Sinclair," "Bond," &c., show at once the source of their discovery. The steamers, which are all modern passenger and cargo vessels, are named after the various African rivers and ports. The following is a list of the larger vessels of the fleet:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Axim	3000	266	Bonny	3000	247
Bakana	3000	265	Boma	3000	253
Batanga	3000	265	Teneriffe ...	2200	221
Bathurst	3000	269	Madeira ...	2200	221
Accra	3000	268	Roquelle ...	2500	250
Volta	3000	253	Calabar	2000	214
Loanda	3000	253	Lagos	2000	214

and eight smaller vessels.

TRANSIT, according to distance, 12 to 43 days.

FUNNEL: Black. *London Office*, 21, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.

PASSENGER RATES. West and South-West Coast, 1st cl. £18 10s. to £30; and cl. £12 10s. to £22 10s.; no 3rd cl.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The first operations of this Company date from 1855, in which year the Honourable East India Company desired to establish a mail service between Calcutta and Burmah; and soon after a small company was formed under the title of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Company rendered important service to Government by bringing up from Ceylon to Calcutta half of the 35th Regiment; since then the ships have been frequently utilized by the Government.

In 1862 the Company obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade to change its name from the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company to the more appropriate and comprehensive title of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Since then its business has greatly increased, and boasts of having more steamers than any trading to the East, its magnificent

fleet consisting of 110 vessels with a total tonnage of 295,720. The largest ships of this line are—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.
Bancora .. 288c		Manora ... 4697		Orissa ... 5436	
Berwada ... 500c		Matiana ... 5000		Palamcotta 3413	
Bhundara 289c		Mombassa . 466c		Palitana ... 2998	
Booldana . 2823		Muttra 4644		Pentakota 3418	
Dunera ... 5420		Nerbudda . 2977		Pundua ... 3305	
Fazilka ... 4152		Nevaea 2950		Purnea ... 3306	
Fultala ... 4156		Nudda 2964		Patiala ... 2998	
Golconda . 5923		Obra 5456		Rewa 3922	
Goorkha... 4107		Okhara 5288		Umballa ... 5400	
Lalpoora . 3269		Okhla 5288		Vadala ... 3334	
Landaura . 3271		Onda 5277		Virawa ... 3333	
Lawada ... 3269		Onpenta ... 534c		Wardha ... 3917	
Lindula ... 3346		Oolobaria . 534c		Warora ... 3920	
Loodiana . 3269					

TRANSIT, Ceylon, 28 days; Calcutta, 34 days; Burmah, 37 days.

FUNNEL: Black with two white bands. *London Office*, Austin Friars, E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—Zanzibar, 1st cl. £52 10s., 2nd cl. £34; Colombo, 1st cl. £45 to £50, 2nd cl. £32; Madras and Calcutta, 1st cl. £47 10s. to £51 10s., 2nd cl. £32; Batavia and Queensland, 1st cl. £52 10s., 2nd cl. £37, 3rd cl. £16 16s.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.—The natural outcome of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been the establishment of fast mail steamers between Vancouver, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Fiji Islands. The fleet consists of—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Aorangi	4268	5000
Miowera	3315	5700
Warrimoo	3326	5000

There is a four-weekly mail service. This route, as the Imperial highway to and from Australasia, is of considerable importance to the British Empire, commercially and strategically. The itinerary includes Vancouver; Victoria, B.C.; Honolulu, Suva, Wellington, N.Z.; and Sydney, N.S.W.

FUNNEL: Buff, with black top; hulls white. *London Office*, 130, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—Austral and New Zealand, 1st cl. £60 to £70; and cl. £35 to £40. Honolulu, 1st cl. £41; and cl. £25. Fiji, 1st cl. £50; and cl. £31.

THE CASTLE LINE was established in 1872, by Sir Donald Currie, since which time it has made itself a name not only for safety, but for speed and comfort.

The first vessel despatched to the Cape by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. was the *Iceland*, which sailed from London and Dartmouth in January, 1872, and which was followed by the *Gotland* in February of the same year. Since 1876 the Castle Line steamships have carried the Royal Mails between England and South Africa.

It is interesting to note in the tonnage of the vessels of the Castle Line the increase in size as well as the increase in speed which has marked the company's progress. The *Gotland* and *Iceland* were vessels of about 1,400 tons gross register; the steamers now employed by the company in the Cape Mail service are of 3,600 to 7,500 tons gross register, and the voyage, which formerly occupied about 32 to 34 days, has been

accomplished by the Castle Company in 15 to 16 days.

A fleet of powerful steamers is at present engaged in keeping up regular communication between this country and South Africa, and additional steamers are employed on the South African Intercolonial and Mauritius service. The steamers are amply provided with watertight bulkheads, and other appliances for minimizing risk in case of accident, and are lighted throughout by electricity. The following are the largest ships of this line:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Carisbrook Castle	7500	8500	Norham Castle	4392	5500
Braemur Castle	6300	4000	Hawarden Castle	4380	5500
Dunvegan Castle	5958	8000	Raglan Castle	4224	3000
Tantallon Castle	5636	8000	Dunolly Castle	4167	3000
Dunottar Castle	5645	7000	Doune Castle	4045	3000
Tintagel Castle	5531	4000	Lismore Castle	4045	3000
Avondale Castle	5531	4000	Pembroke Castle	4045	2500
Arundel Castle	4598	3400	Garth Castle	3660	2500
Roslin Castle	4487	5000	Harlech Castle	3204	2400

It is evidently the aim of Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to possess a fleet of uniformly fine and fast steamers for their South African Mail service, and such a policy is without doubt calculated to meet the wishes of the public interested in South Africa, who look for regularity combined with speed more than merely an occasional fast passage. The *Tantallon Castle* has made the run from Southampton to the Cape in 15½ days, and from the Cape to Plymouth in 15 days.

The Castle Company have added to their fleet no less than seven new steamers during the past two years, with large capacity for cargo, and ample accommodation for passengers.

FUNNEL: Red with black top. *London Office*, 3, Fenchurch St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—To Cape Town, 1st cl. 36 and 39 gs.; 2nd cl. 23 and 25 gs.; 3rd cl. 10 and 13 gs. Natal, 1st cl. 41 and 44 gs.; 2nd cl. 27 and 29 gs.; 3rd cl. 12 and 16 gs. Delagoa Bay, 1st cl. 43 and 46 gs.; 2nd cl. 29 and 31 gs.; 3rd cl. 14 and 18 gs.

THE CITY LINE trades between Liverpool and Glasgow, and Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The company owns the following fine fleet of steamers, all of which are fitted with the electric light:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
City of Bombay	4548	650	City of Lucknow	3669	350
City of Calcutta	3906	600	City of Oxford	4019	650
City of Cambridge	3444	600	City of Perth	3477	375
City of Dublin	3348	350	City of Sparta	5179	750
City of Dundee	3277	350	City of Venice	3465	450
City of Edinburgh	3230	500	City of Vienna	4672	700
City of Khios	3496	350	(building)	5500	750
City of London	3229	450			

TRANSIT: To Calcutta, 30 days; Bombay, 26 days; Kurrachee, 35 days.

FUNNEL: Buff with black top. *London Office*, 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee, 1st cl. £45.

THE CLAN LINE was established in 1878. Its vessels run from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay; and from the same ports to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; also to Cape Colony and Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius. The

steamers belonging to this line include the following:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Clan Ranald	2068	1,500	Clan Sutherland	2819	1,600
Clan Stuart	2094	1,500	Clan Buchanan	2933	2,000
Clan Maclean	2336	1,500	Clan Drummond	2922	2,000
Clan Cameron	2433	1,500	Clan Graham	2926	2,000
Clan Forbes	2441	1,500	Clan Sinclair	2933	2,000
Clan Macneil	2487	1,500	Clan Macgregor	2956	2,000
Clan Macleod	2517	1,500	Clan MacKenzie	2954	2,000
Clan Macalister	2268	1,500	Clan Grant	3545	2,500
Clan Macnab	2268	1,500	Clan MacArthur	3984	3,000
Clan Macintyre	2517	1,500	Clan Mackintosh	3985	3,000
Clan Mackinnon	2268	1,500	Clan Macpherson	3921	3,000
Clan Macrae	2600	1,200	Clan Matheson	3917	3,000
Clan Lindsay	2600	1,700	Clan Macdonald	4839	3,000
Clan Menzies	2600	1,700	Clan Murray	4842	3,000
Clan Ross	2600	1,700	Clan Monroe	4839	3,000
Clan Campbell	2600	1,700	Clan Robertson	4839	3,000
Clan Mackay	2600	1,700	Clan Alpine	4839	3,000
Clan Chisholm	2646	1,600	Clan Fraser	4839	3,000
Clan Ogilvy	2646	1,600	Clan Gordon	4839	3,000

TRANSIT: Bombay, 26 days; Colombo, 24 days; Calcutta, 30 days.

FUNNEL: Black with two red bands. *London Office*,

PASSENGER RATES.—1st cl., Colombo, £42 10s. Madras and Calcutta, £45; 2nd cl. £30 to each.

THE CUNARD LINE.—The mail service was commenced on July 4th, 1840, when the *Britannia*, one of the Cunard fleet of four ships (the others being the *Acadia*, *Caledonia* and *Columbia*) left Liverpool for Boston, which port it fetched in 14½ days. The dimensions of these ships were as follows:—Length, 207 ft.; breadth, 34 ft. 2 in.; depth, 22 ft. 4 in.; tonnage, 2,050; h.p., 740. Additional interest is attached to the *Britannia* from the fact of its having conveyed Dickens when he visited America in 1842. To detail the various steps by which the Cunard Line has arrived at its present popularity would occupy more space than that at our disposal. It will be as well, however, to give in as concise a manner as possible the chief outlines of its history. An important period in its annals was the time when the American shipowners declared their intention of "running the Cunarders off the Atlantic," and many were the rivals which appeared to contest their supremacy. Of these the most important, perhaps, was the Collins Line, whose four ships, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic* and *Baltic*, averaged on their passages from America 9 days, 17 hours, and to America 11 days, 10 hours, 26 minutes, whilst the Cunard ships could only show an average of 12 days, 19 hours, 26 minutes. Through bad management, however, this company soon became bankrupt, and their ships were sold. The Cunard Line has for many years been conspicuous for the speed, safety, and size—not only of its vessels but of its undertakings; and it is a significant fact that between October 1894 and October 1895 about 110,000 passengers were conveyed by them across the Atlantic. Two steamers, the *Campania* and *Lucania*, are subsidised by H. M. Government to be employed when necessity arises as armed cruisers. They are the largest passenger steamers in existence, and have made passages across the Atlantic averaging a speed of 22 knots per hour, whilst the *Etiruria*, with her sister vessel the *Umbria*, are of an ocean speed of 20 and 19½ knots per hour respectively. The Cunard Company, which in 1890 celebrated its jubilee, has been in existence on the Atlantic

for over 54 years, and during that time it has carried millions of passengers without loss of life.

The following is a list of "Cunarders" over 4,000 tons:—

SHIPS.	Gross Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Campania	12,950	30,000
Lucania	12,952	30,000
Umbria	8,127	14,500
Etruria	8,119	14,500
Servia	7,391	10,000
Aurania	7,268	9,500
Favonia	5,587	4,000
Cephalonia	5,517	4,000
Catalonia	4,841	3,200
Gallia	4,809	5,300
Soythia	4,557	3,115
Bothnia	4,535	3,160
Sylvania	5,598	4,500
Carinthia	5,598	4,500

The fastest passages on record ever made across the Atlantic were accomplished by the two new steamers of this line, the *Lucania*, westward, in 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, eastward, 5 days, 8 hours, 38 minutes; *Campania*, westward, 5 days, 9 hours, 6 minutes, eastward, 5 days, 9 hours, 18 minutes. We need hardly say that such achievements are quite phenomenal.

The fastest recorded passages made by other vessels of this line were as follows:—To America, *Etruria*, 5 days, 22 hours, 28 minutes; *Umbria*, 5 days, 22 hours, 7 minutes. From America, *Etruria*, 6 days, 0 hour, 40 minutes; *Umbria*, 6 days, 1 hour, 15 minutes. The *Etruria* has made an average speed across the Atlantic of over 20 knots, and the *Umbria* of 19½ knots per hour.

FUNNEL: Red with black top. *London Office*, 93, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

THE DOMINION LINE, whose steamers ply between Liverpool and Canada and the United States, was established in 1872. The fleet numbers among its vessels the following:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
*Canada ...	9000	8000	Labrador...	5000	5000
*Scotsman...	6041	3600	Ottoman ...	5000	3200
Vancouver	5500	5000	(*building)	9000	—

The *Labrador*, on the 9th Aug. 1895, embarked the mails at Moville (Ireland) at 2.15 p.m.; Belle Isle was reached at 7.5 a.m. on Aug. 14th, thus making the run from land to land in 4 days, 16 hours—the fastest passage on record.

FUNNEL: Black top, red band, white band, then red. *London Office*, 22, Billiter St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—1st cl. £10 10s. to £30; 2nd cl. £7 5s. and £8; steerage, £5 5s. by all steamers.

EMPRESS LINE.—The magnificent twin-screw mail steamers of this line are owned by the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and run in connexion therewith between Vancouver and Japan and China, calling at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The fleet consists of:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Empress of India	6,000	10,000
Empress of China	6,000	10,000
Empress of Japan	6,000	10,000

* Twin screw.

These vessels carry the British mails—*via* the Canadian route—to and from China and Japan, and are all held at the disposal of the Admiralty for use as armed cruisers in case of need, receiving an annual subvention from Government.

FUNNEL: Cream. *London Office*, 67, King William St., E.C.

MESSRS. LAMPFORT & HOLT also have a fine fleet, consisting of over 60 steamers, running from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, and New York, to Brazil, River Plate, and West Coast of South America. A large percentage of their steamers are capable of carrying cargoes of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, and steaming between 10½ and 12 knots at sea. Their cargo steamers have accommodation for passengers to all South American ports. This line has also regular departures of fast passenger steamers between New York and Brazil. Their largest steamers are as follows:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power (nom.)	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power (nom.)
Bellagio	3919	450	Melbourne ..	3819	350
Canova	5000	564	Queensland	3892	350
Cavour	3500	623	Sallust	4500	550
Canning ...	5500	623	Virgil	4000	407
Cervantes ...	5000	564	Wordsworth	3260	450
Horace	4000	407			

FUNNEL: Blue with white band and black top. *London Office*, 36, Lime St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—Brazil, 1st cl. £20 to £25; River Plate, £20; Chile and West Coast, £35 to £40.

THE NATAL LINE.—This line of steamers, sailing every fortnight from London to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira and East African ports, was established by Messrs. Bullard, King & Co. in 1879. They have a fleet of 12 steamers, of suitable tonnage, and corresponding draft in order that they may cross the bar at Natal, and thereby discharge their cargoes inside the harbour, without transshipment, and without lighterage charges to shippers. They have also a three-weekly colonial service, which is under contract with the Government of Natal, from Cape Colony and Natal, touching at East African ports, extending to Madras and Calcutta, and calling regularly at Ceylon.

There is a through service, at regular intervals, between China, Japan and South African ports.

The vessels of the fleet are as follows:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Congella ...	1603	1100	Umkuzi	2050	1100
Pongola ...	1449	700	Umlazi	1759	1100
Umbilo	1923	1200	Umona	2031	1100
Umfuli	2370	1400	Umtali	2640	2000
Umgni	2800	2000	Umvoti	2624	2000
Umhloti	2173	1300	Umzinto	1802	1100

FUNNEL: Cream with chocolate band and black top. *London Office*, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY was established to run steamers direct to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, calling at Tenerife, Cape Town, and Hobart, outwards; and Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Tenerife, homewards.

The following is a list of steamers belonging to this company:—

STEAMER.	Gross Tons.	Horse power.	STEAMER.	Gross Tons.	Horse power.
Ruahine ...	6127	5000	Otarama ...	3808	2000
Kaikoura ...	4507	4000	Waikato ...	4766	2000
Rimutaka ...	4515	4000	Rakaia	6688	3500
Tongariro ...	4163	4000	Mataura ...	6688	3500
Buapehu ...	4202	4000	Waimate ...	6688	3500
Tekoa	4050	2000	(building)	8000	6000

FUNNEL: Buff. London Office, 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—To Tasmania and New Zealand, 1st cl. £58 to £68 (return £100); 2nd cl. £36 15s. to £40 (return £65); 3rd cl. £15 15s. to £19 19s. (return £28 to £36).

THE ORIENT LINE of Steamers between England and Australia, though first started in 1877, was really a development of the old-established lines of fast clipper ships run by the well-known firms of F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co., who are the joint managers of the Orient Line.

The Orient Company is under contract with the Imperial Government for the conveyance of mails fortnightly each way between the United Kingdom and Australia for a subsidy of £85,000 per annum. The steamers sail from London on alternate Fridays for Sydney, calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne. The homeward steamers start from Sydney on alternate Saturdays, calling at the same ports in the reverse order.

The fleet now includes the following:—

MAIL LINE.

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse power.
Cuzco	3898	4000
Orient	5365	6000
Ormuz	6387	8500
Orotava	5857	7000
Oruba	5857	7000
Ophir	6910	10000
Orizaba	6297	7000
Oroya	6297	7000
Austral	5524	7000
New Steamer (building) about	8000	about 10000

PLEASURE CRUISING.

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse power.
Garonne	3910	3500
Lusitania	3912	4000

The last-named steamers are despatched by the Orient Company on exclusively pleasure cruising voyages, varying in duration from two to eight weeks. The places visited include Spanish and Mediterranean ports, Greece, the Crimea, Norway, Madeira, the Azores, and the West India Islands, according to season.

FUNNEL: Black. London Office, Fenchurch Avenue, London.

PASSENGER RATES.—Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, 1st cl. £60 to £70; 2nd cl., £35 to £40; 3rd cl., 13 to 18 guineas.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, conducts a line of mail steam vessels from Liverpool to the Brazils and River Plate, continuing the voyage to the West Coast of America via the straits of Magellan. The company are the pioneers

of the steam trade along the shores of the Pacific and between Europe and the West Coast, their first steamers, *Chile* and *Peru* having been despatched from Liverpool in the year 1840. The fleet consists of 37 steamers, of the aggregate tonnage of 117,500, and horse-power 110,000; the largest of which are:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Antisana ...	3584	3000	Oropesa ...	5317	5000
Chile	3225	3000	Orissa	5000	5000
Corcovado ..	4568	3500	Orotava ...	5552	7000
Galiccia	3829	4000	Oroya	6184	7000
Iberia	4661	4500	Oruba	5552	7000
Inca	3600	3000	Orcana ...	4802	4500
Liguria	4648	4500	Orellana ...	4821	4500
Magellan ...	3590	3000	Peru	3225	3000
Oravia	5317	5000	Sarmiento	3603	3000
Orizaba	6184	7000	Sorata ...	4568	3500

The *Orizaba*, *Oroya*, *Oruba*, and *Orotava*, are running in the ORIENT Line, between London and Australia.

FUNNEL: Black. London Office, 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.

TRANSIT.—Liebon, 6 days; Rio, 19 d.; River Plate, 23 d.; Chile, 33 d.

PASSENGER RATES.—Brazil, 1st cl., £24 to £30; 2nd cl., £17 10s.; 3rd cl., £9. River Plate, 1st cl., £28 to £35; 2nd cl., £17 10s.; 3rd cl., £9. Chile and West Coast, 1st cl., £52 to £70; 2nd cl., £30 to £35; 3rd cl., £18.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, familiarly known as the "P. & O.," is the second oldest steam-packet company in existence. This line had its origin in a small steamship undertaking, started in 1836 under the name of the "Peninsular Company," to trade between Falmouth and Lisbon. Their first vessel was the *William Fawcett*, a paddle-steamer, which was built in 1829, with a gross tonnage of but 206. The first formation of the Peninsular Company dates back to 1825 and was due to Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox. The company's business gradually increased, and in 1840 they were incorporated by charter. The first vessel despatched for service in the Indian Sea was the *Hindustan*, of 1,800 tons burthen and 250 horse-power, and the company now carries the mails not only to India, but to China, Australia and neighbouring countries, and is served by a fleet of which the principal vessels are given below:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.
* Arabia ...	8000	Formosa ...	4045	* Osiris	6500
Arcadia ...	6603	Ganges	4352	Palawan ...	4636
Australia ...	6901	Himalaya .	6898	Parr'matta	4886
Ballarat ...	4890	India	7910	Peninsular	5287
Bengal	4636	* Isis	6500	Peshawur	4055
Bombay ...	3168	Japan	4319	Ravenna ...	3385
Borneo ...	4573	Java	4093	Rohilla ...	3591
Brindisi ...	3688	Kaiser-i-		Rome	5545
Britannia .	6525	Hind	4008	Rosetta ...	3411
Candia ...	6482	Malacca ...	4045	Shanghai	3315
Caledonia .	7558	Malta	6064	Shannon ...	4362
Canton ...	3317	Manila ...	4210	Simla	5884
Carthage ...	5178	Massilia ...	5026	Socotra ...	6 44
Ceylon ...	4094	Mazagon ...	4997	Sumatra ...	4507
China	8000	Mirzapore	3913	Sutlej	4164
Chusan ...	4636	Nubia	5914	* Thames ...	4258
Clyde	4099	Oceana ...	6603	Valetta ...	5023
Coromandel	4654	Oriental ...	5284	Victoria ...	6527
Egypt	7912				

* Ships building.

The following are the contract times for the transit of mails:—

Indian mails—Bombay ...	16½ days.
China " —Shanghai	37½ "
Australian " —Melbourne	35½ "

With regard to the punctuality of the mails, it may be stated that during recent years not only has it been a most exceptional occurrence for a delivery to be even an hour late, but almost invariably the mails have been delivered considerably in advance of contract times. In 1887 the P. and O. Company celebrated its Jubilee. The s.s. *Caledonia* is at present the fastest vessel employed in the Indian trade, and has succeeded in landing the mails in Bombay within 12½ days of their despatch from London. Over £7,000,000 have been expended on the P. and O. fleet during the past 20 years.

FUNNEL: Black; hull black with cream band. *London Office*, 122, Leadenhall St., E.C.

TRANSIT.—Calcutta, 31 days.

PASSENGER RATES.—India, 1st cl. £55; 2nd cl. £35 to £37 10s. Australia, 1st cl. £70; 2nd cl. £35 to £40. Straits Settlements, 1st cl. £61; 2nd cl. £38. Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, 1st cl. £73 10s.; 2nd cl. £42.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, which dispatches steamers from Southampton to the West Indies, Central America, North and South Pacific, Brazil, and the River Plate, was founded in 1839. In the list of its largest vessels given below, the *Trent* is a namesake of the historic vessel which was boarded by the U. S. man-of-war *San Jacinto* in 1861, when the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason temporarily led to very strained relations with the United States. The following is a list of the chief steamships of the Company:—

IP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Danube ...	5946	7500	Don	4028	4824
Nile	5946	7500	Para	4028	4824
Clyde	5645	7010	Midway	3730	4794
Thames ...	5645	7010	La Plata	3445	3000
Magdalena	5362	6773	Ebro	3445	3000
Atrato	5366	6773	Miaho ...	3445	3000
Orinoco ...	4581	5863	Elbe	3140	3486

FUNNEL: Black. *London Office*, 18, Moorgate St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—West Indies, 1st cl. £22 10s. to £40; 2nd cl. £18 to £20; steerage, £15. Brazil, 1st cl. £30; 2nd cl. £20; steerage, £9. River Plate, 1st cl. £35; 2nd cl. £20; steerage, £9.

THE SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LMD.—Established 15 years ago as a public company, this line was for many years previously worked by Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and the Albion Shipping Co.; it has been most successful; a special feature of its operations being the large amount of frozen meat carried. The following fine steamers form the company's fleet of passenger and cargo vessels, in addition to which they have a large number of cargo steamers and sailing ships. Their new twin screw steamer, the *Gothic*, is the largest steamship employed in the Australasian trade.

NAME.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	Length in Ft.
Arawa ...	5026	5000	440
*Gothic ...	7735	5000	490
Ionic	4741	3000	440
Tainui ...	5031	5000	440
Aotea	6394	4500	431
*Delphic..	8173	5000	475
Mamari ...	3583	3000	360
Maori	5317	4200	403
Matatua..	3122	2500	330
Pakeha ..	4331	3000	365
Rangitira	4045	3000	365
Tokomaru	6238	4500	425

The *Arawa* has made the fastest passages on record, viz., Plymouth to New Zealand, 38 days, 0 hours, 30 minutes, and New Zealand to Plymouth in 35 days, 3 hours, 40 minutes; but on this occasion excelled herself by 4 hours 26 minutes, her net steaming time being 34 days, 23 hours, 18 minutes.

FUNNEL: Buff with black top. *London Office*, 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—New Zealand, 1st cl. £58 to £68; 3rd cl. £15 15s. to £19 19s. Australia, 1st cl. £62 to £72; 3rd cl. £16 16s. to £23. Cape Town, 1st cl. £26 5s. to £28 7s.; 3rd cl. £8 8s. to £12 12s.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY was first formed in 1853 under the title of "The Union Steam Collier Company," and commenced with a fleet of five steamers, the *Briton*, *Dane*, *Norman*, *Saxon*, and *Union*, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,327 tons only. In 1857 a contract was obtained for a monthly mail service to the Cape of Good Hope for five years at an annual subsidy of £30,000. The service proved so satisfactory that the contracts were not only renewed but extended, and at the present time the company's ships carry the mails from this country to the Cape and Natal, and also from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Southampton to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Natal, making calls at Madeira and Teneriffe.

In view of the great development of the South African gold fields, the directors in 1890 built the steamer *Scot*, the largest then ever designed for or employed in the South African trade. She was launched from the yard of Messrs. Denny, Dumbarton, on December 30, 1890. She has made the fastest passages on record between England and Cape Town, both outwards and homewards.

The *Scot* has since been lengthened 54 ft. by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and her capacity for carriage has been largely increased. Her tonnage is now 7815.

In November, 1894, the new steel twin-screw R.M.S. *Norman* sailed on her first voyage from Southampton. She was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and her gross tonnage is 7,537 tons. She has performed the voyage between England and Cape Town in 14 days 21 hours. In addition to the three enlarged "G's," recently added, the Union Company have ordered from Messrs. Harland & Wolff other steamers of similar character but larger tonnage. They will each measure about 400 ft. long, 53 ft. beam, and 30 ft. depth. A further order has also been placed with the same firm for a new twin screw

* Twin screw.

mail steamer, to be called the *Briton*, having the following dimensions and tonnage: length 530 ft., breadth 60 ft., depth 40 ft., gross tonnage 10,300, by far the largest and finest vessel yet introduced into the South African trade.

The fastest passages made by vessels of this line are—

SHIP.	OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
	Plymouth to Cape Town.	Stmpton. to Cape Town.	Cape Town to Plymouth.	Cape Town to Southampton.
	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
Scot	—	14 11	13 23	14 0
Norman	—	15 13	14 22	15 5
Tartar	18 5	17 16	17 1	17 6
Mexican	17 22	17 0	17 20	17 3
Moor	—	16 9	15 33	16 6
Athenian	18 6	17 0	17 0	17 0

Appended is a list of the largest Union liners:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.
*Briton (building)	10300	*Goth	4738
*Scot	7815	Mexican	4661
*Norman	7537	Moor	4454
*Gascon	6288	Tartar	4425
*Gaika	6288	Athenian	3882
*Goorkha	6287	Trojan	3652
*Guelph	4916	Spartan	3487
*Greek	4747	Arab	3192
*Gaul	4744		

FUNNEL: Buff. London Office, 94, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—South African ports, 1st cl., 36 to 46 gs; 2nd cl., 23 to 31 gs; 3rd cl., 10 to 13 gs.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. — This Company has succeeded in gaining the approval and patronage of the public, and keep up a useful line of steamers in direct communication from Liverpool with the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and the most frequented parts of the Caribbean Seas. Their fleet consists of the following 17 vessels:

SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	SHIP.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
American	8196	2650	Louisianian	3642	2146
Barbadian	4501	1986	Mexican	4201	1867
Bernard Hall	2678	1369	Nicaraguan	3642	2165
Costa Rican	3179	1796	Tampacan	4833	2709
Cuban	4201	1866	Texan	3257	1882
Darien	3299	1851	West Indian	2704	1348
European	8196	2650	William Cliff	3352	1938
Florida	3257	1789	Yucatan	2816	1394
Jamaican	4501	1879			

FUNNEL: Red with black band and black top. London Office, Eastcheap Buildings, Eastcheap, E.C.

TRANSIT.—Colon, 18 days; Mexico, 23 d.; New Orleans direct, 18 d.

PASSENGER RATES.—West Indies, 1st cl., £20; Colombia, £22; Mexico, £25 (return, £40); to New Orleans direct, £16 (return, £30).

THE WHITE STAR LINE. — The Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., better known as the White

Star Line, was founded in 1869, and the first steamer of the line, the *Oceanic*, 3,807 tons, commenced running in 1871. The Company rapidly increased the size of its fleet by the addition of the *Baltic*, *Adriatic*, *Celtic*, *Republic*, *Germanic*, *Britannic* and others. The founders of this line were Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., who have indeed carried out their project with conspicuous success, the White Star being to-day one of the most popular of Transatlantic steamship lines. The following is a list of their vessels:—

SHIP.	Gross Tonnage.	SHIP.	Gross Tonnage.
*Oceanic (bldg.)	17,000	Coptic	4448
*Majestic	10,000	Belgio	4211
*Teutonic	10,000	Gaelic	4205
Germanic	5066	*Cymric	12,300
Britannic	5004	*Georgic	10,077
Adriatic	3887	*Cevic	8301
*Delphic	8355	*Bovic	6583
*Gothic	7720	*Nomadic	5749
Ionic	4748	*Tauric	5727
Doric	4784	Cufic	4639

The twin screw mail steamers *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, were the first steamers specially constructed, under arrangement with the Admiralty, for employment as mercantile armed cruisers.

The *Teutonic* was present as an Armed Merchant Cruiser at the Naval Review in August, 1889, and she was also present in the same character at the Diamond Jubilee Naval Review.

The *Majestic*, in July, 1891, crossed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 18 hours, 8 minutes, the fastest passage on record up to that date, but in the following month the *Teutonic* lowered the record still further by making the passage in 5 days, 16 hours, 31 minutes. In August, 1896, the *Majestic* crossed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 17 hours, 56 minutes, thus excelling her previous best performance by 12 minutes.

The *Germanic* has been fitted by Messrs. Harland & Wolff with new engines and boilers, giving her considerably increased speed; her passenger accommodation has been also rearranged and re-decorated after the plan of the *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, so that she has more than retained her popularity with the regular Transatlantic voyager. The pioneer steamer of the line, the *Oceanic*, having completed 25 years successful work, was recently sold and broken up. There have been recently added the *Delphic*, a twin screw cargo steamer, for the New Zealand service, the largest employed in that trade, and the *Cymric*, a large twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer for the New York service.

Included in the White Star company's fleet there are ten new steamships of the largest size and most improved class, all propelled by twin screws, an important element of security in ocean transit, besides the *Magnetic*, a new twin screw mail and passenger tender.

FUNNEL: Cream with black top. London Office, 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl., £12 to £35; 2nd cl., £9 to £10.

* Twin screw.

* Twin screw.

LIST OF MERCHANT STEAMERS HELD AT THE DISPOSAL OF H.M. ADMIRALTY FOR USE AS ARMED CRUISERS IN CASE OF NEED.

SHIP.	OWNERS.	Gross Tonnage	Indictd. H.P.	Speed. Knots.
*Campania	Cunard	12950	30,000	22
*Luconia	"	12952	30,000	22
*Etruria	"	8120	14,500	20
*Umbria	"	8128	14,500	19½
*Aurania	"	7909	9,500	16
*Serris	"	7322	10,000	16½
*Victoria	P. & O.	6527	7,000	17
*Himalaya	"	6968	10,000	18
*Australia	"	6921	10,000	18
*Arcadia	"	6188	7,000	17
*Oceana	"	6188	6,000	17
*Britannia	"	6525	7,000	17
*Rome	"	5545	5,500	16
*Peninsular	"	5287	5,000	15½
*Oriental	"	5287	5,000	15½
*Valette	"	4904	5,000	15½
*Massilia	"	4902	5,000	15½
*Carthage	"	4879	5,000	15
*Ballarat	"	4778	4,500	14½
*Parramatta	"	4756	4,500	14½
*Majestic	White Star	9955	16,000	20½
*Tentonic	"	9984	16,000	20½
*Germanic	"	5066	5,300	17
*Britannic	"	5004	5,300	16
*Adriatic	"	3888	3,500	14
*Empress of India	Canadian	5905	10,000	18
*Empress of China	Pacific	5905	10,000	18
*Empress of Japan	Railway.	5905	10,000	18

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—This Company, whose steamers have for so many years called at Southampton, and which has spent many millions upon shipbuilding in this country, was established in 1857 by some Bremen merchants. From the modest beginning of two vessels, it has steadily developed into one of the largest lines in the world, with a total registered tonnage (including vessels building) of nearly 300,000. The s.s. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, on her first voyage

* Receive annual subvention.

made the fastest westward passage, Southampton to New York, in 5 d. 22 h. 30 m.; and the fastest day's run, viz., 564 knots. The average speed was 21'39 knots. Homewards the same vessel averaged 21'87 knots. The *Kaiser Friedrich*, to be ready in April, 1898, is expected to be at least of equal speed. The chief services maintained by the company are:—Bremen to New York, weekly or bi-weekly, via Southampton at intervals, via Cherbourg, Genoa and Naples to New York three times a month; Bremen to Australia, China, and Japan, fortnightly, via Southampton; Bremen to River Plate, monthly, via Southampton; Brazil, fortnightly, via Antwerp; Bremen direct to Baltimore, weekly. The principal vessels of the fleet are forty seven in number, the largest being:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ...	13,500
Kaiser Friedrich	12,800
Friedrich der Grosse	10,500
Barbarossa	10,500
Königin Luise	10,500
Bremen	10,500
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	7,000
Spree	7,000
Havel	6,600
Prinz Heinrich... (do.)	6,600
Prinz Regent Luitpold (do.)	6,600
Lahn	5,097
Trave	5,000
Saale	5,000
Aller	5,000

FUNNEL: Yellow. London Office, 2, King William St., E.C.

PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl., £15 to £34; 2nd cl., £10 5s. to £13 15s; Singapore, 1st cl., £60; 2nd cl., £35; Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, 1st cl., £70; 2nd cl., £40; Australian ports, 1st cl., £64; 2nd cl., £35; 3rd cl., £13 13s.; River Plate, 1st cl., £30; no second or third class.

Shipping of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM OFFICIAL REGISTER DURING 1896.
(Prepared by Lloyd's Register from information supplied by the Registrar-General of Shipping.)
N.B. Vessels of however small tonnage (if registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts) are included in this statement.

ADDITIONS.

DEDUCTIONS.

1896.	STEAM.		SAIL.		1896.	STEAM.		SAIL.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.		No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
New Vessels built in U. K.	494	762,290	202	46,020	Vessels lost, broken up, &c.	173	198,378	445	118,475
New Vessels built abroad .....	...	...	...	...	Vessels sold to foreigners	190	261,189	141	78,086
Other Vessels bought from abroad	10	8,341	6	3,171	Other Vessels deducted	27	30,699	28	2,812
Other Vessels added	30	9,616	64	12,009					
Total	534	780,247	272	61,200	Total	390	490,266	614	199,373

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1889.....	690	1,209,361
1890.....	743	1,194,795
1891.....	822	1,130,816
1892.....	681	1,109,950
1893.....	536	836,383
1894.....	614	1,046,508
1895.....	579	950,967
*1896.....	696	1,159,751

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom, during 1896, 55 Warships of 163,958 tons displacement, of which 34 of 117,445 tons were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (628 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1896, 1 (Pennsylvania, 11,330) was over 10,000 tons, and 2 were between 8,000 and 9,000 tons; 68 were between 4,000 and 7,000 tons each; and 254 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. Of sailing vessels (68 in

all), the largest was the "Lady Wentworth," of 2,715 tons; 4 were between 2,000 and 3,000 tons; and 17 were between 1,000 and 2,000 tons.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels not to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1883.....	637	892,220
1884.....	363	421,050
1885.....	339	422,574
1886.....	256	349,120
1887.....	249	394,340
1888.....	400	698,995
1889.....	521	882,749
1890.....	406	652,248
1891.....	475	702,114
1892.....	385	678,780
1893.....	326	616,560
1894.....	327	653,331
1895.....	356	716,575
1896.....	355	659,641
1897.....	455	884,336

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1897 RESPECTIVELY.

DATE	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.			
	STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	126	157,466	114	106,521	6	1,065	203	51,122	132	158,531	317	157,643
30 Sept. 1897	364	868,495	13	4,888	54	8,721	1	226	2	171	21	1,835	420	877,387	35	6,949

These figures show that the average size of vessels built at the present time is 2½ times that of vessels built twenty-two years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has all but supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage

in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant. Only six years ago, however, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage stood at one to three.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-BUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1896.

DISTRICT.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.....	5	8,978	6	2,092
Belfast, &c.....	23	117,567	1	2,269
Clyde.....	203	328,417	28	35,361
Mersey.....	8	10,153	2	284
Tees, &c.....	82	191,342	10	3,683
Tyne.....	100	200,039	3	707
Wear.....	85	215,956	..	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1896.

WHERE OWNED.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom.....	512	818,605
British Colonies.....	16	16,097
Norway.....	16	28,303
Germany.....	30	117,870
Russia.....	23	34,524
Spain.....	4	7,567
Holland.....	9	11,222
Denmark.....	12	24,638
Other Countries.....	74	100,625
TOTAL LAUNCHED.....	696	1,159,751

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships), OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, BUILT ABROAD DURING 1896, ACCORDING TO LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK.

COUNTRY.	Steam.		Sail.		COUNTRY.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.		No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
Austro - Hung.	8	6,093	...	...	Japan.....	14	4,075	2	299
British Colonies	18	5,712	29	5,582	Norway.....	14	11,014	5	2,051
Denmark.....	5	6,914	5	1,159	Russia.....	1	151	10	2,139
France.....	5	10,733	28	22,813	Sweden.....	12	3,885	3	713
Germany.....	51	77,962	3	2,516	U. S. of America	71	120,258	46	54,603
Holland & Belg.	7	9,496	5	866	Other Countries	2	332	4	608
Italy.....	7	6,320	4	576	TOTAL.....	215	262,945	144	93,925

Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.

(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," 1897-98.)

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS.

FLAG.	WOOD & COMP.				IRON.		STEEL.		TOTAL.		SAILING VESSELS.				STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.								
	No.	Gross Tons.	Gr's Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Tons.	FLAG.	No.	Tons.			
																					WOOD AND COMP.	IRON.	STEEL.	TOTAL.	WOOD AND COMP.	IRON.	STEEL.	TOTAL.
{ United K. Colonies... (HULLS)	123	21,987	3,247	3,270	11,325	6,921	1,171	285	6,555	10,213	569	879	585,877	944	191,845	974	1,143,385	517	854,610	2,452	2,189,840	9,107	12,403,409
{ Total	270	78,638	350	227,033	286,206	286,206	259	285	879	585,877	1,187	451,663	54	31,076	10,841	1,251	493,590	10,841	1,251	493,590	2,130	1,079,467	
{ American U.S.	393	100,653	3,597	3,467,444	3,544	7,201,377	3,544	7,201,377	7,534	10,799,446	2,131	643,508	1,028	1,174,451	527	865,461	3,703	2,683,430	3,703	2,683,430	11,227	13,482,876	
{ Argentine	34	161,453	248	386,334	231	557,606	231	557,606	733	1,054,423	2,384	1,139,984	20	23,933	23	57,498	2,427	1,221,415	2,427	1,221,415	3,160	2,326,838	
{ Austro-Hung.	3	491	43	26,108	45	22,172	45	22,172	11	49,311	65	16,389	20	7,614	17	3,300	102	27,303	102	27,303	193	76,614	
{ Belgian	2	265	92	121,154	91	150,353	91	150,353	185	171,772	106	49,107	6	6,281	3	1,602	115	56,990	115	56,990	300	328,762	
{ Brazilian	2	381	53	57,716	43	79,424	43	79,424	98	137,521	2	430	6	3,066	1	490	3	910	3	910	101	138,431	
{ Chilean	8	3,294	26	40,131	135	85,088	135	85,088	209	120,513	94	22,924	6	3,066	1	490	3	910	3	910	309	155,513	
{ Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	106,619
{ Danish	1	2,336	15	19,613	17	21,968	17	21,968	45	48,729	91	53,670	5	4,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	54,887
{ Dutch	7	1,657	157	123,124	134	156,433	134	156,433	298	283,214	423	80,140	15	34,014	15	10,067	493	124,221	493	124,221	791	407,473	
{ Egyptian	2	641	124	167,573	99	172,566	99	172,566	225	349,780	95	40,366	15	21,281	39	31,327	149	92,994	149	92,994	374	433,774	
{ French	1	1,017	6	4,047	4	6,525	4	6,525	11	11,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11,589
{ German	10	1,954	383	556,444	209	396,518	209	396,518	602	954,916	444	84,112	59	50,530	45	72,824	549	207,466	549	207,466	1,151	1,162,382	
{ Greek	3	643	437	388,926	589	1,160,392	589	1,160,392	1,029	1,549,961	303	121,404	176	188,083	115	170,464	594	479,951	594	479,951	1,623	2,029,912	
{ Hawaiian	7	915	74	74,523	53	88,123	53	88,123	134	169,571	427	129,907	3	1,170	8	10,987	430	131,077	430	131,077	564	294,648	
{ Italian	15	5,654	2	3,477	4	7,796	4	7,796	21	16,927	2	1,410	5	5,416	8	10,987	15	17,813	15	17,813	36	34,740	
{ Japanese	4	486	198	393,632	45	94,123	45	94,123	247	402,205	844	348,904	31	27,341	29	32,051	904	408,266	904	408,266	1,151	810,501	
{ Norwegian	215	49,788	141	188,877	78	165,810	78	165,810	434	404,475	70	17,908	10	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	422,882
{ Peruvian	102	37,225	321	246,679	241	280,629	241	280,629	664	564,533	1,974	952,208	81	71,819	43	45,938	2,068	1,069,065	2,068	1,069,065	2,762	1,634,498	
{ Portuguese	3	382	24	20,169	15	34,842	15	34,842	42	55,392	128	39,265	6	5,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	15,576
{ Russian	15	2,871	159	116,635	163	192,116	163	192,116	337	311,622	758	235,391	9	10,482	2	2,531	134	48,099	134	48,099	179	100,492	
{ Spanish	39	13,432	263	266,084	118	27,064	118	27,064	420	506,580	302	80,600	9	10,482	2	2,531	709	28,404	709	28,404	1,106	550,026	
{ Swedish	120	26,220	316	185,729	134	86,701	134	86,701	570	224,660	791	171,725	16	11,089	4	1,470	811	230,284	811	230,284	723	587,787	
{ Turkish	21	4,042	62	68,032	42	81,204	42	81,204	106	81,204	169	44,471	1	102	2	259	166	44,471	166	44,471	1,381	522,944	
{ Uruguayan	1	374	7	7,087	13	9,415	13	9,415	21	16,876	15	2,873	1	102	2	259	18	3,234	18	3,234	275	125,675	
{ Other Countries	8	2,29f	48	28,628	27	17,531	27	17,531	83	48,455	72	18,409	3	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	23,485
{ Total	1,216	418,416	8,865	6,935,067	6,102	11,253,129	14,183	18,606,612	11,747	4,344,454	1,546	1,649,509	873	1,306,876	14,168	7,300,839	28,351	28,351	28,351	28,351	28,351	28,351	28,351

* NOTE.—In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies), have been omitted from the current edition of Lloyd's Register Book.

The supply of water to London is in the hands of eight companies incorporated under private acts of Parliament. Five of them draw their water from the River Thames, two from the Lea, supplemented by springs and wells, and one from deep chalk wells in Kent. Considerable interest has been taken during late years in proposals to place the water supply in the hands of a public body, but one of the chief difficulties has always been to find the authority to which the control should be entrusted. A bill was introduced by the Government, in the House of Lords, in the session of 1896, to empower the creation of a Metropolitan Counties Water Board, representing the councils of the counties and county boroughs situate within the metropolitan water area, together with the Common Council of the City of London and the Thames and Lea Conservancies, but, owing to opposition, the bill was dropped. Another serious difficulty is the settlement of the terms upon which any purchase should be based. The London County Council promoted bills in 1895 for the purchase of the companies' undertakings, containing a special form of arbitration clause on the lines that the purchase price should be based on the fair and reasonable value of the undertakings, due regard being had to the rights, special circumstances and obligations of the companies. The companies contended for compensation under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The bills were suspended at the committee stage, owing to the dissolution, and finally, in the following session (1896), on the Council's refusal to accept the ordinary arbitration clause, they were opposed by the Government and rejected.

The Council again introduced bills in 1897 to empower the Council to acquire the companies' undertakings by agreement, or, in default of agreement, within one year after the passing of the Act, compulsorily on arbitration terms, but like the bills of 1895-6 they were rejected.

The Government, however, promised a Royal

Commission, which has since been appointed, to inquire whether the undertakings should be acquired and, if so, by what authority or authorities, and, if not, whether additional powers of control should be exercised by local or other authorities.

Before 1889, the interests of the ratepayers were guarded by the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation of the City of London; and whenever application was made to Parliament by any of the Companies for further powers, their proposals were carefully watched, and, by the joint action of these two bodies and the Local Government Board, many restrictions in the ratepayers' interests were placed upon the companies. No addition to share capital has been allowed since 1878 and the interest on debenture stock has, since 1894, been limited to such a rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor of the Bank of England, secure the issue of the stock at par. The additional debenture capital is, however, assumed to earn a considerably higher rate of interest, and, to prevent this going to swell the dividends already paid on the share capital, a clause, known as the "sinking fund clause," has been devised to intercept this difference between the interest paid and the interest earned; and the amounts, calculated as provided by the clause, which has been incorporated in all the recent acts, are paid over by the Companies to the Chamberlain of the City of London, to be held by him as trustee and invested to form a sinking fund to extinguish the capital of the Companies or otherwise, as Parliament may direct. The total amount of capital authorised subject to the sinking fund clause is now £5,320,000.

The quality of the supply and its sufficiency are matters which in recent years have engaged and still are engaging the serious attention of Parliament and of the London local bodies. The County Council is perfecting a scheme to bring water from Wales.

The following table summarises the financial position of the companies at the present time:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	Incorporat'd	Capital Called up.	Debenture and Preference.		ORDINARY.				
			Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount.	Dividend.		Latest Price per £100.	Yield on Latest Dividends.
						Max	Paid '96-7		
		£	£		£			£ s. d.	
Chelsea	1723	1,284,375	538,215	2½, 4½ & 5	746,160	10	*10½	339½	3 2 0
East London	1807	2,765,300	1,044,740	3 & 4½	1,720,560	10	7	235½	3 1 6
Grand Junction	1810	1,535,000	295,000	4	846,000	10	7½	251	3 0 0
Kent	1809	950,000	82,000	3½ & 5	154,000	10	7½	234	3 4 0
					240,000	7	7	205	3 8 3
Lambeth	1785	1,850,000	400,000	3 & 4	708,000	10	*12	359½	3 9 6
					160,000	7	7	217½	3 4 3
New River	1619	3,519,958	1,500,000	4	1,043,800	10	9½	305½	3 4 6
					406,200	7½	7½	227½	3 6 0
Southwark and Vauxhall	1845	2,737,585	1,708,785	3.4 & 5	2,019,958	—	12½	1452½	2 17 0
West Middlesex	1806	1,555,066	400,000	3 & 4½	902,300	10	5½	163½	3 7 3
					126,500	7½	5½	152½	3 12 3
Staines Reservoirs } Joint Committee ... }	1826	250,000	250,000	3	1,155,066	10	10	319½	3 2 6

* Including payment on account of back dividends. † Claim to back dividends satisfied. ‡ "New Shares."
 † Grand Junction, New River, and West Middlesex Companies.

*. * The following Table aims at exhibiting all Coal-mining properties employing 2,000 hands underground, as well as all individual mines employing over 1,000, the names of these latter being printed in *italics*; the other names are those of the largest pits in each group or property, to which the total number of working pits is appended in parentheses.

Inspector's District.	Owners.	Locality.	Leading Mine and Number in Group.	Hands employed.	
				Below Grnd.	Above Grnd.
E. SCOTLAND.	Fife Coal Co.	Fifehire	Cowdenbeath, &c. (9)	2,969	915
	Russell, Archibald	Lanarks	Greenfield, &c. (6)	2,019	446
W. SCOTLAND.	Baird (Wm.) & Co.	Ayrsh, Lanarks, &c.	Common (Cummock) (39)	5,695	1,249
NEWCASTLE.	Ashington Coal Co.	Morpeth	Ashingtons, &c. (5)	2,659	610
(Northumb.,	Bedlington Coal Co.	Bedlington, N th brid.	Bedlington, &c. (4)	2,977	379
Cumb., &	Bowes (Jno.) & Partners	Gateshead	Usworth, &c. (17)	5,777	1,572
N.E. Dur-	Cowpen Coal Co.	Blyth	North Seaton, &c. (4)	7,717	574
ham.)	Cramlington Coal Co.	Nr. N. Shields	Dudley, &c. (4)	2,913	452
	Harton Coal Co.	S. Shields	Waitburn, Boldon, &c. (4)	3,511	1,096
	Heworth Colliery Owners	Gateshead	Heworth	1,659	163
	Jorcy (Jas.) & Co.	N. Durham	Tanfields (5), &c. (12)	3,576	934
	Perkins (Chas.) & Partners		Ravenworths (2), &c. (7)	2,121	495
	Seaton Delaval Coal Co.	Nr. N. Shields	Haastings, &c. (7)	4,407	543
	Wearmouth Coal Co.	Sunderland	Wearmouth B &c. (2)	1,649	340
DURHAM	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Co. Durham	Binchester, &c. (13)	4,955	1,597
(with N.	Consett Iron Co. (coal mines)	"	Derwent William, &c. (11)	2,856	764
Yorks).	Hetton Coal Co.	Hetton-le-Hole	Eppletons, &c. (4)	2,131	972
	Lambton Collieries	Co. Durham	Houghton, &c. (14)	7,268	1,486
	Londonderry, Marq. of	"	Seaham and Silksworth (2)	3,049	816
	Pease & Partners	"	Esh, Ushaw Moor, &c. (11)	3,529	1,551
	Scott (Walter), Ltd.	"	Esh, Hetton, &c. (3)	2,963	525
	South Hetton Coal Co.	Sunderland	Murtons, &c. (3)	2,216	785
	Strakers and Lova	Co. Durham	Brancepeths (3), &c. (7)	2,215	912
	Weardale Iron Co. (coal mines)	"	Tudnos, &c. (11)	3,497	1,251
YORKS AND	Acton Hall Co.	Pontefract	Acton Hall	1,238	430
LINC.	Briggs (H.), Son, & Co.	Whitwood, Normanton	Silkstone, &c. (8)	2,520	637
(E. and W.	Brown (Jno.) & Co.	Rotherham	Aldwark Main, &c. (4)	2,621	886
Rdgs. &c.)	Charlesworth, J. & J.	S. Yorks	Thybergh Hall, &c. (11)	3,555	770
	Denaby Main Co.	Rotherham	Denaby Main, &c. (2)	2,328	666
	Monk Bretton Co.	Barnsley	Monk Bretton	1,060	184
	Newton, Chambers, & Co.	"	Rockingham, &c. (3)	1,734	556
	Yorks. & Derby Coal & Iron Co.	"	Garth Main	1,032	287
MANCHESTER.	Pease & Partners	S. Lanc.	Mosley Common, &c. (24)	2,971	467
(Lanc., N. &	Clifton & Kersley Coal Co.	Nr. Manchester	Newtown, &c. (6)	2,146	283
E. & Ireld.)	Knowles (A.) & Sons	"	Pendlebury, &c. (10)	2,075	628
LIVERPOOL.	Ackers, Whitley, & Co.	Leigh	Bickershaws (4)	2,085	266
(S.W. Lanc.,	Evans (Richd.) & Co.	S. W. Lanc.	Princes, &c. (16)	3,458	515
Denb., &	Pearson & Knowles Coal & I. Co.	Wigan	Moss No. 3, &c. (8)	2,261	267
Flints.)	Wigan Coal & Iron Co.	Nr. Wigan & Leigh	Hewlett, Crawford, &c. (37)	5,820	1,183
MIDLAND.	Annesley Colliery Co.	Nottingham	Annesley	1,070	237
(Derby,	Babbington Coal Co.	Alfreton & Basford	Cinderhill, Tibshelf, &c. (12)	2,927	864
Notts, Leic.,	Barber, Walker, & Co.	Eastwood, Notts	Moor Green, &c. (5)	2,351	485
&c.)	Blackwell Colliery Co.	Nr. Belper, Derbysh.	Alfreton, &c. (8)	2,147	591
	Butterley Iron & Coal Co.	Derb., Notts, & Staff.	Kirkby, &c. (22)	3,695	985
	Clay Cross Iron & Coal Co.	Clay Cross	Clay Cross, Morton, &c. (7)	2,227	550
	Linby Colliery Co.	Nottingham	Linby	1,022	263
	Newstead Colliery Co.	"	Newstead	1,180	261
	Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co.	Nr. Chesterfield	Langwith, &c. (4)	2,224	535
	Staveley Coal & Iron Co.	Staveley, Derbysh., &c.	Markham No. 1, &c. (11)	3,541	832
	Wells, J. & G.	Eckington, Derby	Holbrook, &c. (7)	2,220	510
STH. WESTERN	Ebbw Vale Steel, &c. Co.	Monmouthshire	Waun Llywd, &c. (18)	2,774	444
(with Glos.,	Lancaster (Jas.) & Co.	Blaina, &c., Monm.	Griffins (3), &c. (6)	2,896	372
Monm., &c.)	Newport Blk. Vein Stm. Coal Co.	Abercarn	Celynes	1,354	246
	Tredegar Iron & Coal Co.	Tredegar	Pobin, Bedwellty, &c. (8)	2,668	424
SOUTH WALES	Albion Steam Coal Co.	Pontypridd, Glam.	Albion	1,606	129
	Cambrian Collieries	Clydach Vale, Pontyp.	Cambrian Navig., Nos. 1 & 2	2,488	340
	Cory Bros. & Co.	Rhondda, &c.	Fentre, Gelli, &c. (9)	2,527	416
	Crawshaw Bros.	Merthyr, &c.	Cwm Pit, &c. (6)	2,137	327
	Cygnar Colliery Co.	Porth, Glam.	Cygnar, &c. (2)	1,262	222
	Davis (D.) & Sons	Pontypridd	Ferndales (8)	5,317	600
	Dowlais Iron Co. (coal mines)	Glamorgan	Bedlings, &c. (11)	3,942	742
	Glamorgan Coal Co.	Pontyp. & Bridgend	Llwynypias (4), &c. (5)	2,303	297
	Great Western Coll. Co.	Pontypridd	Hetty Pit, &c. (4)	2,079	368
	Lewis's Merthyr Coal Co.	"	Bertie and Trevor Pits, &c. (4)	2,059	340
	Nixon's Navigation Coal Co.	Mntn. Ash & Merthyr.	Navigon, Dp. Duffryn, Merthyr	4,517	977
	North's Navigation Collieries	Bridgend & Maesteg	Cognant, &c. (9) . [Vale, &c. (6)	2,526	473
	Ocean Coal Co.	Penrhy, Glam.	Dp. Navigon, Park, Maindy Lady	6,871	1,003
	Penrhyber Navig. Stm. Coal Co.	Penrhywceber, Glam.	Penrhyber . . . [Windsor, &c. (8)	1,252	201
	Powell Duffryn Stm. Coal Co.	Glamorg. & Monm.	Elliot, &c. (9)	5,381	900

SUMMARY.—The Coal produced in the U. K. in 1896 was valued at £57,190,147 (Durham, 8·3 millions; Glamorg., 8·1; Yorks, 7·7; Lanc., 7; Lanark, 3·9; Staff., 3·8; Derby, 3·2; Monm., 3; Northumb., 2·3; Notts, 1·9; and Fife, 1). A few of the above produce also Ironstone or Fireclay.

II. Metalliferous Mines (Metals, with Slate, Stone, Clay, Chalk, and Salt).

* * * Under the Metals information as to the extent of the output will be of more service than lists of the numbers of hands employed. Most, however, of the Iron, Stone, Slate, and Chalk mines or quarries are worked under either the Coal Mines or the Quarries Act, under which the former item is never supplied except in bulk; in these cases the latter may have to be substituted.

Mineral.	Owners.	Locality.	Mine, or Leading Mine.	Weight of Output.	Val at Mine.
ARSENIC 1	Devon Great Consols Co.	Tavistock	Devon Gt. Consols	1,527 tns.	20,453
CHALK 2	Not given	Kent	Various quarries	2,365,541 "	94,100
CLAY 3	"	Cornwall (China clay) ..	"	471,809 "	269,077
	"	Staff. (Brick clay)	"	1,385,585 "	145,289
COPPER 4	Levant Mining Co.	St. Just, Penzance	Levant	4,897 "	16,299
GOLD 5	Clogau Gold Mining Co.	Beitaddu, Dolgelly	Clogau	896 oz.	3,115
GRANITE 6	Not given	Lontcest	Various quarries	981,028 tns.	219,776
	"	Aberdeensh.	"	348,877 "	117,505
GYPSUM 7	Barrow Haematite Steel Co.	Furness	Westlake, &c.	75,080 "	34,839
IRON 8	Bell Bros.	Guidsbrough	Park, Stank, &c.	410,488 "	716,500
	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Middlesbrough	Skelton Pk., &c.	[1,347 tmspd.]	—
	Harrison, Ainslie, & Co.	Lindal-in-Furness	Eston, &c.	[1,762 "	—
	Hodbarrow Mining Co.	Millom, Cumbd.	Lindal Moor	134,734 tns.	762,000
	Kennedy Bros.	Dalton-in-Furness	Hodbarrow	471,164 "	724,500
	Millon & Askam Haem. Iron Co.	Do. & Askam-in-Furn.	Roanhead	136,434 "	763,000
	Pease & Partners	Saltburn, N. Yorks	Askam and Mouzell	98,909 "	742,000
	Wyndham Mining Co.	Egremont, Cumbd.	Lofthouse, &c.	[1,457 tmspd.]	—
LEAD 9 and SILVER 10	Bucleuch, Duke of	Wanlockhead, Dumfries ..	Queensberry	89,457 tns.	750,000
	Halkyn Mining Co.	Holywell, Flint	(Lead 12,061 oz.	1,729 "	720,000
	Isle of Man Mining Co.	Fox Dale, I. Man	(Lead 3,966 tns.	2,947,255 "	147,213
	London Lead Co.	Co. Durham	(Lead 26,896 oz.	2,203,559 "	590,000
	Wass & Sons, and others	Derbyshire	(Lead 3,109 tns.	93,990 "	19,000
	Weardale Lead Mining Co.	Co. Durham	(Lead 88,473 oz.	1,213,488 "	431,894
		Derbyshire	(Lead 2,910 tns.	255,530 "	99,050
		Durham	(Lead 31,446 oz.	925,137 "	499,800
		W. & Mid Lothian	(Lead 3,992 tns.	717,734 "	225,267
LIMESTONE 11	Not given	Derbyshire	(Lead 1,559 "	20,981 "	73,433
	"	Durham	(Silv. 11,134 oz.	53,760 "	175,000
	"	Northwich, &c.	(Lead 1,691,983 tns.	17,114 "	75,000
OIL SHALE 12	Salt Union (of Winsford)	Ches. Lanc., & Staff.	(Lead 1,691,983 tns.	261,064 "	585,994
SALT, ROCK 13	given collectively	S. E. Durham	(Silv. 1,947,255 "	554 "	20,399
" BRINE 14	Tees Salt Co. and others	Yorks	(Lead 2,203,559 "	840 "	26,046
SANDSTONE 15	Not given	Lanc.	(Lead 1,947,255 "	2,023 "	75,742
	Greaves (J. W.) & Sons	Blaenau Festiniog	" mines	421 "	16,201
	Oakeley Slate Quarries Co.	"	Baron's Quay, &c.	389 "	15,104
	Votty & Bowydd S. Quarries, Ld.	"	Various pits and holes ..	896 "	33,138
	Not given	Carnarv.	Various quarries & mines ..	385,494 "	112,867
SLATE 16	Bassett Mines, Ld.	Illogan, Cornwall	(Lead 20,981 "	198,034 "	29,595
	Carn Brea & Tinctf. Mining Co.	Camborne	(Lead 53,760 "	3,370 "	16,402
	Dolecloth Mine, Ld.	St. Just, Penzance	(Lead 17,114 "	5,828 "	16,977
	Levant Mining Co.	St. Agnes, Penzance	(Lead 261,064 "		
	West Kiddy Mining Co.	Camborne	(Lead 554 "		
	Wheat Grenville Mining Co.	Camborne	(Lead 840 "		
WHINSTONE, &c. 18	Not given	Carnarv. (Diorite)	(Lead 2,023 "		
ZINC 19	Minera Mining Co.	Warwickshire	(Lead 421 "		
	Various (Cumberland)	Wrexham	(Lead 389 "		
		Alston and Keswick	(Lead 896 "		

1 Total Arsenic from U. K. mines, £45,483 (Devon and Cornwall), also £8,007 Arsenical Pyrites.
 2 Total Chalk, £157,170 (chiefly Kent, but also Hants, Essex, Sussex, Surrey, &c.).
 3 Total Clays (Brick, China, Fire, Potter's, &c.), £1,442,069 (Staff., Yorks., Lanc., Cornw., Worc., Warwick's., Durham, Lanarks., &c.), including £5,952 Fuller's Earth (£5,809 Somerset, £1,143 Beds.).
 4 Total Copper (ore and precipitate), £23,770 (Cornwall, Devon, Anglesea, &c.). Chief supply obtained from France, after that Holland, and the United States, with some from Belgium, Sweden, &c.
 5 Total Gold from British Auriferous Quartz Mes., £4,257 (3 mines in Merioneth).
 6 Total Granite, £498,074 (Leic., largely Syenite; Aberd., Cumbd., Devon, Westmd., Kirkcudb., Argyle, &c.).
 7 Total Gypsum, £274,538 (Norths., Cumbd., Staff., &c.).
 8 Total Iron, as ore, £3,150,424 (Yorks., 0.9 million; Cumb., 7; Lanc., 4; Staff., 3; Linc., 3; Ayr., 2; Nthants., 1); value as pig iron, £11,375,474.
 9 Total Lead, smelted (on all figures above), £350,940 (Flint, 7,548 tons; Durh., 4,748; Derb., 3,992; I. Man, 3,646).
 10 Total Silver from British Lead mines, £36,365 (I. Man, 107,643 oz.; Flint, 52,505; Durh., 45,416).
 11 Total Limestone, £1,215,604 (Durh., Derb., Yks., Lanc., Som., Glamorg., Carnarv., Cumb., &c.).
 12 Total Oil Shale, £604,881 (W. & Mid Lothian, Lanarks., Renfrew, Stirling, Yorks., Staff., &c.).
 13 Total Rock Salt, £41,535 (Chesh., Lanc., and Antrim); in Antrim £10,870 of White Salt made herefrom.
 14 Total Brine Salt, £525,078 (Chesh., Lanc., Staff., Durh., Worc., and Yorks.).
 15 Total Sandstone, £1,447,695 (Yorks., Lanc., Lanark, Glamorg., Midloth., Dumfries, Glouc., &c.).
 16 Total Slate, £2,338,225 (Carnarv. and Merioneth, also Argyle, Cornw., Lanc., and I. of Man).
 17 Total Tin, £259,928 (all Cornwal, except £222 Devon).
 18 Total Whinstones, &c., £425,587 (Carnarv. & Warw., Diorite & Quartz-Porph.; Salop, Basalt; Staff., Yorks., &c.).
 19 Total Zinc, £66,553 (Denbigh, Cumberlan., Cardigan, I. Man, Flint, Carnarvon, &c.).
 * * * Total ALUM CLAY (Baritic), £1,918; ANTHRACITE, £690,302; BARYTES, £25,500; BLUESTONE, £1,125; IRON PYRITES, £4,603; OCHRE, UMBER, &c., £24,688; STRONTIUM SULPHATE, £5,188; URANIUM, £1,500. Also small quantities of Bismuth, Fluor Spar, Magnesium, Manganese, Petroleum, Potassium, Sodium, and Wolfram.

The history of canals in England dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed the *Caer Dyke*, 40 miles in length, connecting the rivers *Nene* and *Witham*, and the *Foss Dyke*, 11 miles, which is still navigable. A series of Acts regulating the navigation of the *Thames* run from the year 1423, of the *Lee* from 1424, and of the *SVERN* from 1503. In the year 1539 the Corporation of *Exeter* obtained an Act under which a canal was constructed 3 miles in length, parallel to the river, but subject to the tide; this was lengthened in 1625, and again in 1820, the Act for the present ship-canal being obtained in 1829. It was, however, not till the introduction of locks in the 17th century, that canal development became possible; in 1625 an Act for rendering the rivers *Aire* and *Calder* navigable was rejected, but passed in 1699, the tolls being, from May 1 to October 1, 10s. per ton, and from October 1 to May 1, 16s. per ton for the entire distance between *Leeds* and *Wakefield*. In 1737 powers were obtained for the construction of the *Bridgewater* canal, but lapsed; the work being finally carried out by the celebrated *Duke of Bridgewater*, and his engineer, *James Brindley*, under an Act of 1759, out of the *Duke's* private means. It was said to have cost £220,000, and was extraordinarily successful, the revenue it produced in the early part of this century being estimated at £130,000. The canal is now the property of the *Manchester Ship Canal Company*. The *Trent* and *Mersey*, or *Grand Trunk* canal, running across England, and connecting *Liverpool* with *Nottingham* and *Hull*, was commenced in 1766; in 1847 it was purchased by the *North Staffordshire* railway company. A period of canal enterprise followed the success of these undertakings, and by the year 1800 more than 100 canal and navigation Acts had been passed. It is noteworthy that prior to 1845, canal companies merely provided the waterway, and did not act as carriers; in that year, to meet growing railway competition, an Act was passed to enable canal companies to become carriers, and two years afterwards they were given power to borrow money for such purposes. Many companies availed themselves of these powers; but few now exercise them.

Prior to 1845 canals were subject to no general legislation, but were regulated by the provisions of their private Acts. In that year, besides the Act referred to above, an Act was passed giving to canal companies the same power of varying their tolls as possessed by railway companies. This was the era of railway and canal amalgamations, there being in 1846 upwards of 200 Bills containing such provisions. The *Railway and Canal Traffic Act*, 1854, aimed at checking the throttling of canals by the railway interest, and required companies to make arrangements to afford all reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding traffic, and an Act of 1858, at preventing, without legislative sanction, the virtual amalgamation of canals with railways, which had been going on under the name of leases of inde-

pendent canals by railway companies, who were also canal companies by virtue of previous purchases of canals. In 1873 the *Railway Commission* was created; the Act also providing that no agreement between a canal company and a railway company, by which a railway would obtain control over a canal, shall have any validity unless it is approved by the *Railway Commissioners*; and that where any canal is already the property of a railway company, or managed by a railway company, such company shall be required to keep it in good navigable condition. The *Canal-Boat Acts* of 1877 and 1884, provide for the registration of boats by the rural sanitary authority, the *Local Government Board* is also compelled to appoint inspectors of boats, with powers similar to those of poor-law inspectors. The last, and most important piece of legislation affecting canals, is the *Railway and Canal Traffic Act* of 1888. Its principal provisions are:—the establishment of a new *Railway and Canal Commission*, consisting of two appointed, and three ex-officio Commissioners (see p. 174), having jurisdiction as to the legality of tolls and rates, power to order such reasonable facilities for traffic as may be required in the interest of the public, and under certain limitations, to fix through rates. Under this provision a uniform classification of merchandise, similar to that adopted for railways, has been fixed, and uniform tolls and rates (with some exceptions for special circumstances), which abrogate the varied charges hitherto made by canal companies under their private Acts. These came into operation on January 1, 1895. The following table shows the general scale of maximum tolls, rates and wharfage charges for traffic in classes A and B of the classification, which include a very large proportion of the traffic carried on canals. The "rate" includes carriage, the "toll" does not.

There are in the *United Kingdom* 3,827 miles of canal. These figures are based on the return made to the *Board of Trade* in 1888, since which no official figures have been published; but the inclusion of partially canalised streams and disused canals would bring the mileage to over 4,000. 1333 miles are owned or controlled by railway companies, and 2,494 miles are owned by 62 companies, having an outstanding capital (including *Government grants* to *Scotch and Irish canals*) of £30,545,000. The *Manchester Ship Canal Co.* owns 77 miles, with a capital of £15,412,000; 61 companies therefore own 2,417 miles, or 40 miles each, and have a capital of £15,133,000, not including sums spent out of revenue on capital account, which would bring the capital of the free canals, excluding the *Manchester Ship Canal*, to considerably over £20,000,000. The capacity of inland canals is governed by that of the locks, which vary from 220 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, and 15 ft. deep, to 60 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 3½ ft. deep. Horse haulage is still generally employed, but steam is gradually taking its place, the want of uniformity in locks

	Classes.	For the first ten miles.	For the next ten miles.	For the next ten miles.	For the remainder of the distance.	Maximum wharfage charge.
		Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton.
Tolls	A & B	0 5	0 45	0 25	0 15	1 5
Rates	{ A	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 6	} 3
	{ B	1 15	1	0 9	0 75	

being the chief drawback to its extension. It seems probable that a lock 75 ft. long, 14 ft. broad, and 5½ ft. deep, capable of passing a 60 ton barge, will be generally adopted, these being the dimensions of locks on the principal canals, and being sufficiently large to allow of the economical employment of steam power. Canals stand much where they were in 1830, and owing to divided ownership and divergent interests, have been unable to adopt modern improvements. The first step must be the amalgamation of the smaller companies, or their purchase by stronger ones, and the freeing of important links owned or controlled by railways. Arrangements have been made by which coal is now carried at low through rates from the Derbyshire coalfields to the home counties and London; the Old and Grand Union Canals, now part of the Grand Junction Canal, are being put into thorough order, and further improvements are contemplated with a view to reducing the cost of haulage.

The Manchester Ship Canal is now excavated throughout to a depth of 26 ft.; the large docks at Manchester to 26 ft., and the smaller docks to 20 ft. The bottom width is 120 ft., at the curve of the Weaver outfall 140 ft., and at the bend at Runcorn 150 ft.; for a distance of about 2½ miles between Latchford Locks and Partington Coal Basin, the width at present is 90 ft., and from Barton Aqueduct to Manchester Docks (3 miles) 170 ft. The fixed bridges are 75 ft. above the normal water level; but as the headway is necessarily a few feet less when high tides or floods occur, masts should clear the bridges at 70 ft. above the water level. The Manchester Docks

are equipped with transit sheds of new design, hydraulic and steam cranes, seven-storey warehouses for cotton storage, four-storey warehouses for grain and general goods. The dock premises include 45 buildings containing 157 extensive depots. Oil tanks are also erected on the banks of the canal at Manchester by various firms for the storage of oil. There is a commodious grain elevator built on the latest American principle capable of storing 40,000 tons grain, also fitted with drying apparatus. The canal and docks are in direct communication with 14 inland canals which serve 750 miles of country. The company owns 8½ miles of railway.

The river Ouse has been closed to navigation from 1st October from Bedford to St. Ives. The Wilts and Berks Canal Co. have made application to the Board of Trade for a warrant of abandonment. The Thames and Severn Canal is re-opened from Stroud to Cirencester, and is expected to be re-opened to the Thames at Inglesham by February, 1898. The works for the improvement of the Upper Thames are progressing, and after June, 1898, vessels drawing 4 feet of water will be able to navigate the river to the junction of the Thames and Severn Canal at Inglesham.

The 17 canals tabulated below have a capital of £32,357,000, and own 1610 miles of waterway. The tonnage carried on them in 1895 was 23,901,000; receipts were £1,897,000; expenditure £1,318,000. The proportion of expenditure to receipts is 69 %.

TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, WIDTH OF LOCKS, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, RECEIPTS TONNAGE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1896.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles.	Min. width of Locks.		Total Capital.	Dividend.	Tonnage	Receipts	Expenditure.
		ft.	in.			carried by Company or others.	from all sources.	
				£	%	Tons.	£	£
*Aire and Calder	93	18	0	2,622,042	—	2,397,359	303,935	184,058
+Birmingham	159	7	2	3,551,816	4	8,724,331	212,105	95,464
Coventry	33	7	2	50,000	9½	365,930	—	—
*Grand (Ireland)	361	13	6	665,900	3¾	—	83,801	61,192
Grand Junction	190	7	3	1,303,700	4	1,465,458	97,881	43,046
Lee Conservancy Board	28	13	3	184,657	4	500,000	21,650	13,025
*Leeds and Liverpool	143	14	10½	1,626,734	2½	2,241,051	153,956	110,860
{ Manchester Ship	35½	65	0	15,412,000	Nil.	1,960,368	198,445	191,846
{ *Bridgewater	42	14	9					
North Metrop. (Regent's) ...	10¾	14	6	1,663,795	2	1,066,413	288,315	245,157
				{ Loan 9,000	{ 3½			
				{ Deb. 48,000	{ 3½			
				{ Ord. 481,355	{ 1	616,427	61,691	54,619
*Rochdale.....	35	14	2	1,239,951	1	1,000,000	76,000	24,561
Sharpness New Docks & } Gloucester & Birmingham }	16	60	0	1,294,271	Leased by L. & N. W. R.	177,990	177,593	
*Shropshire Union	200½	7	0	{ Deb. 95,484	{ 4½	742,290	18,224	8,348
Staffordshire & Worcestersh.	51	7	0	{ Ord. 210,000	{ 3¾			
†Trent and Mersey	119	7	4	1,461,672	5	1,248,219	55,648	32,309
Warwick and Birmingham...	22¾	7	2	150,000	2½	383,173	10,090	5,690
Warwick and Napton	14¾	7	2	98,000	1½	218,017	4,075	2,673
Weaver	20	42	0	193,411	{ Surplus paid to Co. of Chester.	1,168,169	48,180	27,496

* These companies are carriers.
 † Railway controlled—dividend guaranteed by L. & N. W. R.
 ‡ Railway owned—purchased by North Staffordshire R. for £1,170,000 5% preference stock.
 § Returns for twelve months, to June 30, 1897.
 ¶ Exclusive of interest on loans.

THE following is a list of the Principal Tramway Companies in the United Kingdom, so far as returns are obtainable on application to the secretaries. The statistics given refer to the year 1896-7, except in the case of those to which an asterisk (*) is prefixed, where old figures relative to traffic returns have been allowed to stand, but the latest information with regard to the dividends is given. It is not claimed that this is a complete list, but particulars are given concerning each company whose secretary has been courteous enough to supply the information.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE, CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, ETC., FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL	REVENUE.				DIVIDENDS.			H'gh't Price 1897.	YIELD.
		Miles.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	2nd Half 1896	1st Half 1897.	Year		
Aberdeen	£ 70,490	10¼	£ 11,080	£ 8,830	79	2,250	—	5 6	—	—
Accrington (steam) ...	52,680	9½	15,451	9,838	64	5,563	6 pref.	6 ord.	4½	—
Belfast Street	306,000	25	110,122	73,380	66	36,742	6½ ord.	6½ ord.	6½	16½
Birmingham & Aston (steam)	60,000	4¼	26,093	15,953	61	10,141	10 and b'n's	10	14	13¼
Birmingham & Midln'd (steam)	149,080	8½	32,316	19,545	64	12,771	4 pref.	5 pref.	5	9 pref.
Blackburn Corporation	101,100	8¼	16,881	10,958	65	5,923	6 ord.	6 ord.	6	£10 ord.
Bradford (stm. & horse)	70,360	15	47,002	33,135	70	13,867	4 8	4 6	4 7	£7 15
Bristol	250,000	18	59,704	45,839	77	13,865	6 6	6 6	6 7	18¾
Burnley	69,507	7	16,604	11,832	71	4,722	5 5	5 5	5 5	—
Bury, Rochdale, & Oldham	143,320	29½	44,468	39,057	87	5,411	6 5	5 5½	5½	par
Chester	36,320	2½	3,223	2,488	77	735	—	—	—	—
Dublin & Lucan (steam)	47,000	7	3,984	3,462	87	522	—	—	—	—
Dublin Untd. (1896) Ld.	847,130	33	—	—	—	—	—	6 (o.4)	—	—
Dundee	16,861	7	28,615	25,547	89	3,068	10 9d.	10 9d.	10 9d.	90/-
Edinburgh	143,500	—	32,845	30,046	51	2,799	9d. (year 96)	—	9d.	—
Gateshead and District (steam)	100,000	6½	10,648	8,244	77	2,404	2	2	2	4¾
*Imperial	126,284	21¼	18,974	16,739	88	2,235	1½ 6	2½ 6	2 6	6
Isle of Man	175,000	15	36,141	18,319	50	17,822	8½ 7	7½ 8	8 35/-	4½
Leamington & Warwick	22,750	3	6,089	4,746	78	1,343	3 ord.	7 ord.	5	—
Croydon	62,324	7½	15,751	10,790	68	4,961	4 nil	—	2	—
Deptford & Greenw.	162,390	5	30,361	22,798	76	7,563	4 6 2½	6 6 2½	6 6 2½	3
Harrow Road and Paddgton	78,350	1¼	6,578	4,649	70	1,929	3 3	3 3	3	—
N. Metropolitan	1,212,000	40	338,600	250,721	74	87,879	8 8	8 8	8 8	13¾
South London	365,360	13	89,212	73,112	82	16,100	5/-	3/-	8/-	5½
Southern	112,500	5¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Street	382,500	13½	—	—	—	—	4 ord.	4 ord.	4	8½
Tramways	910,000	24¾	414,417	332,054	80	82,363	11/3 pref.	7/6 pref.	18/9	—
Woolwich and S.E.	72,579	5	17,641	13,639	77	4,002	3 5	4 4	3½	—
Manchester	404,020	130	514,255	449,995	87	64,260	5 5	5 5	5 5	—
Newcastle & Gosforth	44,000	11½	37,719	29,932	79	7,787	5 5	5 5	5 5	—
*North Staffordshire...	119,124	7¼	21,531	14,508	66	7,023	3 3	3 3	3 3	3½
Northampton	55,250	5½	9,636	6,579	68	3,077	5 5	5 5	5 5	10¼
Southampton	76,650	5	—	—	—	—	4 4	4 4	4 4	9¼
Southport	39,000	7	10,885	6,767	62	4,118	9 9	9 9	9 9	15¾
Sunderland	80,000	6¼	15,471	9,997	65	5,474	7 7	3½ 5¼	5 5	10½
Swansea	107,360	5½	14,777	11,061	75	3,716	2 4	1 1½	20	7 10 0
*Wolverhampton	85,500	8¼	9,482	7,130	75	2,352	2 4	4 4	4 4	7½

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of rails for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1801 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries in Carmarthenshire. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing

steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a steam locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 6 miles long 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." On the 24th of February, 1804, Trevethick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares.)	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.	
				Total.	Per Mile.				
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£				
1855	8,335	297,584,709	118,567,170	21,507,599	2,580	} Cannot be given previous to 1860.			
1856	8,710	307,595,086	129,315,196	23,165,493	2,660				
1857	9,039	315,157,258	138,971,240	24,174,611	2,674				
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,141,135	23,956,751	2,511				
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,757,294	23,743,502	2,374				
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661		13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1861	10,865	362,327,338	173,721,139	28,565,355	2,629		13,843,337	48	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,429,971	29,128,558	2,522		14,268,409	49	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,635,075	31,156,397	2,529		15,027,234	48	16,129,163
1864	12,769	425,719,613	229,273,165	34,015,564	2,660		16,000,308	47	18,015,256
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,116	2,701		17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1866	13,854	481,873,184	274,293,668	38,164,354	2,755		18,811,673	49	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,688,113	39,479,999	2,771		19,848,952	50	19,631,047
1868	14,628	511,680,855							
1869†	15,145	518,779,761	312,759,053	41,075,321	2,712		20,780,078	49	21,915,849
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794		21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1871	15,376	552,661,551	375,220,754	47,107,558	3,064		23,152,860	47	25,739,920
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	51,304,114	3,244		26,277,640	49	26,957,870
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,188	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	53	26,989,152	
1874	16,449	609,895,931	477,840,411	56,899,498	3,459	32,612,712	55	26,643,003	
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,973,234	58,982,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,016,272	
1876	16,972	658,214,776	534,494,069	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,509	54	28,680,266	
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	60,644,057	3,551	33,897,978	54	29,115,350	
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,555	60,454,375	3,488	33,189,368	53	29,673,306	
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	3,356	32,045,273	52	29,731,430	
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	32,061,124	51	31,890,501	
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,787	63,908,237	3,516	34,602,616	52	31,954,826	
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	66,537,128	3,605	36,170,436	52	33,206,688	
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	3,651	37,368,562	53	33,693,708	
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	67,701,042	3,589	37,217,197	53	33,305,446	
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,021	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,767,817	
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,706	
1887	19,578	845,971,654	738,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	37,063,266	52	33,880,110	
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,552	
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	40,094,116	52	36,939,901	
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146	
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,403,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624	
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,398	78,529,314	3,964	45,717,995	56	36,374,075	
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,930,773	
1894	20,908	985,397,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,512	
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,046,065	
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	50,192,424	56	39,916,698	

* As a matter of printing convenience, the tables illustrating the British Railway System have been placed out of their proper position. † Return for 1866 incomplete.

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 Carmarthenshire, 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, with a capital of £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, and 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, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. A duplicate system of working was at first adopted, the passenger traffic being conducted by single one-horse coaches, while that of minerals was worked by a locomotive engine made under Stephenson's own directions and bearing the simple but significant designation of "No. 1." The first train consisted of 33 coal waggons with

one passenger carriage in the rear; and during a portion of its journey it attained a speed of fifteen miles an hour. It appears to have been only a few weeks or months before horse-power was wholly displaced by steam locomotives. The above notable engine was long exhibited in front of the Darlington Station of the Stockton and Darlington line; but it is now placed under cover, mounted on stonework, in the large Central Station of the same town. 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 traveling had really taken place; but 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. Leicester to Swannington came

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES, IN 1895, 1896, AND 1897 UP TO THE 1ST 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, 1897.

RAILWAY.	1895.		1896.		Nine Months to Oct. 1, 1897.		Last Two Half-Years Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.	Present Price, Oct. 1, 1897.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.			
Caledonian.....	149¾	125½	166	143	159¾	150	Dec '96 Jun '97 5 —	157	£3 3 8
Glasgow and South Western	114	107½	144	110	149	136½	5½ 5	144	3 11 3
Great Central Preferred Ord.	90	68	95¾	68½	84½	67	3 1	71	2 16 4
" " Deferred Ord.	30¾	23½	29	22½	26	20	* Nil.	22¾	—
Great Eastern	88¾	74½	110¾	86½	128½	109¾	4¾ 2	123½	2 14 8
Great Northern, Deferred	57¾	44½	61¾	48½	68½	56½	3 2	63½	3 11 2
Great Western	165¾	155¾	187¾	159¾	179¾	166	7¾ 4¾	175¾	3 8 4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	130¾	113¾	153¾	127¾	156	142	5½ 5	148¾	3 12 5
London, Brighton, & South Coast.....	178	169	197	174	197	185	8 4¾	192	3 6 5
" " " A	166¾	152¾	186	161¾	186	170¾	*6¾	178	3 15 10
London, Chatham, and Dover.....	21¾	14½	21¾	14¾	22½	18¾	* Nil.	20¾	—
London and North Western	187¾	174¾	209¾	185¾	209¾	198¾	8 6½	204¾	3 10 10
London and South Western Preferred	136	127¾	141	132¾	137¾	132	4 4	137	2 18 5
" " " Deferred	74	65¾	80¾	67¾	91¾	75¾	*2¾	92	2 17 1
Metropolitan	96¾	85	117	90¾	129¾	110¾	3¾ 3¾	150	2 16 9
Metropolitan District	31¾	24¾	34¾	24¾	31¾	26¾	Nil.	Nil.	—
Midland	159	150¾	174½	154	187½	184¾	7 5½	181	3 7 8
North British, Preferred	85¾	76	94¾	79¾	92¾	85¾	3 —	90¾	1 4 11
North Eastern	169¾	158¾	184¾	162¾	182¾	168¾	7½ 5½	175¾	3 13 2
North London	213¾	204¾	228	206	232	222	7¾ 7¾	231	3 4 11
North Staffordshire	131¾	123¾	134¾	126	137	127¾	5 4	131	3 8 8
South Eastern	139¾	131	153	135¾	158	151¾	6¾ 3¾	159	3 0 6
" " " A	95¾	83¾	107	83¾	119¾	100¾	*3¾	119¾	2 16 6
Taff Vale	84	77	95	78	88¾	82¾	3¾ 3¾	84	4 0 4

* For year 1896. Dividends declared annually in December.

next, but that from London to Birmingham was 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 perseverance 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 railways as it had before been against them. 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 projectors, 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 Consols dropped 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

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1835.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Caledonian	50.5	50.5	49.4	46.7	47.4	51.8	51.5	50.7	51.5	51.1	48.6	49.2
Glasgow and South Western.....	51.4	50.7	50.1	50.6	52.0	54.5	54.6	55.4	56.5	58.7	54.5	54.0
Great Central	50.6	49.0	51.7	50.5	49.8	52.0	52.5	52.6	59.5	53.9	53.2	55.4
Great Eastern	53.8	53.6	53.4	54.0	53.1	55.0	56.9	57.8	59.3	59.4	57.0	56.5
Great Northern	55.4	56.4	56.0	55.8	56.1	57.3	58.5	58.4	59.4	59.4	58.9	61.7
Great Western	48.9	48.8	48.9	48.8	49.5	51.6	53.1	53.9	55.1	55.2	55.4	55.3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	58.6	56.2	54.6	52.2	54.1	56.0	57.8	59.3	59.4	57.8	56.7	56.0
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	49.8	47.9	48.0	48.3	47.4	49.0	51.2	51.5	52.7	53.4	53.6	54.4
London, Chatham, and Dover	52.2	52.1	52.8	52.2	51.4	53.3	54.6	56.2	56.2	54.3	54.1	53.8
London and North Western	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.8	53.7	55.0	55.8	57.3	55.3	55.1	54.8
London and South Western	56.9	57.3	55.7	55.0	54.1	55.3	55.8	56.0	56.2	56.7	56.9	56.9
Midland	52.3	52.6	52.4	52.2	52.4	54.0	54.8	56.2	58.3	55.6	56.0	55.1
North British	59.2	48.9	48.3	47.0	47.5	51.4	53.0	52.8	49.9	50.9	49.6	49.8
North Eastern	53.8	54.0	53.7	53.2	52.9	55.6	57.9	59.3	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.1
North Staffordshire	46.4	47.7	46.6	46.0	48.2	48.4	49.0	51.3	51.4	52.4	52.6	53.3
South Eastern	48.4	47.1	47.4	48.1	49.2	50.7	53.1	53.3	53.7	53.0	53.5	52.1

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 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 Legislature. The railway interest has continued powerfully represented. At the present time many members of the Upper House are upon the direction of our railways, and a still larger number 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.

RAILWAYS IN 1896.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1896 was 465,112. The number dependent upon this large body must also be very great; and if we take into account the vast numbers besides who are employed in branches of trade which administer to the requirements of railways, the social dependence upon their existence must be something enormous.

At the close of the year 1896 there were in use upon the railways 18,956 locomotive engines, 42,284 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 16,699 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 619,081 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 14,690 miscellaneous vehicles.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888-1896.

ENGLAND.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Furness	2½	4½	3½	2½	1½	1½	1½	¾	1½
Great Central	1½	3½	2½	2½	1½	Nil.	¾	¾	1½
Great Eastern	2½	2½	3	2½	2½	1	1½	2½	3½
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	5½	6½	6½	6½	5½	4½	5½	5½	6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	4½	4½	3	3½	3½	4	4½	5½
London and North Western	6½	7½	7½	7	6½	5½	6	6½	7½
London and South Western	5½	6	6	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5½	7½	7	6½	6½	5½	4	6	6½
London, Chatham, and Dover	3½	3½	4½	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½
London, Tilbury, and Southend	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½	6½	4½	4½
Maryport and Carlisle	7½	8½	8½	6½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6
Metropolitan	2½	2½	3	3½	3½	2½	2½	2½	3½
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland	5½	6	6½	6½	6	3½	5½	5½	6
North Eastern	6½	7½	7½	6½	4½	5½	5½	5½	6½
North London	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	7½	6½	7½
North Staffordshire	4½	4½	5	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
South Eastern	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	3½	4	4½	4½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	15	4	3	2½	3½	2½	3½	3½	3½
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4½	5½	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½	5	5
Glasgow and South Western	4	4	3½	3½	4½	3½	3½	4½	5½
Great North of Scotland	1½	1½	1½	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Highland	3½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4	2½	1½
North British	3½	3	3½	+2½	+3½	+3½	2½	3	1½
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	5½	6
Great Northern (Ireland)	5½	4	4	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½
Great Southern and Western	4½	5	4½	5½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Midland Great Western	4½	5	4½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	4
Waterford, & Western Limerick	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

† On Ordinary and Preferred Ordinary Stocks.

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, 1896.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET RECEIPTS.		DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY STOCK.		TRAIN MILEAGE.		ROLLING STOCK.	
	Paid-up and raised by Loans. (Thousands.)	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Year 1896	Year 1895	(Thousands.)	Number of Engines.	Number of Carriages.	Number of Waggon.
Cambrian	£ 6,314	252	£ 285,461	1,133	£ 167,811	59	£ 117,650	£ 10 0	£ 1,428	81	258	2,038		
Furness	6,861	134	454,185	3,389	224,704	49	229,481	1 10 0	1,332	123	361	7,218		
Great Central	38,653	383	2,563,894	6,664	1,420,465	55	1,143,428	1 5 0	9,667	793	1,119	19,067		
Great Eastern	47,973	1,805	4,772,569	4,319	2,698,713	57	2,073,794	3 2 0	19,292	963	4,318	19,179		
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	50,592	1,804	4,350,338	3,660	2,868,968	67	1,481,370	4 0 0	20,921	1,069	2,959	33,884		
Great Western	79,794	2,542	9,610,400	3,781	5,310,400	56	4,299,688	5 7 0	40,948	1,790	6,019	33,661		
Lancashire and Yorkshire	54,122	558	4,947,766	9,371	2,771,952	55	2,175,814	5 7 0	17,979	1,212	3,363	23,061		
Lancash., Derbysh., and East Coast*	2,207	38	1,817	1,817	1,378	55	439	—	11	8	25	300		
London and North Western	116,585	1,909	12,333,655	6,461	6,754,187	55	5,579,468	7 2 6	43,303	2,798	8,207	65,466		
London and South Western	40,623	875	4,201,854	4,802	2,390,885	57	1,810,966	6 12 6	15,748	672	3,482	10,793		
London, Brighton, and South Coast	24,628	438	2,899,487	6,620	1,573,877	54	1,323,610	6 7 6	9,913	457	2,970	8,186		
London, Chatham, and Dover	27,374	188	1,591,030	8,403	853,410	54	735,620	6 7 6	4,564	210	1,108	2,085		
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3,044	79	1,015,776	3,896	169,842	55	137,924	4 7 6	1,100	36	34	897		
Maryport and Carlisle	887	41	101,576	2,477	50,399	50	51,177	6 0 0	428	27	52	1,847		
Metropolitan	12,460	66	811,770	12,300	212,000	46	455,991	3 6 3	1,386	79	370	255		
Metropolitan District	7,287	19	459,249	24,171	355,779	44	247,249	6 0 0	41,934	54	368	41		
Midland	100,186	1,397	9,662,617	6,917	5,321,739	55	4,340,878	6 0 6	28,914	1,868	3,538	116,082		
North Eastern	70,737	1,030	7,751,968	4,756	4,424,495	57	3,327,413	6 7 6	28,914	1,868	3,538	88,238		
North London	3,941	12	318,433	43,263	263,407	51	253,026	7 10 0	2,154	110	732	460		
North Staffordshire	10,979	193	866,344	4,178	376,439	53	489,900	4 10 0	4,175	190	410	3,390		
North Western	24,471	414	2,503,085	6,046	1,304,366	52	1,198,719	4 13 9	8,239	409	2,133	6,037		
South Eastern	8,514	121	770,807	6,370	416,758	54	354,049	3 5 0	2,048	198	250	2,607		
Taff Vale	842,826	14,708	76,584,956	5,207	43,152,669	56	33,424,287	—	293,333	16,130	49,157	481,937		
Total of all English & Welsh Railways	938	3,866,229	4,122	1,904,039	49	1,952,190	5 0 0	15,659	750	1,963	58,021	1,484,849		
Caledonian	55,347	392	1,468,750	3,666	782,905	54	655,845	5 2 0	6,352	345	1,133	14,849		
Glasgow and South Western*	15,691	392	434,461	1,375	221,642	51	212,835	3 10 0	2,880	100	672	3,029		
Great North of Scotland	5,825	316	490,540	1,558	263,407	51	192,454	1 10 0	2,505	133	385	2,703		
Highland†	6,034	445	490,540	1,116	1,844,923	50	1,802,776	1 2 6	16,729	710	2,739	55,436		
North British	53,533	1,218	3,707,999	3,045	1,844,923	50	1,802,776	1 2 6	16,729	710	2,739	55,436		
Total of all Scottish Railways	146,933	3,391	10,955,662	2,965	5,116,968	51	4,938,694	—	43,917	2,046	6,885	134,064		
Belfast and Northern Counties	2,649	249	295,278	1,174	164,429	56	127,849	6 0 0	1,560	69	339	2,166		
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford‡	2,493	144	271,573	1,886	158,589	56	118,984	0 15 0	3,311	58	289	822		
Great Northern (Ireland)	7,585	528	812,038	1,538	408,666	50	403,972	6 10 0	3,372	144	586	3,944		
Great Southern and Western	8,611	604	860,213	1,424	460,117	53	400,096	5 5 0	3,742	176	593	4,277		
Midland Great Western	6,305	538	538,428	1,001	283,157	53	255,271	4 0 0	2,472	127	382	2,710		
Waterford, Limerick, and Western	2,692	342	239,084	699	144,076	53	95,068	—	1,152	56	143	1,300		
Total of all Irish Railways	139,716	3,178	3,478,504	1,095	1,922,787	55	1,555,717	—	16,256	780	2,941	17,770		
Aggregate total	1,029,475	21,277	90,119,122	4,236	50,192,424	56	39,926,698	—	353,406	18,956	58,983	633,771		

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1896, to £1,127,605,366. Of this sum, £1,029,475,335 (which includes £106,345,514 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1895 of £23,365,114, or 2·76 per cent. The £1,029,475,335 is composed of £103,144,070 guaranteed, £276,193,122 debenture, £256,999,644 preferential, and £380,073,903 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £13,064,596 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £39,926,698, equal to 3·88 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £38,046,065 in 1895, with a corresponding capital of £1,001,110,221, which gave a net receipt of 3·80 per cent. It is satisfactory to note in the interest of railway proprietors that the net earnings for the year 1896 give a percentage of 3·88 on the total capital sunk, and that although the percentage is still considerably below the average of former years, it is the highest since the year 1891. The growing confidence of the public in railway stocks is evidenced by the appreciation in the market value of all descriptions of these securities, and it is interesting to note that it is but a few years since that railway companies, who were willing to give from 4 to 5 per cent. interest on their loans, can at the present time raise money at a little more than half that interest, and even at this low rate investors will pay an advance on the issue price of par. The net revenue for the year—as again been largely affected by the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, also by the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit, and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. This burden, unfortunately, shews a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year, and so adds another real and substantial grievance to the many under which the railway companies are now suffering.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1896 amounted to £90,119,122, as compared with £85,922,702 for the year 1895, which gives an increase of £4,196,420, equal to

4·82 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £1,360,378, made up as follows:—

	1896. £	1895. £	Increase. £
1st Class.....	3,133,149	3,034,449	98,700
2nd „.....	2,058,139	1,935,029	123,110
3rd „.....	24,780,290	23,796,137	984,153
Seas. & Peri- odical Tk. } Holders ... }	2,514,767	2,760,352	154,415
	32,886,345	31,525,967	1,360,378

The numbers carried were:

	1896. No.	1895. No.	Increase. No.
1st Class.....	31,362,498	29,990,006	1,372,492
2nd „.....	60,372,782	58,567,859	1,804,923
3rd „.....	683,604,153	841,213,044	47,391,109
Seas. & Peri- odical Tk. } Holders ... }	1,263,863	1,196,827	67,036
	981,603,296	930,967,736	50,635,560

It will be seen that there is an all round increase in numbers and receipts in all three classes, including season ticket holders, and it is satisfactory to have to record, that whereas second-class traffic has hitherto been decreasing it shews this year an increase of nearly two millions in numbers and £123,110 in receipts. This increase is owing to the new plan which is being generally adopted by railway companies who run second class carriages, of calculating the fares upon a scale of 2d., 1½d., and 1d. per mile, according to the class of carriage, thus minimising the difference between the second and third class fare, and increasing the number of travellers in second class. The increase in numbers travelling by third class is 5·64 per cent. over 1895. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1896 to £6,234,520, as compared with £5,833,195 in 1895, being an increase of £399,325 or 6·84 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of “goods” are £46,175,335, as compared with £44,034,825 in 1895, an increase of £2,140,450, or 4·85 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £25,901,425 from merchandise; £18,930,796 from minerals; and

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1896.

Railway.	From.	To	Date.	Miles.
Barry	Cadoxton	Hafod Jet.	Mar. 16	16½
„	Barry	Barry Island	Aug. 3	¾
Caledonian	Brechin	Fdzell	June 1	5½
„	Glasgow Cross	Maryhill	Aug. 7	7
„	Stobcross	Partick West and Mary Hill, <i>via</i> Crow Rd.	Oct. 1	15½
„	Partick West	Dumbarton	Oct. 1	1
„	Kirklee	Dawsholme	Oct. 1	1
Glasgow and South Western	Newmilns	Darvel	June 1	12
Great Eastern	Whittingham Jet. ... }	Wroxham Viaduct (double line)	June 29	7
Great Northern of Ireland	Dromin Jet.	Ardee	Aug. 1	5
Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast	Beighton	Langwith	Dec. 15	55
„	Chesterfield	Lincoln	„	„
London and South Western	Plymstock	Turnchapel	Oct. 1	1½
North Eastern	Anfield Plain	Backhill	Aug. 17	7
North Wales and Liverpool Committee	Hawarden Bge.	Bidston Jet.	Mich. 28	14

£1,343,114 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1896 was 356,468,009 tons, as compared with 334,230,991 tons in 1895, showing an increase of 24,237,018 tons, or 6'65 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1896 amounted to £50,192,424, equal to 53 per cent. of the gross earnings as compared with a total of £47,875,637 for the year 1895, equal also to 56 per cent. The increase compared with 1895 amounts to £2,315,787 or 4'83 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1896 was 353,405,984 or 1'154,389 more than in 1895. Analysing the expenditure we find the item £12,929,165 for locomotive power; £4,263,664 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £8,167,546 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £15,560,499 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1896 amounted to 8'77d. per train mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1896 amounted to £118,553, as compared with £120,697 for the year 1895, resulting in a decrease of £2,144, for which the railway companies are to be congratulated, seeing that they carried

nearly 51 millions more passengers than in 1895. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £271,169, as compared with £232,487 in 1895, an increase of £38,682.

We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY—	Passengers.	Goods.
Cheshire Lines Committee	£218	£118
Great Central	723	6,445
Great Eastern	2,561	11,335
Great Northern	275,588	16,877
Great Western	7,476	34,873
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8,812	18,950
London and North Western ...	19,953	67,667
London and South Western ...	2,243	13,854
London, Brighton, and South Coast	1,129	6,882
London, Chatham, and Dover	1,268	2,385
Metropolitan	375	46
Midland	3,848	38,137
North Eastern	5,307	12,016
North Staffordshire	1,230	4,459
South Eastern	3,843	4,293
Taff Vale	2,000	673

Total of all English Railways. £90,549 £247,762

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines. Exclusive of Western Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	174,863	120,453	824,099	347,073	672,262	1,863,785	564,787	377,579	2,255,223	260,775	1,533,904
1884	167,295	114,845	824,886	2,026,521	537,483	3,341,591	380,048	2,305,504	260,622	1,555,127	
1885	162,032	99,603	885,782	2,088,787	504,125	2,045,137	500,833	361,650	2,290,883	259,721	1,541,515
1886	160,269	88,024	860,552	2,048,008	497,179	2,000,528	490,238	348,346	2,353,493	252,535	1,569,578
1887	155,485	82,367	901,010	274,064	460,074	2,113,593	480,316	340,176	2,404,043	244,083	1,578,302
1888	156,043	77,526	928,157	264,633	444,557	2,177,411	481,561	329,305	2,425,213	241,060	1,583,268
1889	164,273	78,725	972,869	280,522	426,828	2,357,205	512,637	336,549	2,575,329	243,562	1,663,877
1890	171,699	77,717	1,023,267	274,442	390,471	2,504,517	523,712	332,110	2,718,408	240,683	1,753,486
1891	170,981	68,748	1,052,966	265,678	343,294	2,667,322	508,501	322,977	2,773,001	237,361	1,809,468
1892	171,337	39,802	1,090,083	205,961	330,609	2,723,747	508,826	306,803	2,791,858	229,422	1,837,605
1893	164,349	23,779	1,115,204	249,068	291,180	2,728,825	498,466	287,762	2,813,434	214,772	1,832,322
1894	159,837	20,322	1,131,357	239,868	252,810	2,722,897	440,762	2,875,021	2,875,021	210,259	1,890,262
1895	164,821	19,745	1,136,428	245,461	245,503	2,816,402	501,152	326,320	2,962,025	202,442	1,926,805
1896	171,809	20,032	1,188,821	254,881	328,819	2,851,022	530,898	239,085	3,099,254	214,573	2,024,472

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. From 1st November, 1891, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second-class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1892, the Great Eastern abolished it in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, when it also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued second class accommodation.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Mainten- ance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Govern- ment Duty.	Compen- sation.	Liv & Parlia- mentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	6,622,539	12,822,533	12,940,657	2,336,268	386,057	323,990	1,767,213	37,217,197
1885	6,305,823	12,904,640	12,941,168	2,343,335	309,315	247,405	1,790,301	36,787,957
1886	6,036,397	12,814,789	12,937,612	2,375,618	357,041	221,949	1,825,917	36,519,247
1887	6,072,867	13,047,676	13,160,805	2,425,746	246,039	241,900	1,818,991	37,062,366
1888	6,196,730	13,262,658	13,479,086	2,474,844	268,577	245,821	1,885,848	37,762,107
1889	6,565,578	14,281,400	14,026,106	2,557,993	429,807	269,047	2,006,597	40,094,116
1890	7,036,924	15,832,901	14,839,064	2,579,755	445,763	341,018	2,166,316	43,188,556
1891	7,285,884	16,734,769	15,670,944	2,567,690	423,023	321,010	2,197,587	45,144,778
1892	7,403,572	16,610,601	16,091,328	2,680,465	479,822	279,637	2,168,609	45,717,965
1893	7,486,739	16,195,285	16,216,707	2,874,493	372,752	241,837	2,304,284	45,695,119
1894	7,561,637	16,538,746	16,695,749	3,073,578	371,791	250,714	2,713,680	47,208,313
1895	7,658,136	16,558,757	17,054,195	3,266,824	353,184	260,751	2,725,655	47,876,637
1896	8,167,546	17,192,829	17,742,957	3,421,231	369,722	288,375	2,968,647	50,192,424

COMPANY—	Passengers.	Goods.
Caledonian	£8,822	£6,409
Glasgow and South Western...	2,482	1,568
Great North of Scotland.....	927	425
Highland.....	280	1,295
North British.....	7,479	7,891
Total of all Scottish Railways.	£19,991	£17,588
Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford	£691	£384
Great Northern of Ireland.....	2,444	1,688
Great Southern and Western....	670	1,830
Midland Great Western.....	180	625
Total of all Irish Railways .	£8,013	£5,819
Total of United Kingdom ...	£118,553	£271,169

Net Result of Working the Railways.—The gross receipts compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase from passengers (which includes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and post office mail traffic) of £1,759,703; from goods, £2,140,450, and from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., £296,267, or a total increase from all sources of £4,196,420. The net receipts for 1896 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3'88 per cent., compared with 3'80 per cent. for the year 1895, and 3'77 per cent. for the year 1894. As may be seen, however, on page 723, that over 23 millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1896, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive, and coupled with the fact that working expenses, and rates and taxes are yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit, a per-

centage of 3'88 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

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 amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1895, the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was only 0'164., and in 1896 only 0'154. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1895 was 0'381., and in 1896 0'411. per goods train-mile. The gradual minimisation of the amount paid by the companies for compensation is owing to the improved modes of working and the mechanical appliances which have been adopted to secure the safety of the travelling public, and it is in facilitating this security that some of the chief causes of increase of cost in railway working—such as the more general adoption of the block system, and the system of interlocking points and signals, and of improved continuous brakes, on which the Board of Trade have insisted—may be accounted for. It is also very noticeable that on those lines where these improvements have not been carried out, the want of them has largely contributed to the accidents which have occurred. The general report to the Board of Trade for 1896 shows that although accidents and collisions of a serious nature have occurred during the year to passenger trains, yet the numbers (particularly in the case of the number killed) are very low when compared with the

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1896, INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1896.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 8 ...	L. & N. W.	{ Goods train became divided, the rear portion ran back and 10 waggons derailed ... }	Ashton	—	—	1	1
Feb. 18 ...	S. E.	Passenger trains in collision	London Bridge ..	—	4	—	1
March 7 ...	G. N.	Passenger train left rails	Little Bytham..	2	3	—	1
July 13 ...	L. & Y. & N. W. Joint.	Passenger train left rails	Preston	1	13	—	1
July 15 ...	G. N.	{ Backing front portion of pas- senger train on to rear por- tion	Dunstable.....	—	5	—	—
July 22 ...	G. N.	Passenger vehicles left rails	King's Cross ...	—	50	—	—
July 28 ...	L. & Y.	{ Two last passenger vehicles left rails	Adlington June.	—	16	—	—
July 29 ...	G. N. of S.	{ Ballast train collided with buffer stop at end of siding. }	Knock	—	—	1	2
Aug. 3 ...	L. & Y.	Passenger trains in collision	Preston Junctn.	1	7	—	—
Aug. 18 ...	Mid.	{ Light engine collided with empty fish trucks, the trucks struck the station roof break- ing a portion away	Nottingham.....	—	6	—	—
Sept. 23 ...	G. E.	Collision. Passenger trains	March	1	30	—	2
Oct. 29 ...	S. E.	Passenger trains in collision	Surrey Canal Jn.	—	23	—	4
Nov. 28 ...	Glasgow & S. W.	{ Empty carriage train ran into in rear by passenger train. }	Main St.	—	9	—	1
Dec. 5 ...	Mid. & G. N. Joint.	{ Collision. Passenger train and light engine	Melton Con- stable.....	—	5	—	3
Dec. 9 ...	N. B.	{ Collision. Passenger and mineral trains	Burntisland.....	—	23	—	1

millions of passengers carried by the companies during the year.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,093 killed and 16,879 injured (as compared with 1,090 killed and 9,318 injured in 1895).

The increase in 1896 in the number injured is owing to an order recently made by the Board of Trade, regarding the mode in which the returns are to be compiled by the Railway Companies. Hitherto some Companies have only reported accidents of gravity, but they are now directed to report all accidents, which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on one of the three working days next after the accident. We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose.

Accidents to Passengers.—Five passengers were killed and 338 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. (as compared with 4 killed and 399 injured in 1895), while 88 passengers were killed, and 1,198 injured from other causes—such as falling between carriages and platforms, or on to the platforms, on getting into or alighting from trains, passing over the line at stations, falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and is inclusive of 220 injuries resulting from the closing of carriage doors. In

addition to the above may be recorded 5 killed and 515 injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned, viz.: ascending or descending steps at stations, falling off platforms, &c., and is inclusive of 77 injured by being struck by barrows or stumbling over packages.

Accidents to Servants in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 447 were killed and 3,986 injured during the year; of this number 3 deaths and 153 injuries were caused by collisions, 18 were killed and 488 injured in coupling or uncoupling vehicles, 23 were killed and 155 were injured by passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting, 15 were killed and 491 injured in getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.; 6 were killed and 344 injured whilst spragging or chocking wheels, 18 were killed and 445 injured by moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, &c., and 52 were killed and 506 injured during shunting operations; 101 were killed and 164 injured whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., and 92 killed and 185 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not

RAILWAY SPEED.

THE FASTEST RUNNING, WITHOUT STOPPAGE, IS MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Caledonian	4.40	Perth	Forfar	0 32	32½	60.94
Great Northern	10.13	Grantham	York	1 28	82¾	56.42
Great Western	10.45	Paddington	Bath	1 57	107	54.9
Midland	4.32	Kettering	Nottingham	0 58	51¾	53.53
London and North Western	9.49	Rugby	Crewe	1 24	75¾	53.3
Great Eastern	11.56	Lincoln	Spalding	0 46	40¾	52.52
Great Central	4.4	Grantham	Sheffield	1 5	56½	52.15
North Eastern	1.37	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 23	124¾	52.13
Cheshire Lines	8.59	Birkdale	Manchester	0 56	48¾	51.96
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8.13	Southport	Salford	0 39	33¾	51.53
Glasgow and South Western	5.15	Carlisle	Dumfries	0 39	33	50.77
London and South Western	11.16	Basingstoke	Vauxhall	0 55	46½	50.73
North British	9.9	Haymarket	Cowairs	0 53	44½	50.38
London, Chatham, and Dover	9.13	Herne Hill	Dover Pier	1 32	74½	48.59
South Eastern	6.42	Paddock Wood	Sandling Jun.	0 28	30½	48.16
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5.0	London Bridge	Brighton	1 5	50¾	46.85

THE LONGEST RUNS WITHOUT STOPPAGE ARE MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed
			H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	Paddington	Exeter	3 43	194	52.2
London and North Western	Euston	Crewe	2 55	158½	54.25
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 40	131	49.0
North Eastern	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 23	124¾	52.13
Midland	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 23	123¾	51.92
Great Northern	King's Cross	Newark	2 20	120	51.43
Caledonian	Carlisle	Stirling	2 23	117¾	49.41
London and South Western	Bournemouth	Vauxhall	2 12	106¾	48.29
North British	Carlisle	Edinburgh	2 20	98¾	42.10
Glasgow and South Western	Carlisle	Kilmarnock	1 49	91½	50.36
South Eastern	Cannon Street	Dover Pier	1 38	75½	46.22
London, Chatham, and Dover	Herne Hill	Dover Pier	1 32	74½	48.59
London, Brighton and S. Coast	London Bridge	Chichester	1 35	69¾	43.89

concerned, have occurred, viz., 11 killed and 2,605 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 3 killed and 675 injured by the falling of waggon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c., 14 killed and 333 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 51 deaths and 27 injuries in 1896 (as compared with 65 deaths and 38 injuries in 1895). There were 261 deaths and 110 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, 114 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1896 (compared with 96 in 1895).

The above figures may appear formidable, but in analysing them it becomes necessary to review the business done by the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1896. The companies carried over 980 millions of passengers holding ordinary tickets, and besides this number there were over one million and a quarter persons travelling with season or periodical tickets (the number of journeys made with these tickets can only be guessed at); still the companies must have carried over 1,000,000,000 of passengers (a number not very far short of the entire population of the globe), and also moved 356,000,000 tons of goods and minerals, and run 354,000,000 of train miles. It will be interesting here to make a comparison of railway accidents with the number of persons "run over" in the streets of London. During one recent year 140 were killed and 5,330 injured from this cause, and assuming the population of London to have been five and a half millions, it will be seen that the average per million of population killed in the streets was *twenty-five* and injured *nine hundred and sixty-nine*, whereas the number of railway passengers killed by accidents to trains was *one in the million* of population, or one in 200 millions of the total number of passengers; those *injured* from the same cause being respectively *72 per million* and one in $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. These results are mainly attributable to the great development of signalling and appliances for stopping trains which are in use at the present time.

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 the signal and point levers had been interlocked on railways was 99·7 per cent. in England and Wales, in Scotland 99, and 97·7 per cent. in Ireland, so that 99 per cent. is now given for the United Kingdom. At the end of the year the absolute block system had been adopted on 11,235 miles out of 11,252 miles of double lines open for traffic. When the orders made upon the railway companies under the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889, come into full force the absolute block and interlocking systems will have to be generally adopted.

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 99·4 per cent. of the vehicles used in passenger trains had been fitted with continuous brakes, leaving 6 per cent. to be so fitted.

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.

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

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed at the end of 1896.	Number Killed and Injured in 1896.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Station-Masters	7,410	5	6	1 in 1,482	1 in 1,235
Brakemen and Goods Guards.....	11,881	36	794	1 " 330	1 " 15
Permanent-way men	58,781	104	156	1 " 565	1 " 377
Gatekeepers	3,292	3	8	1 " 1,097	1 " 411
Engine-drivers	19,281	11	364	1 " 1,733	1 " 53
Porters	45,696	54	518	1 " 846	1 " 88
Shunters	7,092	34	398	1 " 209	1 " 12
Firemen	19,264	18	486	1 " 1,070	1 " 39
Inspectors	6,805	4	20	1 " 1,701	1 " 349
Passenger Guards.....	6,357	4	91	1 " 1,589	1 " 70
Pointsmen and Signalmen.....	24,381	14	57	1 " 1,741	1 " 428
Labourers	45,882	35	136	1 " 1,311	1 " 337
Ticket-Collectors, &c.	2,795	1	13	1 " 2,795	1 " 215
Mechanics	69,227	19	38	1 " 3,644	1 " 1,822
Other Classes	136,968	91	674	1 " 1,595	1 " 203
Total	465,112	433	3,959	1 in 1,074	1 in 117

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 table on p. 728, which shows the number of men employed in various occupations, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries to each class, in the year 1896.

The figures referring to goods guards and shunters 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.

FURTHER LEGISLATION FOR RAILWAYS.

The report by the Board of Trade in accordance with section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, on the classification of merchantize traffic and schedule of maximum rates applicable thereto, determined in respect of the various companies, shows that the proposed rates and the actual charges approach nearer than anticipated. The adoption of the New Schedules would result in a serious but not overwhelming loss, and there is no probability that the loss would be recouped by an increase of traffic, as the decrease in revenue would affect hundreds of thousands of rates, and the reduction for any particular class of goods would be too small to encourage new traffic. As to terminals for station accommodation, and charges for servants' labour, the Board of Trade have adopted a uniform maximum based on as fair an average as it is possible to attain, and have limited the charge to services for loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering. It is also proposed that in all cases there shall be a truck rate for the conveyance of animals. The Companies believe that, if they rightly understand the principle laid down in the report as to the revision of rates, no serious

difference will be found to exist, but that it is the failure of these schedules to give due and fair effect to those principles that stands in the way of an agreement between the Board of Trade and the Companies. The new rates operated on and from January 1, 1893. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, and will come into operation on July 1, 1898, is intitled "An act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

The Employers' Liability Act of 1880 only gives compensation in cases where the personal injury is caused by the negligence of the employer or his representatives, or by a defect in the works or machinery used in his business. The Act of 1897, entirely disregards the cause of the accident, with the exception of the wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself, and awards compensation to employes in all cases of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. It further provides that compensation for injuries received whilst performing duties involving considerable personal danger shall become a charge upon the profits of the undertaking, thus throwing a serious burden upon Railway Companies and other employers, specifically enumerated in the 7th section of the Act. The new Act will in time cause the entire extinction of the Companies' Accident Insurance Societies, by whatever title they may be known.

RAILWAY TUNNELS.

(OVER ONE MILE IN LENGTH). M. Yds

Severn	Great Western	4	624
Totley	Midland	3	950
Standedge	North Western	3	62
Woodhead	Great Central	3	17
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	225
Medway	South Eastern	2	220
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	South Eastern	2	80
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1467
Catesby	Great Central	1	1240
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1227
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks	1	1177
Shepherd's Well	Chatham & Dover	1	1000
Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040
Polehill	South Eastern	1	999
Mersey	Mersey	1	940
Bleamoor	Midland	1	857
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742
Kilsby	North Western	1	663
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	500
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	490
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Sydenham	Chatham & Dover	1	286
Dronfield	Midland	1	264
Bradway	Midland	1	264
Sough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258
Abbot's Cliff	South Eastern	1	240
Corby	Midland	1	160
Honiton	South Western	1	121
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham	Brighton & S. Coast	1	70
Midford	South Western	1	53
Belsize	Midland	1	61
Glenfield	Midland	1	35
Claycross	Midland	1	11
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Act.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	General Manager.	T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Andrews	James Barbour, J.P.	Thos. J. Brittain	J. Pimion	J. Pimion	.....	Queen's Quay, Belfast.
Belfast & North Counties	1860	Rt. Hon. J. Young	H. H. McCnello, D.L.	W. R. Gill	E. J. Cotton	E. J. Cotton	.....	York Rd., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1849	H. F. Slattery	W. Bailey Hawkins	H. R. Price	John Gall (T.)	John Gall (T.)	.....	132, Palmerston Bldgs.
Caledonian	1845	C. G. Bunten	Sir James King, Bart.	Jno. Blackburn	Sir J. Thompson	Sir J. Thompson	A. Hillhouse	Glasgow. [E.C.]
Cambrian	1864	J. F. Buckley	.....	R. Brayne	C. S. Dennis	C. S. Dennis	W. Finchett	Oswestry. [E.C.]
City and South London	1891	C. G. Mott	.....	R. F. Knight	T. C. Jenkin	T. C. Jenkin	.....	46 King William St.,
Cork, Brandon, & South Coast	1845	J. W. Payne Sheares	W. L. Perrier	R. H. Leslie	E. Croker	E. Croker	.....	Albert Quay, Cork.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1866	Frederick W. Pim	K.C.B. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Hibbert	E. M. Cowan	John Coghlan (T.)	John Coghlan (T.)	.....	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Sir Renny Watson	Alfred Aslett	Alfred Aslett	Alfred Aslett	Clement Mossop	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1857	Sir Renny Watson	Edward Chapman	F. H. Gillies	W. Pollett	W. Pollett	Henry Evans	Glasgow.
Great Central	1890	Earl of Wharfedale	Colonel W. T. Mearns	O. S. Holt	W. Peppercorne	W. Peppercorne	C. T. Smith	Manchester.
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	.....	William Latta	Sir William Birt	Sir William Birt	R. H. Twelvetrees	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	J. Gray	Sir W. Quarant Ewart, Bt.	T. Morrison	Henry Piew	Henry Piew	J. W. Philp	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	W. Ferguson, LL.D.	J. B. Nicholson	W. Modfat	W. Modfat	W. Modfat	A. M. Ross	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	J. J. Pim	W. Robertson	F. B. Ormsby	R. G. Colhoun (T.)	R. G. Colhoun (T.)	A. W. Croker	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Viscount Emlyn	A. Hubbard, W. Robinson	G. K. Mills	J. L. Wilkinson	J. L. Wilkinson	L. W. Maiden	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Sir G. Maeph. Grant, Bt.	Earl of March	W. Gowenlock	Charles Steel	Charles Steel	Geo. Thomson	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	John Fisher	William Trotter	V. W. Hill	V. W. Hill	V. W. Hill	W. H. Wood	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	Emerson Bainbridge	Sir W. Birt	M. D. Hancock	H. Willmott	H. Willmott	.....	Hull.
Lanc., Derbysh., & E. Coast	1896	G. J. Arnytage	W. Tunstall	C. W. Bayley	J. H. Stafford	J. H. Stafford	B. Shaw	Chesterfield.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	Lord Cottesloe	Rt. Hon. Sir A. O'way, Bt.	Sir Allen Sarle	Sir Allen Sarle	Sir Allen Sarle	G. W. Staniforth	Manchester.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Jas. Staats Forbes	Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bt.	J. Morgan	D. Greenwood	D. Greenwood	C. H. Chapman	London Bge. Stn., S.E.
London, Chatham, & Dover	1859	Lord Staibridge	J. P. Bickersteth	T. Houghton	Wm. Forbes (T.)	Wm. Forbes (T.)	Frank Ree	Victoria Stn., S.W.
London & North Western	1846	Wyndham S. Portal	Hon. H. W. Campbell	F. J. Macaulay	C. J. Owens	C. J. Owens	.....	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	H. D. Browne	John Warren	H. Cecil Newton	G. T. White (T.)	G. T. White (T.)	A. Malby	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London, Tilbury, & Southend	1862	Sir W. Lawson, Bt., M.P.	H. P. Senhouse	H. Carr	A. L. Stride	A. L. Stride	Edwin Chalk	Fenchurch St. Stn.,
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	A. G. Kitching	.....	G. H. Langham	J. A. Macaulay (T.)	J. A. Macaulay (T.)	.....	Maryport.
Mersey	1866	John Bell	J. J. Mellor, M.P.	G. H. Whissell	J. A. Bell	J. A. Bell	.....	Worcester House,
Metropolitan	1853	Jas. Staats Forbes	Bt. Hon. Viscount Gort	W. Jones	A. Powell	A. Powell	.....	Walbrook, E.C.
Metropolitan District	1864	Sir Geo. Ernest Paget	Charles Thomas	J. Williams	G. H. Turner	G. H. Turner	.....	22, Westbourne Ter.
Midland	1844	Sir Ralph S. Cusack	R. O. Armstrong, D.L.	J. W. Greene	R. Morrison (T.)	R. Morrison (T.)	W. E. Adie	Parliament Mansions,
Midland Great Western	1845	Marq. of Tweeddale	Sir Charles Tennant, Bt.	J. John Cathles	George S. Gibb	George S. Gibb	.....	Derby.
North British	1862	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., M.P.	Sir Lowthian Bell, Bt.	C. N. Wilkinson	W. B. Newton	W. B. Newton	.....	Dublin.
North Eastern	1854	Rt. Hon. Lord Rathmore	.....	R. E. Pearce	G. B. Newton	G. B. Newton	.....	Edinburgh.
North London	1854	Thomas Salt	F. Stamier	W. F. Poole	I. Smedley	I. Smedley	.....	C. Jesper
North Staffordshire	1837	J. J. Barrow	W. Austin	W. Fairbank	C. Landie (T.)	C. Landie (T.)	.....	Thomas Day
Pembroke and Tenby	1847	J. Boyle	H. Cosmo Bonnor, M.P.	W. R. Stevens	A. Willis	A. Willis	.....	Stokes-upon-Trent.
Rhymney	1854	Sir Geo. Russell, Bt., M.P.	R. L. G. Vassall	H. Clarke	Ammon Beasley	Ammon Beasley	.....	W. D. Phillipps
South Eastern	1836	A. E. Guest	P. B. Bernard, D.L.	J. J. Murphy	F. Vaughan (T.)	F. Vaughan (T.)	.....	22, Conduit Place, W.
Taff Vale	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cornelius Lundle
Watford, Limk., & W. Sta.	1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cardiff.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The question must often have arisen with the travelling public, when booking from a particular company's system to another, and probably before arriving at the destination having passed over several companies' lines, as to how the allocation of the through fare to each of the several companies, whose lines have been traversed by the issue of the through ticket, is attained. This business of allocation is conducted on what is termed "the Clearing System," and the arrangements are under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Boards of Directors of such several railway companies who are parties to the Railway Clearing System. Lord Claud Hamilton is the Chairman and Mr. H. Smart the Secretary of this large institution, the premises of which are situated in Seymour Street, N.W., adjoining the L. & N. W. Euston Station. The *modus operandi* of dealing with traffic passing over more than two companies' lines, is as follows:—The stations render to the Clearing House, through their respective companies, a

monthly return of all through bookings, and the business of the Clearing House is to manipulate these returns, afterwards crediting each company with their proportion of those bookings. The goods, parcels, &c., traffic is dealt with in a similar way. Where two companies only are concerned the division of the receipts is, as a rule, settled privately and not dealt with through the Clearing Committee. The Clearing House is also a meeting place of the delegates from all companies, where arrangements are made relative to the working of through traffic; fares are compiled, tolls, proportions, etc., which each company shall receive in division are arranged, and disputes and queries, which of necessity arise in matters of so complicated a nature, are settled. The Clearing Committee minute the business transacted and circulate copies among the companies. There are also numerous other difficulties in working through traffic which are minimised by the Clearing System. The institution was opened in January, 1842, and obtained legal powers by the passing of the Railway Clearing Act in 1850.

LIST OF ENGINEERS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY CO.'S OF UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPANY.	NAME.	COMPANY.	NAME.
Belfast & County Down ...	G. P. Culverwell, C.E.	Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley.
Belfast & Northn. Counties	B. D. Wise.	Lanc. Derbysh. & E. Coast	R. E. Cooper.
Caledonian	G. Graham, M.I.C.E.	Lancashire & Yorkshire ...	W. B. Worthington.
Cambrian	G. Owen, C.E.	London, Bright, & Sth. Coast	C. L. Morgan.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon.	London, Chatham & Dover	G. B. Roche.
Cork, Bandon & Sth. Coast	J. R. Keer, C.E.	London & North Western	F. Stevenson.
Dub., Wicklow & Wexford	T. B. Grierson, C.E.	London & South Western	E. Andrews.
Furness	F. Stileman.	Metropolitan District	G. Estall.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville.	Midland	J. A. McDonald.
Great Central	C. R. Rowlandson.	Midland Great Western ...	W. P. O'Neil, C.E.
Great Eastern	J. Wilson.	North British	J. Carswell.
Great Northern	A. Ross, M.I.C.E.	North Eastern	C. A. Harrison.
Great Northern (Ireland) ...	W. H. Mills.	North London	T. Matthews.
Great North of Scotland ...	P. M. Barnett, C.E.	North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E.
Great Southern & Western	K. Bayley.	South Eastern	F. Brady.
Great Western	J. C. Inglis.	Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering.
Highland	M. Paterson.	Waterfd., Limk. & Western	J. Tighe.

Indian Railways.

The construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has been conducted on three different systems; first, the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by the State through its own officials; and thirdly, by assisted companies either with or without guarantee or subsidy from the State, and working with capital wholly raised by themselves or partly with capital provided by the State. Out of eight lines constructed on the first system, five* have been purchased by the State. Two of these are worked by companies. The more important, the East Indian line, is carried on by the same company that constructed it in the first instance, on special terms as to the sharing of profits. The second, the South India line, is in the hands of a new company, whose capital was subscribed by the shareholders of the old one. The three remaining lines are worked by the

State, and all five come into the category of State lines in the accounts of the Government of India.

The general statistics for Indian railways in regard to their capital outlay, traffic, receipts, &c., will be found on page 462. In the following table, the annuities and stock created for the purchase of the lines, the yield on which does not depend on the profits of working, are excluded. The debenture stocks of the companies are also excluded. Some of the principal State lines worked by the State are given for purposes of comparison.

The figures of the Rajputana-Malwa line, which is worked by the Bombay-Baroda, are given separately, but in other cases the statistics of some minor undertakings are included in the totals of the railway by which they are worked.

The railways of India involve a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, amounting in 1896-97 to Rs. 2,810,200, and from the commencement to Rs. 55,574,264. The loss is due to the onerous rate at which the money was in the first instance raised, and to the fall in the value of the rupee while the liabilities continued to be largely calculated on a gold basis. See Table, p. 732.

*East Indian; *Eastern Bengal (part of the system now so called); *Oudh and Rohilkhand; *Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (now part of North-western system); *South Indian; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Great Indian Peninsula; Madras.

Indian Railways.—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY SYSTEMS IN INDIA.		YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1896.										Yield %				
		Date of line open	Miles open.	Capital expended to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	% on gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	% on Capital outlay.	Total paid-up Capital (excluding Debenture Stock and Annuities A, B and C) to Dec. 31, 1896.	Present minimum Government guarantee %.		Dividend % paid during last 24 months.	Price of 100 Shares.		
<i>Guaranteed Railways—</i>																
1	Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	1860	461	10,395,551	1,620,393	730,307	45.07	890,086	8.63	7,559,300	5	5 0 0 ⁰	231	2 3 3		
1	Great Indian Peninsula	1853	1,491	27,992,917	3,441,962	1,899,903	55.20	1,542,059	5.53	20,000,000	5	5 0 0 ⁰	175	2 17 2		
1	Madras	1856	857	12,247,565	1,109,689	563,812	50.81	545,877	4.46	10,257,630 ⁸	4½	5 0 0	161	3 2 2		
<i>State Lines worked by Companies—</i>																
3	Assam, Bengal & Bihar	1895	286	2,643,875	61,876	58,554	94.53	3,323	0.13	1,493,480	3½	3 10 0	106	3 6 0		
3	Bengal & N.W. Western	1875	820	5,493,157	578,706	254,482	43.97	324,224	5.90	2,200,000	—	4 7 0	143	3 1 7		
3	Bengal Central ⁶	1882	257	1,085,030	93,326	38,653	62.85	54,673	3.20	500,000	3½	4 20 0	125	3 12 0		
3	Bengal & Nagpur	1886	861	9,923,056	936,852	344,065	54.03	292,786	2.95	3,000,000	—	4 0 0	118	3 7 5		
3	Burma ⁷	1877	886	7,708,353	790,855	462,280	60.76	298,575	3.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Delhi Umballa Kalka	1891	161	1,544,978 ⁸	131,834	63,304	48.00	68,579	4.44	800,000	3½	3 9 6	114	3 1 0		
1	East Indian	1854	1,700	38,490,714	5,407,014	1,729,146	31.98	3,677,868	9.56	3,346,742	4	4 0 0 ⁰	152	2 12 8		
1	Indian Midland	1886	737	9,525,376 ¹	838,725	338,846	58.05	244,879	2.27	3,000,000	4	4 0 0	118	3 7 10		
3	Rajputana-Malwa	1873	1,674	13,384,176	1,972,597	874,925	44.35	1,097,672	8.26	State line.	—	5 3 3	134	3 17 1		
3	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	1884	285	1,104,209	125,450	70,870	63.67	45,580	4.15	200,000	3	4 10 0	123	3 13 2		
3	South Indian	1861	1,103	7,978,154	898,355	459,211	56.89	435,314	5.24	1,000,000	3	4 15 0	128	3 14 3		
3	Southern Mahratta	1881	1,553	12,241,353	916,298	493,420	56.69	393,877	3.72	3,500,000	3½	5 0 0	122	4 1 1		
<i>Native State and Foreign Lines worked by Cos—</i>																
1	Nizam's (The)	1874	353	4,226,031	345,784	172,954	50.02	172,819	4.11	2,000,000	Nizam's Govt. 5	5 0 0	79	6 6 7		
3	W. of India Portuguese	1887	51	1,638,044	29,717	37,606	126.55	78,893	—	800,000	Portuguese Govt. 5	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
<i>State Lines worked by the State—</i>																
3	Eastern Bengal	1862	814	11,020,508	1,568,166	607,936	40.31	970,228	8.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	North-Western	1861	2,730	46,808,793	2,044,175	1,755,534	59.53	1,188,540	2.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1867	812	10,500,026	869,797	434,616	49.97	435,090	4.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Native State Lines—</i>																
3	Bhuvanagar-Gondal	1886	386	1,909,265 ¹	217,799	110,448	50.71	107,351	5.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Jodhpore-Bikaner	1882	364	742,853	128,518	47,153	36.69	81,365	10.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Standard Gauge. ² Opened to traffic from July 1, 1896. ³ Metric Gauge.
⁴ Although for convenience classed amongst State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company, to whom the working was made over on Jan. 1, 1897.
⁵ Working transferred to a Company from Sept. 1, 1896. ⁶ £8,757,970 at 5½%; £500,000 at 4½%; £999,900 at 4½%; these last two amounts have been lately converted into capital stock.
⁷ In addition to the guaranteed interest a bonus of £2 5s. 6d. for 2st half and 6s. second half year of 1896, was declared payable in following half years.
⁸ £0 12s. 9d. ⁹ 10s. 9d. ¹⁰ £0 12s. 6d. for 1896 was declared.

County and Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

Containing a List of Counties, with the Acreage, Population, and Rental, the names of Lords-Lieutenant, High Sheriffs in office in January, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and of County Councils, Clerks of the Peace and of County Councils, County Treasurers, Chief Constables (with the number of Officers), County Surveyors, Treasurers, Coroners &c. Also of Cities and Municipal Boroughs, with their Poor Law valuation, the names of the High Stewards, Mayors, Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, Town Clerks, &c. The statistical figures as to area, population, &c., are given according to the alterations of the county boundaries effected pursuant to the Local Government Act of 1888, the County Boroughs being excluded from the Counties.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 7,500. Val. £23,500
Mayor, Councillor John Phillips (L)

Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 6,696. Val. £32,285

Mayor, Councillor John Jenkins (L)

Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,557. Val. £20,593

High Steward, Earl of Abingdon

Mayor, Alderman Thomas Townsend (4th time) (L)

Recorder, William Harry Nash

Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor

ACCRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 42,000. Val. £148,128

Mayor, Alderman Williamson Lee (3rd year) (L)

Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken

ALDEBURGH, Suffol. Pop. 2,159. Val. £8,378

Mayor, George Vaughan Brown (re-elected) (U)

Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich)

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 5,852. Val. £28,630

Mayor, Councillor Cleveland J. Phillips (L)

Recorder, William Waldron Ravenhill

Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman

ANGLESEY (COUNTY OF). Acres 175,836.

Population 50,098. Rental £203,616

Lord Lieutenant (1896), and Chairman of Quarter

Sessions, Sir Richard H. Williams Bulkeley,

Bart., Baron Hill, Beaumaris

High Sheriff, W. Thomas, Llangefni

Chairman of County Council, Lewis Hughes

Clerk of the Peace, J. Lloyd Griffith, Holyhead

County Treasurer, E. M. Roberts, Metropolitan

Bank, Llangefni

Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Menai Bridge (30)

County Surveyor, W. E. Jones, Llanfair

Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Menai Bridge

APPLEBY, Westmorlnd. Pop. 1,776. Val. £9,156

Mayor, Richard Warton (C)

Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor)

ARUNDEL, Sussex. Pop. 2,645. Val. £11,372

Mayor, Alexander George Rolls (3rd year) (O)

Town Clerk, Richard Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancashire. Pop.

40,463. Val. £156,778

Mayor, Fredk. Wm. Bromley (re-elected) (O)

Town Clerk, Charles Gartside

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 23,498. Val. £79,000

Mayor, Ald George Shepherd, J.R. (4th time) (L)

Town Clerk, Robert Hyde

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,768. Val. £56,123

High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

Mayor, Councillor Arthur Fairfax (L)

Recorder, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley Hill, G.C., M.P.

Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton

BANGOR, Carnarvon. Pop. 10,500. Val. £37,045

Mayor, Councillor Hugh Hughes (L)

Town Clerk, Richard Hughes Pritchard, M.A.

BARNSELY, Yorks. Pop. 35,427. Val. £116,544

Mayor, Alderman Charles Wray (re-elected) (L)

Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 13,058. Val. £48,116

Mayor, Charles Edward Roberts Chanter (C)

Recorder, Sir George E. D. Sherston Baker, Bart

Town Clerk, James Bosson

***BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, Lancashire. Pop

53,568. Val. £231,580

Mayor, Alderman Benjamin Fish (U)

Town Clerk, Charles Francis Preston

Treasurer, James Gunson

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 7,960. Val. £43,921

Mayor, Henry Matthew Julian

Town Clerk, William Henry Bayley

***BATH**, Somerset. Pop. 51,843. Val. £302,824

Mayor, Major Charles Henry Simpson, J.P. (C)

Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard

Town Clerk, John Stone

BATLEY, Yorks. Pop. 30,000. Val. £95,076

Mayor, Ald. John William Blackburn (U)

Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor)

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,202. Val. £10,885

Mayor, Russel Allen (L)

Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.

BECCLES, Suffol. Pop. 6,669. Val. £27,977

Mayor, Francis East Banham (L)

Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell

Borough Treasurer, John Clarke, F.I.B., Barclay's

Bank (1850)

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 33,500. Val. £132,046

Mayor, George Wells (4th year) (U)

Recorder, John Thomas Abdy, D.C.L.

Town Clerk, Thomas Simpson Porter

Clerk of the Peace, Mark Whyley (County

Coroner)

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 294,839. Population

102,956. Rental £940,921

Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G. (1861),

Panshanger, Herts, and Wrest Park, Beds.

High Sheriff, George James Gribble, Henlow

Grange, Biggleswade

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Lord St. John of

Bletso, Melchbourne Park

Chairman of County Council, Duke of Bedford,

Woburn Abbey

Vice-Chairman of do., Edward Ernest Dymond,

Oaklands, Aspley-Guise

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council,

William Woodfine Marks

County Treasurer, Thomas Barnard, J.P.

Uhf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (99)

Surveyor, W. H. Leete, Bedford

County Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford

Coroner for Honor of Amphill, Frederick

Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn

BERKSHIRE. Acres 455,864. Pop. 176,119.

Rental £1,125,529

Lord Lieutenant, Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B.

¶C (1886), Lockinge House, Wantage

High Sheriff, Henry Gold, Hedson, Cookham.

Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Wm.

George Mount, M.P.

Vice-Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council,

Alb. Richard Tull, Crookham House, Newbury

- Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. Thornhill Morland (Deputy, F. Morland), Reading*
Treasurer, Henry Collins, Reading
Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy, Reading (173)
Clerk to Licentiate, John T. Morland, Reading
Coroners: Bromley Challenger, Abingdon; Jas. Cockburn Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and Llewellyn Jotcham, Wantage
BERRICK UPON TWEED. Pop. 13,385. Val. £8,669
Mayor, Alderman Robert Marshall (2nd time) (L)
Recorder, His Hon. William Thomas Greenhow Sheriff, David Herriot
Town Clerk, Robert Weddell
BEVERLEY, Yorks. Pop. 12,569. Val. £46,490
Mayor, Councillor Fredk. George Hobson (L)
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills
BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,876. Val. £8,186
High Steward, Viscount Cobham
Mayor, Edwin Arthur Duffield, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Richard Hemingway
BIDEFORD, Devon. Pop. 7,825. Val. £19,293
Mayor, Alderman William Braund (L)
Recorder, Sir Geo. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Charles William Hole
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Montague Baseley
***BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire.** Pop. 110,630. Val. £504,750
Mayor, Edward George Mason (C)
Recorder, Clement Higgins, q.o.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Alfred Gill
***BIRMINGHAM (City).** Pop. 505,772. Val. £2,254,888
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Charles G. Beale (U)
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, q.o.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thos. Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, Edward Orford Smith
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Edward Mathews
Coroner, Isaac Bradley
BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,586. Val. £5,677
Mayor, Ald. W. E. G. Botfield (3rd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths
***BLACKBURN, Lanc.** Pop. 130,000. Val. £451,325
Mayor, Robert Carr Radcliffe (C)
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, q.o.
Town Clerk & Dep. Clk. of Peace, Robt. Eyes Fox
BLACKPOOL, Lanc. Pop. 23,846. Val. £290,381
Mayor, Robert Butcher Mather (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos
BLANDFORD FORUM, Dorset. Pop. 3,974. Val. £13,838
Mayor, Alderman James John Ball (C)
Town Clerk, Edward Castleman Smith
BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,151. Val. £20,173
Mayor, John Pethybridge (L)
Town Clerk, Robert Phillipps Edyvean
***BOLTON.** Pop. 120,000. Val. £470,918
Mayor, Ald. Sir Benj. A. Dobson (4th year), (C)
Recorder, Samuel Pope, q.o.
Town Clerk, Robert Gudgeon Hinnell
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Walter Cannon.
***BOTTLE, Lancashire.** Pop. 49,217. Val. £456,033
Mayor, Dr. John McMurray, q.o. (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer
BOSTON, Lincolnshire. Pop. 14,593. Val. £45,940
Mayor, Ald. W. Turner Simonds (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Robert William Staniland
BOURNEMOUTH. Pop. 37,781. Val. £368,165
Mayor, Councillor William Mattocks (C)
Town Clerk, James Druitt
BRACKLEY, Nthants. Pop. 2,591. Val. £10,941
Mayor, Alderman John Farmer (C)
Town Clerk, Charles Boorn Barnes
***BRADFORD (City), Yorks.** Pop. 216,361. Val. £1,130,375
Mayor, Councillor Thos. Speight (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Thomas Milvain, q.o.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles Skidmore
Town Clerk, George McGuire
BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 454,536. Population 51,459. Rental £247,258
Lord Lieut. (1873) & Chairman of Q.S., Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., Glanuk Park, Crickhowell
High Sheriff, Capt. Stuart Williams Morgan, Bolgoed, Brecon
Chairman of County Council, Charles Evan-Thomas, J.P., Groll, Nenth
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Richard Digby Cleasby, J.P., Penoyre, Brecon
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon
County Treasurer, John Tudor, Brecon
Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne, Llanthetty Hall, Talybont
County Surveyor, William Williams, Brecon
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; David Wm. Jones Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge
BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,794. Val. £22,963
Mayor, Councillor Aneurin George (C)
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams
BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 5,805. Val. £20,353
Mayor, Councillor Richard Thomas Haynes (L)
Recorder, Rudolph Herries Spearman
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey
Clerk of the Peace, Samuel Thos. Nicholls
BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 14,000. Val. £47,693
Mayor, Ald. Charles Frederick Foster, J.P., q.o. (2nd time) (L)
Recorder, Sir Peter Henry Edlin, q.o.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker
BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 6,611. Val. £21,254
Mayor, Joseph Thompson Stephens, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes
BRIGHOUSE, Yorks. Pop. 20,666. Val. £72,254
Mayor, Ald. Richard Kershaw (3rd year) (C)
Town Clerk, James Parkinson
***BRIGHTON, Sussex.** Pop. 120,401. Val. £772,784
Mayor, Alderman Sir John Blaker (3rd year) (C)
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, q.o.
Stipend. Magistrate, Chas. Gilbert Heathcote, m.a.
Town Clerk, Francis John Tillstone
***BRISTOL.** Pop. 317,832. Val. £1,418,598
Lord High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, k.g.
Mayor, Alderman Robt. H. Symes (4th time) (C)
Recorder, Edward James Castle, q.o.
Sheriff, Francis Richardson Cross, m.b.
Town Clerk, Daniel Travers Burges
BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £16,790
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington
Mayor, John Harper (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Risleay Hearn
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 478,691. Population, 173,227. Rental £1,027,128
Lord Lieut., Lord Rochchild (1889), Tring Park
High Sheriff, Major Alexander Finlay, Little Brickhill Manor, Bletchley
Chairman of County Council and Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Lord Cottesloe
Do. Quarter Sessions, Henry William Cripps, q.o.
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury
County Treasurer, C. E. Cobb, Aylesbury
Chf. Const., Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (156)
Coroners: George Hanby De'Ath, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; George Fell, Aylesbury; Geo. A. Charsley, Beaconsfield; J. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Amptill

BURNLEY, Lanc. Pop. 87,016. Val. £341,957
Mayor, Alderman Caleb Thornber (re-elected) (L)
First Recorder, Henry Gordon Shree, q.c.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, W. T. Fullalove

BURSLÉM, Stafford. Pop. 32,251. Val. £133,838
Mayor, Col. William Warrington Dobson (O)
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis

BURTON, Stafford. Pop. 46,047. Val. £252,738
Mayor, Councillor Francis Thompson (O)
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead

***BURY**, Lancashire. Pop. 60,000. Val. £250,054
Mayor, George Edward Wike (O)
Town Clerk, John Haslam

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk. Pop. 16,630.
 Val. £70,125
Steward of the Liberty, Marquess of Bristol
Mayor, Ferdinand Eyre (L)
Recorder, Edward Thomas E. Besley, q.c.
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Salmon
Clerk of the Peace, Rowland Holt Wilson

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,495. Val. £10,500
Mayor, William Alexander Webb (L)
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 36,983. Val. £226,507
High Steward, Duke of Rutland, k.g., g.c.s.
Mayor, Samuel Reuben Ginn (L)
Recorder, James Redford Bulwer, q.c.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 315,236. Population 120,286. Rental £748,261
Lord Lieutenant, Alexander Peckover, D.O.L. (1893), Bank House, Wisbech
High Sheriff (Cambs and Hunts), Ernest Terah Hooley, Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire
Chairman of Q. S. and County Council, Arthur Sperling, LL.M., J.P., Lattenbury Hill, St. Ives
Clerk of Peace and to County Council, Hale Wortham, Royston and Cambridge (Deputy, Arthur Wright, LL.M., B.A., Cambridge)
Treasurer, Edmd. H. Parker, M.A., Cambridge
Chief Constable, Chas. Stretten, Cambridge (70)
Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge
Deputy Coroner, Arthur Wright, LL.M., B.A., Alexandra Street, Cambridge
County Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Cambridge
 (See also ELY, ISLE OF.)

***CANTERBURY**, Kent. Pop. 23,026. Val. £109,918
Mayor, Councillor Geo. Collard, J.P. (2nd y.) (C)
Recorder, Frank Safford
Sheriff, Councillor Edward Lukey
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Henry Fielding

***CARDIFF**, Glamorg. Pop. 170,100. Val. £1,018,000
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Ramsdale, J.P. (L)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis
First Recorder, Benj. Francis-Williams, q.c.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Joseph Larke Wheatley

CARDIGAN (Boro'). Pop. 3,432. Val. £11,888
Mayor, Charles Evans David Morgan Richardson (U)
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 63,467. Rental £283,226
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. William P. Llewellyn Lewis, Llysnewydd, Llandyssul
Chairman of County Council, David Lloyd, Adspar, Newcastle Emlyn
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, John William Bund Willis-Bund, Wick Episcopo, Worcester
Clerk of the Peace, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth
County Treasurer, Jas. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth

Chief Const., Howell Evans, Aberystwyth (39)
County Surveyors, Roderick Lloyd, Tregaron; David Davies, Brynlyfryd
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth

CARLISLE, Cumberland. Pop. 39,176. Value £184,437
Mayor, Francis Peter Dixon (2nd time) (L)
Recorder, Alexander Henry, M.A.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Henry Collingwood

CARMARTHEN (Borough). Pop. 10,300. Value £38,869
Mayor, Ald. Henry Brunel White (4th time) (C)
Recorder, Arthur Griffith Poyer Lewis
Sheriff, Alderman Edwd. Alfred Rogers
Town Clerk, Richard Macaulay Thomas

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 541,259. Population 120,266. Rateable value £517,271
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cawdor (1861), Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire
High Sheriff, Wm. Buckley-Penyfai, Llanelly
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Viscount Emlyn, Golden Grove
Chairman of County Council, W. N. Jones
Vice-Chairman of ditto, Prof. D. E. Jones
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Jones, Llandoverly (Deputy, D. T. M. Jones)
Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo (83)
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; W. Buckley Roderick, Llanelly

CARNARVON (Boro'). Pop. 9,804. Val. £26,204
Mayor, Councillor R. Parry, M.B., J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 117,586. Rateable value £551,058
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q. S., John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eiflon, Criecieth
High Sheriff, Lloyd Warren George Hughes, Cold Helen, Carnarvon
Chairman of County Council, Edwin Jones, Stanley Buildings, Conway
Dep. Chairm. of Q. S., J. Bryn Roberts, M.P.
Clk. of the Peace, John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts (Deputy, Arthur Bodvel-Roberts), Carnarvon
County Treasurer, W. B. C. Jones, Criecieth
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86)
County Surveyor, Evan Evans, Carnarvon
Coroners: John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Thos. Hunter Hughes, M.B.C.S., Pwllheli

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,315. Val. £15,736.
 Acreage, 403
Mayor, Alderman Arthur Venables Kyrke (3rd time) (O)
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker

CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 31,657. Val. £118,427
Mayor, George Henry De la Cour (C)
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann

CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 11,008. Val. £50,628
Mayor, Councillor T. J. D. Cramphorn (C) (2nd time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Dixon

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 49,000. Val. £275,297
Mayor, Col. R. Rogers, V.D., J.P. (3rd year) (O)
Town Clerk, Edward Thomas Brydges

CHESHIRE (Administrative County). Acres 636,178. Population 462,585. Rental £3,007,322
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Westminster, k.g. (1893), Eaton Hall, Chester
High Sheriff, William Henry Verdin, Darnhall Hall, Winsford
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, His Hon. Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd, Chester

- Chairman of County Council, George Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford*
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Thomas William Killick, Graecemount, Altrincham
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Reginald Potts, Chester
County Treasurer, James R. Thomson, Chester
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, (Chester (44))
County Surveyor, Harry Bull, Chester
County Architect, Hy. Beswick, Chester
Medical Officer of Health, Francis Vacher, M.D., Glanmor, Birkenhead
County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; Francis Newton, Stockport; James Edwardson Worsley, Warrington
- *CHESTER (City). Pop. 41,603. Val. £190,957
Mayor, John Gooddie Holmes (C)
Recorder, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd Sheriff, James William Hake
Town Clerk, Samuel Smith
- CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 25,003. Val. £101,486
Mayor, Alderman James Pearson (C)
Town Clerk, John Middleton
- CHICHESTER, Sussex. Pop. 10,808. Val. £48,935
Mayor, Alderman Adolphus Ballard (2nd y.) (U)
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill
Town Clerk, Edward Arnold
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Turgis Haines
- CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 4,618. Val. £14,404
Mayor, Councillor Lionel H. Marshall (C)
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips
- CHIPPINGNORTON, Oxon. Pop. 4,222. Val. £11,380
Mayor, Ald. A. A. Webb, J.P. (2nd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace
- CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 25,200. Val. £84,596
Mayor, Councillor B. A. E. Jackson (C)
Town Clerk, John Mills
- CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Population 4,332. Val. £16,172
Mayor, Councillor George Marshall (L)
Town Clerk, John Druitt
- CINQUE PORTS. See Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye
Lord Warden, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. (1895), Walmer Castle, Deal
Registrar, E. Wollaston N. Knowles, C.B.
- CLITHEROE, Lanc. Pop. 10,828. Val. £40,066
Mayor, Alderman Abram Roberts (L)
Recorder, His Hon. Theoph. Hastings Ingham
Town Clerk, John Eastham
- COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 34,559. Val. £140,803
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G.
Mayor, Alderman James N. Paxman, J.P., C.M. (2nd time) (L)
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn
- COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 25,250. Val. £73,500
Mayor, Councillor Calvin Knight (C)
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley
- CONGLETON, Chesh. Pop. 10,744. Val. £33,142
High Steward, Gen. Sir Richd. Wilbraham, K.C.B.
Mayor, Alderman Isaac Salt, J.P. (4th year) (L)
Town Clerk, Alfred Steele Sheldon
- CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,436. Val. £22,100
Mayor, Charles J. Wallace, M.A. (C)
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry
- CORNWALL (COUNTY OF). Acres 868,208. Population 322,571. Rental £1,054,688
Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral & Chairman of County Council, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe (1877), Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth
High Sheriff, Francis Layland-Barratt, 39 Lennox Gardens, London, W.
- Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Wm. Cole Pendarves, of Pendarves, Camborne; F. Buller Howell*
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Coode (solicitor), St. Austell
Treasurer, Consolidated Bank of Cornwall
Chief Constable, R. Middleton Hill (222)
County Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, Liskeard; T. J. Hicke, Truro
Coroners: D. Thompson, Launceston; Edmund Gilbert Hamley, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Geo. Pascoe Grenfell, Penzance; Albert C. J. Glubb, Liskeard
- *COVENTRY, Warwick. Pop. 52,724. Val. £205,557
Mayor, Councillor T. Webb Fowler, M.R.C.S. (C)
Town Clerk, Lewis Beard
- COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,377. Val. £4,233
Mayor, Councillor William Lewis Jenkins (C)
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn (solicitor)
- CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 38,190. Val. £126,033
Mayor, Councillor Chas. H. Pedley (2nd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke
- *CROYDON, E. Surrey. Pop. 121,171. Val. £725,567
Mayor, Councillor Sydney George Edridge
Recorder, Robert George Glenn, LL.B.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, E. Mawdesley, LL.B.
- CUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 968,136. Population 227,373. Rental £1,496,618
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle
High Sheriff, Col. Irwin, Lynehow, Carlisle
Chairman of Q. S., Richard Saul Ferguson
Chairman of County Council, Henry Charles Howard, of Greystoke Castle, Penrith
Vice-Chairman of ditto, Miles MacInnes, Rickerby, Carlisle
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Charles Bernard Hodgson, Carlisle
Chief Constable, Sir J. Dunne, J.P., Carlisle (197)
County Treasurer, Thomas Godding
County Financial Sec., Wm. Dobinson, Carlisle
County Surveyor, G. J. Bell, Carlisle
County Architect, G. D. Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., Carlisle
Coroners: James Blacklock Lee, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; John Webster, Whitehaven; P. B. Stoney, Millom; and Gordon Falcon, Workington
- DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 41,000. Val. £166,199
Mayor, Councillor John Widdowfield (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Stevenson
- DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,025. Val. £18,497
Mayor, Sir Thomas George Freahe, Bart. (C)
Town Clerk, Onesimus Smart Bartlett
- DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 40,000. Val. £131,752
Mayor, Charles P. Huntington, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Charles Costeker
- DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,939. Val. £14,825
Mayor, Councillor T. H. Reynolds (2nd time) (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby
- DEAL, Kent. Pop. 8,891. Val. £33,203
Mayor, Councillor C. W. Thompson (U)
Recorder, James Fenning Torr
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown
- DENBIGH (Bore'). Pop. 6,412. Val. £33,525
Mayor, Edward Adolphus Turnour (C)
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones
- DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 425,038. Population 118,843. Rental £528,488
Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin
High Sheriff, Thomas Williams, Llewesog

- Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Boscawen Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham*
Chairman of County Council, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Col. Arthur Mesham, Pontyffryd
Clerk of the Peace, Llewelyn Adams, Ruthin
County Treasurer, Marcell Conran, Brondyffryn, Denbigh
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (78)
County Surv., R. Lloyd Williams, Denbigh (59)
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; William Wynn Evans, Wrexham
- ***DERBY** (County Boro'). Pop. 94,146. Val. £426,867
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Mayor, Councillor Frank Duesbury (L)
Recorder, Marston Clarke Buzard, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Freckleton Gadsby
- DERBYSHIRE.** Acres 657,550. Population 520,914. Rental £2,165,269
Ld. Lt., Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1892) Chatswith, Stanton House, Bakewell
Chairman of County Council, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., B.C., K.C.S., Chaddesden Hall, Derby
Vice-Chairman of C. C., Lord Waterpark, Doveridge, Derby
Chairman of Q. S., Tomman Mosley
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Norton Joseph Hughes-Hallett, Derby
County Treasurer, John Farmer Thirby, Derby
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, Derby (310)
County Surveyor, J. Somes Story, Derby
Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D., Derby
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Frederic Edward Leech, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; Charles George Busby, Chesterfield; Charles Davis, Glossop
County Analyst, John White, Derby
- DEVIZES,** Wiltshire. Pop. 6,426. Val. £25,772
Mayor, Councillor Geo. S. A. Waylen, J.P., (O)
Recorder, Francis Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.
- ***DEVONPORT,** Devon. Pop. 60,000. Val. £200,000
Mayor, William John Waycott (re-elected) (L)
Recorder, His Hon. Henry Edward Duke
Town Clerk, B. B. Pilling
- DEVONSHIRE.** Acres 1,666,579. Population 632,782. Rental £3,553,526
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of County Council, Lord Clinton (1897), Heanton Satchville, Beaford
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Earl of Morley
High Sheriff, Robert Harvey, Dunderidge, Totnes
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Clinton, His Honour Judge Edge, and William H. Halliday
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter
County Treasurers, Nat. Provl. Bank, Exeter
Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge, Exeter (422)
County Surveyors, C. G. S. Acock, Totnes; H. Masterton, Barnstaple
Coroners: Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton; F. Burrow, Crediton; James Fraser Bromham, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; Robert Walter Prideaux, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; T. Sanders, South Molton.
- DEWSBURY,** Yorks. Pop. 29,847. Val. £119,277
Mayor, Alderman Joe Haley (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, G. Trevelyan Lee
- DONCASTER,** Yorks. Pop. 25,933. Val. £134,000
Mayor, Councillor Mark Dowson (L)
Recorder, His Honour Edgar John Meynell
Town Clerk, Thomas Babington Sudgen
- DORCHESTER,** Dorset. Pop. 7,946. Val. £32,139
Mayor, Councillor William Pope Gange (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Symonds
- DORSET (COUNTY OF).** Acres 625,473. Population 193,542. Rental £1,077,442
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ilchester (1885), Melbury House, Dorchester
High Sheriff, Sir Henry Peto, Bart., Cheddington Court, Crewkerne
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman
Vice-Chairman of C. C., Lord Stalbridge
Chairman of Q. S., Hastings Burton Middleton
Depy.-Chairman Q. S., Col. John R. P. Goodden
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edward Archdall Ffooks, Sherborne
Clerk to Lieutenant, Thomas Ffooks, Sherborne
County Treasurer, C. Keats, Dorchester
Chief Const., Capt. A. E. Amyatt, Dorchester (174)
County Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne
Coroners: John Comyns Leach, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); Sir Rd. Nicholas Howard, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.)
- DOUGLAS** (I. of Man). Pop. . . Val. . .
Mayor, Robert Swan Stephen (3rd time)
- DOVER,** Kent. Pop. 35,000. Val. £157,560
Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, Most Hon. The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. (1895), Walmer Castle, Deal, and Hatfield House, Herts
Mayor, Councillor Sir William Henry Crundell, Knt. (8th time) (U)
Recorder, Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, Knt., Q.C.
Town Clerk, E. Wollaston Nadir Knocker, C.B.
- DROITWICH,** Worcester. Pop. 4,021. Val. £19,991
Mayor, Councillor George Langford (U)
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs
- ***DUDLEY.** Pop. 45,740. Val. £110,181
Mayor, George Henry Dunn (U)
Deputy Mayor, Ald. Gilbert Henry Claughton
Town Clerk, Edward Marcus Warminster
- DUNSTABLE,** Beds. Pop. 4,960. Val. £15,889
Mayor, Frederick Turner Garrett (L)
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning
- DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE).** Acres 647,281. Pop. 1,123,303. Rental £3,383,566
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham
High Sheriff and Deputy-Lieutenant, Colonel Lancelot Allgood Gregson, Burdon Hall, Sunderland
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd Wharton, M.P., D.C.L.
Chairman of C. C., Ald. Arthur Pease, M.P.
Depy.-Chairman of C. C., Ald. Samuel Storey
Clk. of the Peace and to C. C., R. Simey, Durham
County Treasurer, J. E. Backhouse, Durham
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden, Durham (625)
County Surveyor, William Crozier, Durham
Medical Officer of Health, T. Eustace Hill, Durham
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; Crofton Maynard, Durham; F. L. Dodds, Stockton
Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, Q.C.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, Edwd. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C.
- DURHAM (CITY).** Pop. 14,863. Val. £50,335
Mayor, Colonel Christopher Rowlandson (C)
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall
- EAST RETFORD,** Notts. Pop. 10,603. Val. £43,713
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Fras. J. Savile Foljambe
Mayor, Ald. George Marshall, J.P. (5th year) (O)
Town Clerk, Samuel Jones

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. Pop. 44,000. Val. £274,700
Mayor, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (U)
Deputy, Ald. James Arthur Skinner
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue

ECCLES, Lanc. Pop. 34,500. Val. £127,000
Mayor, Alderman J. F. Wilkinson (L)
Town Clerk, George William Bailey

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 63,340
Custos Rotulorum, Lord De Ramsey (1891),
 Ramsey Abbey, Hunts
High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Sir Thomas George
 Fardell, M.P., 26 Hyde Park Street, London
Chairman of County Council, William Cutlack
 Little, Stags Holt, March
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin,
 Highfield House, Littleport
Clerk of the Peace and County Council, E. H.
 Jackson (Deputy, E. McD. C. Jackson), Wis-
 beach

Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech
Chief Const., Col. W. Browne Ferris, Ely (62)
Coroners: William Welchman, Wisbech; G.
 M. Hall, Ely

ESSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 985,545. Popu-
 lation 784,258. Rental £3,454,803
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S. (1892),
 Terling Place, Witham
High Sheriff, Edward Murray Ind, Coombe
 Lodge, Great Warley.

Chairmen of Q. S., Right Hon. Lord Rookwood,
 Down Hall, Harlow; and Andrew Johnston
Deputy Chairmen of Q. S., Rev. Edward Francis
 Gepp, M.A., High Easter; Hon. Charles Hedley
 Strutt, Wickham Hall, Witham
Chairman of County Council, Andrew Johnston,
 Forest Lodge, Woodford Green
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Henry
 Gibson, Ongar

County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse, Chelmsford
Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean
 Showers, Chelmsford (372)
County Surveyor, H. Stock, 9 Denham Street,
 London Bridge

Coroners: J. Harrison, Jun., Braintree; Henry
 Shekell Haynes, Romford; C. Edgar Lewis,
 Brentwood; A. Ambrose, Buckhurst Hill

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 5,836. Val. £30,000
Mayor, Councillor Edmund D. Lowe (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Cox

***EXETER**, Devon. Pop. 37,554. Val. £237,589
Mayor, Alderman Robert Pople (3rd year) (C)
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, Thomas
 Townsend Bucknall, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, John Delprat Harris
Town Clerk, George Roberts Shorto

EYE, Suffolk. Pop. 2,064. Val. £7,870
Mayor, Councillor Charles Tacon (3rd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Major Francis Woolnough

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 12,000. Val. £34,839
Mayor, Alderman Charles Deeble (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, John Henry Genn

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 10,478. Val. £43,932
Mayor, Councillor Ebenezer Chambers (L)
Recorder, George Edwards Dering
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Francis
 Frederick Giraud

FLINT (BORO'). Pop. 5,247. Val. £20,800
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Hall, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Taylor, F.R.S.A.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 163,954. Population
 77,177. Rental £2,213,183
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874),
 Kimmel Park, Abergelle

High Sheriff, James Liebig Muspratt, Bron
 Henlog, Rhyl

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Philip Pennant
 Pennant, Nantlys, St. Asaph
Chairman of County Council, William Elway
 Williams, Rhyl

Clerk of the Peace, Thos. T. Kelly, Mold
County Treasurers, North and North Wales
 Bank (Limited), Mold

Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (53)
Coroners: Richard Bromley, Rhyl; William
 Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry

Deputy Coroner, Fred. Llewellyn-Jones, Holywell
FOLKESTONE, Kent. Pop. 24,000. Val. £189,339
Mayor, Lt.-Col. Stephen Penfold, J.P. (4th
 time), O.C.

Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward
Town Clerk, William Geo. Southey Harrison
Clerk of the Peace, William Henry Harrison.

***GATESHEAD**, Durham. Pop. 101,070. Val.
 £317,895

Mayor, Councillor William Clough (L)
Town Clerk, William Swinburne

GLAMORGAN (COUNTY). Acres 508,815. Popu-
 lation 467,954. Rateable Value £2,596,044
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Windsor (1890), St.
 Fagan's Castle, Cardiff

High Sheriff, Godfrey Lewis Clark, Tulygarn,
 Llantrissant

Chairman of County Council, John Blandy-
 Jenkins, J.P., Lanharosan, Cowbridge
Chairman of Quarter Sess., His Honour Judge
 Gwilym Williams

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas
 Mansel Franken, Cardiff

Deputy Clerk of the Peace and of C. C., W. E. R.
 Allen, Cardiff

Co. Treasurer, R. Wyndham Williams, Cardiff
Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (427)

County Surveyor, T. Lloyd Edwards, Bridgend
Coroners: Edmund Bernard Reece, Cardiff;
 R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath;
 E. Strick, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend
County Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.D., Penarth

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,119. Val. £22,416
Mayor, Councillor Henry Hawkins (L)
Town Clerk, Stanley Austin

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 22,414. Val. £60,019
Mayor, Alderman John Barnes (2nd time) (C)
Town Clerk, Charles Davis

***GLOUCESTER (CITY)**. Pop. 42,000. Val. £175,220

High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Mayor, Alderman Albert Estcourt (C)

Recorder, Alfred Young
Sheriff, Alfred Woodward

Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres, 796,666. Popula-
 tion 423,844. Rental £1,844,257

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth
 Court, Falfield (B.S.O.)

High Sheriff, James Dugdale, Seasoncote House,
 Moreton-in-the-Marsh

Chairman of County Council, Sir John Edward
 Dorington, Bt., M.P., Lypiatt Park, Stroud

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Russell Jas. Kerr
Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. Theodore Gardom,
 Shire Hall, Gloucester

County Treasurer, J. P. W. Haines, Gloucester
Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, B.N.,
 Cheltenham (396)

County Architect, H. Medland, Gloucester
County Surveyor, Robt. Phillips, Gloucester

Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thorn-
 bury; Alfred J. Morton-Ball, Stroud; John

- Waghorne, Cheltenham; Maurice Fred. Carter, Newnham; F. Moore, Tewkesbury
- GODALMING**, Surrey. Pop. 9,100. Val. £37,000
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Rea, J.P., C.C. (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately
- GODMANCHESTER**, Hunts. P. 2,095. Val. £18,595
Mayor, Henry Mason (C)
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun
- GRANTHAM**, Lincoln. Pop. 16,746. Val. £70,039
Mayor, James Perkins Coultas (C)
Recorder, Edmund Lumley
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim
- GRAVESEND**, Kent. Pop. 24,067. Val. £104,862
High Steward,
Mayor, Ald. Geo. M. Arnold, D.L. (5th year) (C)
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, q.c.
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Hatten
Clerk of Peace, F. W. Robinson
- *GREAT GRIMSBY**, Lincoln. Pop. 51,876.
 Val. £187,965
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage, P.C.
Mayor, Jack Sutcliffe, J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, William Appleton
Clerk of the Peace, John Barker
Town Clerk, William Grange
- GUILDFORD**, Surrey. Pop. 14,316. Val. £76,260
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Councillor Christopher Wrist (2nd yr) (L)
Recorder, Reginald More Bray
Town Clerk, Ferdinand Smallpeice
- *HALIFAX**, Yorks. Pop. 96,000. Val. £382,153
Mayor, Counc. John Herbert Lacy Baldwin (U)
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton
- HAMPSHIRE** (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 949,376. Pop. 368,051. Rental £2,094,920
Lord Lieutenant (1890) and *Chairman of County Council*, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station
High Sheriff, Godfrey Baring, Nubea House, Cowes, I.W.
Vice-Chairman of County Council, William W. Portal
Chairmen of Q. S., Melville Portal, John Lindsay Johnston (Judicial)
Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber (Deputy, G. A. Webb), The Castle, Winchester
County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge, Winchester
Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (350)
County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, A.M.I.C.E.
Director of Technical Educn., David T. Cowan
County Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; J. Hanner, Fording-bridge; F. A. Johns, Kingwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Hatfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitechurch
- *HANLEY**, Stafford. Pop. 60,000. Val. £195,214
Mayor, Counc. Moses Tunncliffe (3rd yr.) (C)
Recorder, Abel John Ram
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Arthur Challinor
- HARROGATE**, Yorks. Pop. 18,500. Val. £118,585
Mayor, Councillor James Chippendale (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor
- HARTLEPOOL**, Durh. Pop. 21,521. Val. £68,131
Mayor, Councillor T. Mudd, J.P., C.C. (3rd yr.) (U)
Recorder, John Thomas Belk, J.P.
Town Clerk, Herbert Wright Bell
- HARWICH**, Essex. Pop. 9,300. Val. £25,533
H. Steward, Edgar Walter Garland (Michaelstow)
Mayor, Counc. Wm. Blenkinsop McLearn (C)
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward
- HASLINGDEN**, Lancs. Pop. 18,225. Val. £70,250
Mayor, Alfred Smethurst (L)
- Town Clerk*, W. Musgrove
- *HASTINGS**, Sussex. Pop. 58,363. Val. £373,886
Mayor, Frederick Bagshawe, M.D. (C)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows
- HAVERFORDWEST** (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,436. Pop. 6,179. Val. £17,870
Lord Lieutenant (1876) and *Mayor* (1897-8), Sir Charles Edward Gregg-Philipps, Bart., Picton Castle
Sheriff, Arthur John Rose
Chairman of Q. S., His Honour Judge William Stevenson Owen
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams
Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George
- HEDON**, Yorkshire. Pop. 979. Val. £3,327
Mayor, James Soutter, M.A.C.S. (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Thos. Henry West
- HELSTON**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,198. Val. £9,075
Mayor, Charles Courtney Hocking (re-elected) (U)
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyaocke
- HENLEY-ON-THAMES**, Oxfordshire. Pop. 5,433. Val. £24,832
Mayor, James Lidderdale, M.R.C.S. (C)
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (Dep., A. Caldecott)
- HEREFORD** (City). Pop. 20,267. Val. £108,113
Chief Steward, James Rankin, M.P.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Child Beddoe (2nd time) (C)
Recorder, Arthur Gwynne-James, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless
- HEREFORDSHIRE**. Acres 530,764. Population 95,651. Rental £785,141
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bateman (1852), Shobdon Court, Leominster
High Sheriff, Capt. John Richard Geers Cotterell, Garnons, Hereford
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Chairman of County Council, Colonel Prescott Decie, Bockleton Court, near Tenbury
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, James Frederick Symonds, Hereford
County Treasurer, Henry C. Beddoe, Hereford
Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (79)
County Surveyor, H. T. Wakelam, C.E., Hereford
Coroners: Thomas Llanwarne, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster
- HERTFORD**, Herts. Pop. 9,023. Val. £37,068
High Steward, Earl Cowper, K.G. (Panshanger)
Mayor, Helliell Robert Hadsley Gosling, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder
- HERTFORDSHIRE**. Acres 404,429. Population 226,932. Rental £1,294,924
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon (1892), The Grove, Watford
High Sheriff, J. H. Buxton, Hunsdonbury, Ware
Chairman of County Council, Earl Cowper, K.G., Panshanger, Hertford
Chairman of St. Albans Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Sir John Evans, K.C.S.B., D.C.L., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
Chairman of Hertford Quarter Sessions, Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford
Deputy Clerk, Thomas J. Sworder, Hertford
County Treasurer, P. W. Dumville, St. Albans
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (193)
County Surveyor, U. A. Smith, 41 Parliament Street, S.W.
Coroners: Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.P., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Walter Grover, Hemel

- Hempstead; Henry Baker, Bishop Stortford
Daniel Barley Balding, Royston
County Act., W. B. Keen, 3 Church Ct., Old Jewry
HEYWOOD, Lanc. Pop. 23,185. Val. £98,214
Mayor, Alderman William Healey (2nd year) (L)
Town Clerk, John Henry Baldwick
- HIGH WYCOMBE**, OR **CHIPPING WYCOMBE**, Bucks. Pop. 14,500. Val. £41,000
Mayor, Councillor Daniel Clarke, c.a. (L)
Recorder, Edward John Payne, m.a.
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke
- HIGHAM FERRERS**, Northants. Pop. 2,000. Val. £6,323
Mayor, Councillor Owen Parker (C)
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, s.a.
- HONITON**, Devon. Pop. 3,216. Val. £15,903
Mayor, Alderman David William Ramsay Buchanan (4th time) (C)
Town Clerk, George Tash Tweed
- ***HUDDERSFIELD**, Yorkshire. Pop. 102,000. Val. £438,000
Mayor, Alderman William Hy. Jessop (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick Charles Lloyd, LL.B.
- ***HULL** (Kingston-upon-Hull), (City) Yorkshire. Pop. 225,045. Val. £832,699
High Steward, Marquess of Ripon, k.g.
Mayor, Councillor Philip Thomas Crook (L)
Recorder, John Forbes, q.c.
Sheriff, Henry Whittick
Speditary Magistrate, Edward Curtis Twiss
Town Clerk, Edwin Laverack
Coroner, Alfred Thorney
- HUNTINGDON** (Boro'). Pop. 4,346. Val. £20,286
High Steward and Mayor, The Earl of Sandwich (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Edw. Maule (Deputy, J. Percy Maule)
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE**. Acres 233,928. Population 54,969. Rateable Val. £395,423
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of County Council, Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon
High Sheriff, Ernest Terah Hooley, Papworth Hall, St. Ives
Chairman of Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Geo. John Rust, Huntingdon
County Treasurer, Ernest George Bevan, Hemingford Grey, St. Ives
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Edward Maule, Huntingdon (Deputy, J. Percy Maule)
Chf. Const., Maj. H. G. Rooper, Huntingdon (52)
County Surveyor, E. Borissow, Huntingdon
Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey
- HYDE**, Cheshire. Pop. 30,670. Val. £114,682
Mayor, Councillor Edmund Wild Smith (L)
Town Clerk, George Stevens
- HYTHE**, E. Kent. Pop. 4,351. Val. £23,773
Mayor, Ald. Henry Thomas Cobay, J.P. (U)
Recorder, Beaumont Morice
Town Clerk, George Wilks
Clerk of the Peace, Robert John Ridle
- ILKESTON**, Derbyshire. Pop. 19,744. Val. £61,587
Mayor, Alderman Samuel Richards (2nd yr.) (O)
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett (barrister-at-law)
- ***IPSWICH**, Suffolk. Pop. 37,360. Val. £247,192
High Steward, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park)
Mayor, Robert Stocker Paul (L)
Recorder, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld
Town Clerk, William Bantoft
- ISLE OF WIGHT** (Administrative County of). Acres 93,342. Pop. 78,672. Val. £433,624
- Governor and Captain-General*, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne
Deputy Governor, A. Harbottle Eastcourt
Chairman of County Council, Lieut.-General Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, Woodlands Vale, Ryde
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Lieut.-Col. R. Pearson Crozier, Westhill, Yarmouth, I. W.
Chief Constable, T. O. Hastings Lees, barrister-at-law (55)
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration), W. H. Wooldridge, Newport
County Surveyor, Francis Newman, Ryde
County Treasurer, William Pearce, Newport
- JARROW-ON-TYNE**, Co. Durham. Pop. 37,000. Estimated Val. £109,000
Mayor, Councillor William Pearson, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, William Stephen Dalglish
Deputy Town Clerk, William John Charlton
- KEIGHLEY**, Yorks. Pop. 38,000. Val. £119,564
Mayor, Robert Newsholme Smith (2nd yr.) (L)
Town Clerk, George Burr
- KENDAL**, Westmorland. Pop. 14,430. Val. £63,156
Mayor, Councillor John Henry Braithwaite (C)
Town Clerk, John Bolton
- KENT** (COUNTY OF). Acres 995,392. Population 787,700. Rental £4,380,057
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Stanhope (1890), Chevening, near Sevenoaks
High Sheriff, Richard Combe Miller, Oakfield, Dartford.
Chairmen of Q. S., His Honour Judge Sir William L. Selve, East Kent; Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, m.p., West Kent
Chairman of County Council, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart., Wickham Court
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Geo. Marsham
Clerk of Peace & to O. C., Walter Byron Prosser
County Treasurers, H. Tasker and John Alfred Wigan, Maidstone
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Ward, Maidstone (41)
County Surveyor, F. W. Ruck, Maidstone
Coroners: E. A. Carttar, Greenwich; Thomas Buss, Tonbridge; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; Wm. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; and Hy. Stringer, New Romney
- KIDDERMINSTER**, Worcestershire. Population 24,803. Val. £80,041
High Steward, Earl of Dudley, Witley Court
Mayor, G. W. Grovenor (C)
Town Clerk, James Morton
- KIDWELLY**, Carmarth. Pop. 2,732. Val. £9,426
Mayor, Evan Vaughan Davies (re-elected) (U)
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards
- KING'S LYNN**, or **LYNN REGIS**, Norfolk. Pop. 18,265. Val. £71,883
Mayor, Alfred Jermyn, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Hon. John Augustus de Grey
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Goodwyn Archer
- KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**, Surrey. Pop. 27,059. Val. £147,675
Mayor, William Hart (L)
Recorder, Charles William Bardswell
High Steward, Lord Thring, k.c.b.
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winsor
- LAMPETER**, Cardigan. Pop. 1,569. Val. £3,669
Mayor, Councillor John Ernest Lloyd (2nd year) (O)
Town Clerk, David Lloyd

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Population 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Derby, *k.g.* (1858), Knowsley Park, Prescott, Lancs.
Chancellor of the Duchy, Right Hon. Lord James of Hereford, *p.c.*
Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hall, *q.c.*
Attorney-General, Wm. Ambrose, *q.c., m.p.*
High Sheriff, Samuel Radcliffe Platt, Oldham
Chairmen of Q. S., John Fell, Lancaster; Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, *q.c.*, Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, *knt.*, Kirkdale; William Goldthorpe, Manchester
Chairman of County Council, Right Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, *k.c.b.*, Hampfield, Grange-over-Sands
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Sir William Henry Houldsworth, *bart.*, *m.p.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, *q.c.*, Manchester (suburban)
Clerk of Peace, F. C. Hulton, Preston
County Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorsom, Preston (1,568)
Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; Sidney Smelt, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighthouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Lawrence Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Manor of Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescott

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 28,228. Val. £147,803
Mayor, Ald. William Huntington (2nd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, *m.a.*

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,345. Val. £14,406
Mayor, Councillor William Prockter (*C*)
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter

LEAMINGTON SPA, Warwickshire. Pop. 26,930.
 Rateable Value, £168,701
Mayor, Councillor Gordon L. Bland, Ince House, Kenilworth Rd. (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Consett Passman

***LEEDS (City).** Pop. 400,000. Val. £1,420,366.
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Alderman Tetley (*C*)
Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, *q.c.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake
Town Clerk, John Harrison

***LEICESTER (County Borough).** Pop. 203,599.
 Val. £731,600. Acreage 8,586
Mayor, Alderman Arthur Wakerley (*L*)
Recorder, Arthur Thomas Toller
Town Clerk, James Bell
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Howard Burgess

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres, 532,786. Population 376,088. Rateable value £1,983,778
Lord Lieutenant, General Earl Howe, *g.c.v.o.* (1888), Gopsall, Atherstone
High Sheriff, Edward Handley Warner, *d.l.*, Quorn Hall, Loughborough
Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C. C., Hussey Paek, Prestwold Hall
Deputy Chairman Qr. Sess., Sir A. R. Palmer, *bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester
Deputy Chairman of County Council, Thomas Cope, Osbaston Hall, Nuneaton
County Treasurer, William Unwin Heygate
Clerk of Peace, to County Council, and Lieutenantcy, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester
Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (163)
County Surveyor, W. B. Smith, Leicester
Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester;

Henry Deane, Loughborough; Frederick Jennings Oldham, Melton Mowbray
LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,675. Val. £33,158

Chief Steward, J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court
Mayor, Councillor John Robert Dent (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Thomas Sale

LEWES, Sussex. Pop. 10,997. Val. £53,000
Mayor, Councillor William Gates (*C*)
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, *b.a.*

LICHFIELD, Stafford. Pop. 7,864. Val. £35,025
Mayor, John Fowler, *j.p.* (4th year) (*U*)
Recorder, William Henry Cripps, *q.c.*
Sheriff, H. J. C. Winterton
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Humphris Hodson

***LINCOLN (City).** Pop. 44,000. Val. £153,530
Mayor, Councillor Hugh Wyatt, *j.p.* (*L*)
Recorder, George Sills

Sheriff, Frederick Charles Brogden
Town Clerk, John Thos. Tweed
Clerk of the Peace, Gilbert J. Dashper

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,693,547. Population 472,878. Rental £3,661,224
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham

High Sheriff, Thomas Cheney Garfit, Kenwick Hall, Louth

Chairmen of Q. S., Col. Charles T. John Moore, *c.b.*, Boston; Rev. John Russell Jackson, Spalding; Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne; Earl of Yarborough, Lincoln and Grimsby (Parts of Lindsey)

Chairmen of County Councils: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir Wm. Earle Welby-Gregory, *bart.*; Holland, Col. C. T. J. Moore, *c.b.*

Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scoree, Lincoln; Kesteven, Joseph Phillips, Stamford; Holland, Francis Thirkill White, Boston; Lincoln City, Gil. J. Dashper
County Treasurers: B. Claypon Garfit, Boston; H. Ingoldby, Sleaford; A. S. Leslie-Melville, Lincoln

Chf. Const., Capt. P. B. Bicknell, Lincoln (305)
County Surveyors: Kesteven, H. Kirk, Sleaford; Lindsey, J. Thropp, Lincoln

Coroners: Walter Clegg, *m.r.c.s.*, Boston; Charles Brown, Caistor; Geo. W. Glynne Beaumont, Grantham; George Mitchinson, *m.d.*, Lincoln; Albert Iveson, Gainsborough; Frederick Sharpley, Louth; Joe George Calthrop, Spalding; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 3,984. Val. £18,251
Mayor, Alfred Willmott Venning, *c.c.* (re-elected) (*U*)

Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter
 ***LIVERPOOL (City).** Area 15,252 acres. Population 629,443. Val. £3,559,934

Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Ald. John Holding (*C*)
Recorder, Charles Henry Hopwood, *q.c.*

Police Magistrate, William John Stewart, *j.p.*
Assessor Court of Passage, Thos. H. Baylis, *q.c.*
Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor)

Town Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Guttridge

LLANDOVERY, Carm. Pop. 1,742. Val. £5,753
Mayor, Councillor D. Saunders Thomas (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Thomas

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Population 1,753.
 Val. £8,632
Mayor, C. R. Jones (2nd time) (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Anthony Pughe

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 2,574. Val. £6,540

- Mayor, Councillor John Kinsey Jones (I)*
Town Clerk, John David Davies
LONDON (City of) : see p. 336
LONDON (County of) : see p. 339
LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 36,240. Val. £96,596
Mayor, Alderman Aaron Edwards (2nd year) (L)
Town Clerk, George Charles Kent
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright
LOSTWITHIEL, Cornw. Pop. 1,379. Val. £3,594
Mayor, John Santo (U)
Town Clerk, William Pease, jun.
LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 18,196.
 Val. £77,614
Mayor, Alderman William Tidd (C)
Town Clerk, John Jarratt
LOUTH, Lincoln. Pop. 10,040. Val. £35,369
High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L. (C), (Elkington Hall)
Mayor, Alderman John Taylor (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison
LOWESTOFT, Suff. Pop. 26,000. Val. £105,000
Mayor, Colonel Alfred George Lucas, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson
LUDLOW, Salop. Pop. 4,460. Val. £15,134
Mayor, Thos. Henry Atherden (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Henry David Greene, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams
Clerk of the Peace, Theophilus John Salwey
LUTON, Beds. Pop. 25,000. Val. £125,000
Mayor, Councillor George Warren, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, George Sell
LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,070. Val. £11,175
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (7th year) (C)
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer
LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,364. Val. £11,526
Mayor, Counc. Henry Octavius Bickley (C)
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston
LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,551. Val. £18,398
Mayor, Thos. Joseph Davis Rawlins (2nd yr.) (C)
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins
MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 36,009. Val. £102,933
Mayor, Ald. John Walter Hook Thorp (C)
Town Clerk, William Frederick Taylor
MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 10,607. Val. £69,847
High Steward, Wm. Henry Grenfell, Taplow Court
Mayor, Charles Wm. Cox, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, John Kick
MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 32,150. Val. £150,622
Mayor, Joseph Barker, J.P. (2nd time) (L)
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Herbert Monkton
Clerk of the Peace, Walter H. Day
MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,397. Val. £18,150
Mayor, Ald. Edward Arthur Fitch (4th-time), J.P. (L)
Recorder, William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Crick Freeman
MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,964. Val. £7,052
Mayor, Wm. Forrester (solicitor) (2nd year) (U)
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb
MAN (ISLE OF) : see p. 335
***MANCHESTER**. Pop. 534,299. Val. £2,955,775
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Ald. Robert Gibson (L)
Deputy Mayor, Alderman John Foulkes Roberts
Recorder, Sir Joseph Francis Leese, Q.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Francis J. Headlam
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden
Town Clerk, William Henry Talbot
MANSFIELD, Notts. Pop. 15,925. Val. £57,094
Mayor, Alderman J. E. Birks (L)
Town Clerk, Richard Joseph Parsons
MARGATE, Kent. Pop. 18,662. Val. £129,000
Mayor, Counc. Geo. Frederick Brown (C)
- Recorder, Henry Bargrave Deane, Q.C.*
Town Clerk, George Ford-Kelcey
MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 3,012. Val. £11,897
Mayor, James Blake Maurice, M.D. (C)
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim
MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Population, 49,212. Rental, £427,810
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q. S., Wm. Robt. Maurice Wynne (1891), Peniarth, Towyn
High Sheriff, Edward Owen Vaughan Lloyd, Berth, Ruthin
Chairman of County Council, Alderman Edward Griffiths, Springfield, Dolgelly
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Alderman Roger Hughes, High Street, Bala
Clerk of the Peace, Robert Jones, Portmadoc
County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly
Chief Const., Major T. W. Best, Barmouth (35)
County Surveyor, J. M. Jones, Traws Fynydd
County Coroner, Wm. Robert Davies, Dolgelly
MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire. Estimated pop. 93,000. Val. £321,894
Mayor, Counc. Thomas Carter (L)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles James Coleman
Town Clerk, Geo. Bainbridge (Deputy), Alf. Sockett
MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 148,847.
 Pop. 559,392. Rateable value £3,628,742
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Strafford (1884), 5 St. James's Square, London
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Bernard Tindall Bosanquet, Fairholm, Teddington
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Ralph Makinson Littler, C.B., Q.C.
Dep. Chairm. of Q. S. and Vice-Ch. of C. C., Alderman Montagu Sharpe
Clerk of the Peace and of the Council, Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, &c., Walter Geo. Austin
Coroners : Western : W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick ; Central : G. Danford Thomas, M.D., 87 Euston Rd., N.W. ; Eastern : Alfred Hodgkinson, Solr., 13 Lansdowne Rd., Tottenham ; Duchy of Lancaster : Samuel F. Langham, Solr., Golden Lane, E.C.
MIDDLETON, Lanc. Pop. 26,000. Val. £70,284
Mayor, Counc. Abraham Lord, J.P. (2nd time) (L)
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle
MONMOUTH (Boro'). Pop. 5,470. Val. £24,239
Mayor, Lord Llansgattock (2nd year) (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Robert Oakley
MONMOUTH (Administrative County). Acres 342,548. Population 203,347. Rateable Value, £944,495
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. (1867), Stoke Park, Stapleton, nr. Bristol
High Sheriff, Capt. Charles Montague Compton-Roberts, Drybridge, Monmouth
Chairman of Q. S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Digestow Court, near Monmouth
Chairman of County Council, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., Llanfillic Court, Abergavenny
Clerk of Peace & to County Council, Hen. Stafford Gustard, Newport
County Treas., W. C. A. Williams, Monmouth
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (193)
County Surveyor, William Tanner, Newport
County Coroners : M. Roberts Jones, Newport ; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny ; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth ; Edwd. Pendril King, Chepetow
MONTGOMERY (Boro'). Pop. 1,098. Val. £6,999
Mayor, Councillor Archibald Graham, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce
MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 495,089. Population 58,003. Rental £497,173

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn (1891), Wynnstay, Ruabon
High Sheriff, John Lomax, Bodfach, Llanfyllin
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Capt. Devereux Herbert Mytton, Garth, Welshpool
Chairman of County Council, Arthur C. Humphreys-Owen, m.p., Glanasevern, Berriew
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool
County Treasurer, Ebenezer Rees, Welshpool
Chief Constable, E. W. Hughes, Newtown (37)
County Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins
County Coroners: Wm. A. Pughe, Llanfyllin; Edwd. Maurice Jones, Welshpool; John Rowlands, Machynlleth; R. Williams, Newtown
MORLEY, Yorkshire. Pop. 21,068. Val. £82,870
Mayor, Councillor Charles Scarth, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Richard Borough Hopkins
MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 5,219. Val. £16,994
Mayor, Ald. William James Atkinson (U)
Town Clerk, Francis Brumell
MOSSLEY, S.E. Lanc. Pop. 14,162. Val. £55,000
Mayor, Alderman John Clark (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde
NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 11,112. Val. £43,916
Mayor, Councillor Abraham George (L)
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis
NELSON, Lanc. Pop. 35,000. Val. £105,000
Mayor, Alderman John Haque Edmondson (U)
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott
NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 14,457. Val. £65,338
Mayor, Councillor E. Fairburn Milthorp (C)
Recorder, John H. Etherington Smith
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents
NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 11,002. Val. £38,385
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon
Mayor, Edward Gould (C)
Recorder, Frederic Coleridge Mackarness
Clerk of the Peace, J. C. Pinniger
Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 18,452. Val. £55,335
Mayor, Francis Stanier, B.A., J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Patrick Fleming Evans
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Griffith
***NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**. Pop. 217,555. Val. £1,116,397
Mayor, Alderman T. B. Sanderson (L)
Recorder, Wm. Snowdon Robson, q.c., m.p.
Sheriff, John F. Weidner
Town Clerk, Hill Motum
Clerk of the Peace, John Gibson Youll
NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,216. Val. £38,480
Mayor, Counc. Charles Edward Pinnock (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Richard Hooper, B.A.
***NEWPORT**, Mon. Pop. 68,000. Val. £320,000
Mayor, Ald. Alfred Robert Bear, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman
NORFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,302,058. Population 300,144. Rental £1,920,264
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Leicester, k.g. (1846), Holkham Hall
High Sheriff, Major George Nathaniel Micklethwait
Chairman of Q. S. and County Council, Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, Letton Hall, Thetford
Other Chairmen of Q. S., James B. Bedford Bulwer, q.c.; Lord Walsingham, LL.D.; Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart. (also Vice-Chairman of County Council), Hamon de Strange, and Colonel Henry Elvin Hyde
Clerk of the Peace & to C. C., Chas. Foster, Norwich
Deputy Clerk of the County Council and Returning Officer, Geo. Christopher Davies, Norwich

County Treasurer, G. Fowell Buxton, Norwich
County Accountant, H. C. Bolingbroke, Norwich
Chief Constable, Paynton Pigott, D.L. (barrister-at-law), Norwich (239); **Supt. & Chief Clerk** J. W. Lookett
County Surveyor, T. H. B. Heelop, Norwich
Coroners: Henry Read Culey, Norwich; Thos. Martin Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Dias; T. L. Reed, Downham Market; O.F. Read, Thetford
***NORTHAMPTON (County Borough)**. Pop. 61,778. Val. £196,359
Mayor, Councillor W. P. Hannen (C)
Recorder, Edward Philip Monckton
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Wm. Shoosmith
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 638,619. Population 203,247. Rateable Value, £1,351,038
Lord Lieutenant, Right Hon. Earl Spencer, k.g. (1872), Althorp Park, Northampton
High Sheriff, Pickering Phipps, Rushton Hall Kettering
Chairman of Q. S. and C. C., Sackville George Stopford-Sackville, Drayton House, Tlrapetor
Vice-Chairman of County Council, James Bennie Wilkinson, Gt. Addington
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Christopher Smyth Little Houghton, Northampton
Clerk of Peace and to C. C., Hy. P. Markham, D.L. (Deputy, C. A. Markara), Northampton
County Treasurer, Alfred Page, Northamptonshire Union Bank, Northampton
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (162)
County Surveyor, Edmund Law, Northampton
County Medical Officer, Charles E. Pagt
Coroners: William Terry, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Miere Percival, Towcester
NORTHUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,282,756. Pop. 506,030. Rental £2,863,363
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Northumberland, k.g. (1877), Alnwick Castle
High Sheriff, Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., Hepple, Rothbury
Chairman of Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk, Northam-on-Tweed
Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Earl Percy, v.c., Alnwick Castle
Chairman of Standing Joint Committee, W. Huds-pith, Greenocroft, Haltwhistle
Clerk of the Peace and to City Council, Stephen Sanderson, Moot Hall Courts, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Deputy, Chas. Davison Forster)
County Treas., R. Clayton, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth (233)
County Surveyor, H. F. Sneyd-Kynneraley, A.M.I.C.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne
County Medical Officer, J. W. Hembrough, Moot Hall
Coroners: Joseph Richard Davidson Lynn, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick
***NORWICH (City)**, Norfolk. Pop. 110,000. Val. £344,356
Mayor, Clement Charles Rix Spelman (L)
Deputy Mayor, Sir Charles Backham Gilman
Recorder, Thomas Richardson Kemp, q.c.
Sheriff, Alfred Isaac Haldin-stain, Unthanks Rd.
Town Clerk, George Buttler Kennett
***NOTTINGHAM (City)**. Estimated pop. 232,935. Val. £901,826. Area 10,935 acres
Mayor, Alderman Edward H. Fraser (L)
Recorder, Hon. Edwd. Chandos Leigh, q.c., c.b.
Sheriff, Arthur William Black

- Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Knt. (The Park)*
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Bothra
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Population 445,823. Rental £2,617,015
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of St. Albans (1886), Bestwood Park, Arnold, Notts
High Sheriff, Philo Laos Mills, Ruddington Hall, Notts
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Major John Henry Becher, Newark; Rt. Hon. Fras. John Savile Foljambe, Retford
Deputy Chairmen of Q. S. (Nottingham div.), John Liell Franklin; (Newark div.), Col. James Thorpe, Coddington Hall.
Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C. Clerk of the Peace, Jesse Hind, Nottingham
County Treasurer, F. A. Smith, Nottingham
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, Nottingham (194)
County Surv., Edgar Purnell Hooley, Nottingham
Coroners: David Whittingham, Nottingham; Wm. Newton, Newark; J. Housley, Retford
- OSKEHAMPTON, Devon.** Pop. 1,879. Val. £4,550
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Jessop (L)
Town Clerk, George L. Fulford
- ***OLDHAM, Lanc.** Pop. 143,442. Val. £646,819
Mayor, Alderman Alfred Waddington (C)
Recorder, Jas. Winterbottom Hamilton, q.c.
Town Clerk and Cl. of Peace, Abraham Nicholson
- OSSETT, Yorks.** Pop. 11,500. Val. £50,000
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Ward (L)
Town Clerk, Willie Brook
- OSWESTRY, Salop.** Pop. 8,900. Val. £43,184
Mayor, William Alma Aylmer-Lewis, F.R.C.S., J.P. (coroner) (C)
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon
Town Clerk, Joseph Parry-Jones
Clerk of the Peace, Charles H. Bull
- ***OXFORD (City).** Pop. 52,000. Val. £326,000
Lord High Steward, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Ald. Walter Gray, J.P. (3rd year) (C)
Recorder, Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.
Sheriff, Councillor George Henry Cooper
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon
- OXFORDSHIRE.** Area 475,974. Population 143,753. Rateable value £792,048
Lord Lieut., Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford
High Sheriff, Aubrey Harcourt, Nuneham Park, Abingdon, Berks
Chairman of Q. S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls, Oxford
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Marriott Davenport, M.A., Oxford
County Treasurer, John Parsons, Oxford
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-a-Court, Oxford (111)
County Surveyor, H. J. Tollit, Oxford
Coroners: William Wharton Robinson, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Frederick Westall, Witney; Henry Dixon, M.R.C.S., Watlington
- PEMBROKE (Boro').** Pop. 14,978. Val. £36,241
Mayor, John Charles Froyne, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, William Odyerne Hulm
- PEMBROKESHIRE.** Acres 395,151. Population 89,133. Rental £426,947
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Viscount Emlyn, Golden Grove, Carmarthen
- High Sheriff, Clement J. Williams, Penally, R.S.O. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, His Honour Judge William Stevenson Owen*
Chairman of County Council, George Ponting Brewer, Narberth
Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George, Haverfordwest
County Treasurer, John W. Cross, London
Provincial Bank, Haverfordwest
Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest Castle (66)
County Surveyor, T. George Pendine, St. Clew R.S.O. (Deputy, Arth. H. Thomas, H'fordwest)
County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. E. Price
- PENRYN, Cornwall.** Pop. 3,256. Val. £6,985
Mayor, John Marshall Thomas (re-elected), 1
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins
- PENZANCE, Cornwall.** Pop. 12,432. Val. £49,314
Mayor, Alderman W. H. Julian, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish
Clerk of the Peace, John Penn Milton
- PETERBOROUGH, Northants.** Pop. 25,172. Val. £117,452
Mayor of Borough, Joseph Hunting, J.P., C.C. (L)
Town Clerk, William Mellows
 COUNTY OF THE SOKE. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of County Council, Col. C. I. Strong
Clerk C. C. and of the Peace, Leonard J. Deacon
Deputy Clerk C. C., &c., Walter J. Deacon
- ***PLYMOUTH, Devon.** Pop. 100,000. Val. £394,532
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
Mayor, Alderman J. T. Bond (L)
Recorder, Henry Edward Duke
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis
- PONTEFRAC, Yorks.** Pop. 9,702. Val. £38,964
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Roberts Maud, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright
Town Clerk, John William Sangster
- POOLE, Dorset.** Pop. 18,500. Val. £72,871
Mayor, John Henry Whadcoat (C)
Recorder, George Pitt-Lewis, q.c.
Sheriff, E. P. Oakley
Town Clerk, Henry Salter Dickinson
- ***PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA, Hants.** Estimated pop. 182,585. Val. £377,883
Mayor, Councillor Harry Kimber (L)
Recorder, George Deedes Warry, q.c.
Town Clerk, Alexander Hallard
Clerk of the Peace, Richard William Ford
- ***PRESTON, Lanc.** Pop. 115,103. Val. £363,617
Mayor, Councillor John Edward Dunn (C)
Recorder, Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, q.c.
Town Clerk, Henry Hamer
Treasurer, James Carter
- PWLLHELL, Carnarvon.** Pop. 3,500. Val. £8,300
Mayor, Councillor Cledwyn Owen (C)
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies
- QUEENBOROUGH, Kent.** Pop. 1,062. Val. £6,683
Mayor, Councillor James Edward Castle (C)
Town Clerk, W. J. Harris
- RADNOR (COUNTY OF).** Acres 301,164. Population 21,791. Rental, £117,369
Lord Lieutenant, Powlett Charles John Milbank, M.P. (1895), Norton Manor, Presteign
Chairman of Q. S., John Corrie Carter, Cefnfaes, Rhayader
Chairman of County Council, C. C. Rogers, Stange Park, Brampton Brian (R.S.O.)
High Sheriff, Walter de Winton, Maesllwch Castle, Glasbury
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edward

- Wood, Rhayader and Presteign (*Deputy*, T. W. Harding)
County Treasurer, T. G. Sprague, Kingston
Chief Constable, Capt. Fullarton James, Penybont (32)
County Surveyor, S. W. Williams, Rhayader
Coroners: William Wakelin, Presteign (East. Division); H. Vaughan Vaughan, Builth and Rhayader (Western Division)
- RAMSGATE**, Kent. Pop. 24,733. Val. £132,818
Mayor, Councillor Lazarus Hart (re-elected) (U)
Town Clerk, William Alexander Hubbard
- RAWTENSTALL**, Lanc. Pop. 30,000. Val. £110,646
Mayor, Ald. George Duckworth (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, James Whalley
- ***READING**, Berks. Pop. 68,000. Val. £317,324
High Steward (vacant)
Mayor, Alderman William Berkeley Monck (L)
Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Henry Day
Clerk of the Peace, William Sherwood
- REIGATE**, Surrey. Pop. 22,639. Val. £165,920
Mayor, F. E. Barnes (L)
Town Clerk, Clair James Grece, LL.D.
- RICHMOND**, Surrey. Pop. 27,076. Val. £244,875
Mayor, Albert Chancellor (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick Bernard Senior
- RICHMOND**, Yorks. Pop. 4,216. Val. £16,664
Mayor, Councillor Sidney Robinson (L)
Recorder, William Norton Lawson
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.
- RIPON**, Yorkshire. Pop. 7,512. Val. £32,146
Mayor, John Banks Lee, J.P. (3rd time) (L)
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley
- ***ROCHDALE**, Lanc. Pop. 71,401. Val. £292,577
Mayor, Miles Ashworth (L)
Town Clerk, James Leach
- ROCHESTER**, Kent. Pop. 26,309. Val. £104,716
Mayor, Counc. Wm. John McLellan (C)
Recorder, Morton William Smith
Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette
Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Boucher
- ROMNEY (NEW)**, Kent. Pop. 1,366. Val. £5,409
Mayor, Maj. Leonard Fawell, J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, James Bannon
- ROMSEY**, Hants. Pop. 4,276. Val. £14,192
Mayor, Councillor Henry Guard (C)
Town Clerk, Matthew Liddle Harle
- ROTHERHAM**, Yorks. Pop. 50,000. Val. £152,482
Mayor, Alderman George Neill, J.P. (5th year)
Town Clerk, Herbert Harry Hickmott
- RUTHIN**, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,760. Val. £12,608
Mayor, Dr. Job Medwyn Hughes, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, William Lloyd
- RUTLANDSHIRE**. Acres 94,889. Population 20,659. Rental £185,523
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dysart (1881), Buckminster Park, near Grantham
High Sheriff, Col. Henry Clarke Jervoise, Langham House, Oakham
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham
Chair. of Q. S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart., Ayston Hall
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to County Council, Benjamin Addington Adam, Oakham
Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (14)
County Treas., Stamford & Spalding Banking Co.
County Surveyor, James Richardson, Stamford
Coroners: William Keal, Oakham; Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford
- RYDE**, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,952. Val. £71,576
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Marvin, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent. (*Deputy*, C. H. Collis)
- RYE**, Sussex. Pop. 3,871. Val. £12,300
Mayor, Alderman Walter Fuller (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes
Clerk of the Peace, William Dawes
- SAFFRON WALDEN**, Essex. Pop. 6,104. Val. £23,773
Mayor, Arthur Brunswick Taylor (C)
Recorder, His Hon. William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, William Adams
Clerk of the Peace, Chas. Stewart Douglas Wade
- ST. ALBANS (City)**, Herts. Pop. 12,898. Val. £52,501
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Oakley (C)
Town Clerk, Alfred Herbert Debenham
- ***ST. HELENS**, Lanc. Pop. 84,730. Val. £329,780
Mayor, Lt.-Col. Richd. Pilkington, J.P. (2nd y) (U)
Town Clerk, William John Jeeves
- ST. IVES**, Cornwall. Pop. 6,094. Val. £16,404
Mayor, Robert Sawle Read, J.P. (U)
Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase
- ST. IVES**, Hunts. Pop. 3,037. Val. £12,346
Mayor, Ald. W. Wigston Warner (5th time) (U)
Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, M.A., LL.B.
- ***SALFORD**, Lanc. Pop. 213,190. Val. £853,840
Mayor, Alderman R. Husband (C)
Deputy Mayor, Ald. Sir Richard Mottram, Knt.
Recorder (First), Joseph Maghull Yates, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Samuel Brown
- SALISBURY**, Wilts. Pop. 15,533. Val. £63,363
Mayor, Howard Harris (U)
Recorder, Charles Willie Mathews
Town Clerk, William Charles Powning
- SALTASH**, Cornwall. Pop. 2,745. Val. £9,996
Mayor, R. T. Meadows, M.D. (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick William Cleverton
- SANDWICH**, Kent. Pop. 2,796. Val. £11,023
Mayor, William James Hughes (7th year) (C)
Recorder, Montague Johnstone Muir-Mackenzie
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Dick Baker
- SCARBOROUGH**, Yorks. Pop. 33,776. Val. £198,772
Mayor, Councillor James Pirie (L)
Recorder, Charles Haigh
Town Clerk, John Edward Thorley Graham
- SHAFTESBURY**, Dorset. Pop. 2,122. Val. £6,955
Mayor, Councillor John Norton
Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter
- ***SHEFFIELD (City)**. P. 351,848. Val. £1,248,016
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Ald. George Franklin (C)
Recorder, His Hon. Samuel Danks Waddy, Q.C.
Master Cutler, Maurice G. Rodgers (Aug., 1897)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle-Welby
Town Clerk, Henry Sayer
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Binney
- SHREWSBURY**, Salop. Pop. 26,967. Val. £138,000
Mayor, Alderman Edward Corbett (C)
Recorder, Arthur Richard Jelf, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Henry Charles Clarke
- SHROPSHIRE**. Acres 861,811. Population 236,827. Rental £1,659,725
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Powis (1896), Powis Castle, Welshpool
High Sheriff, John Baddeley Wood, Henley Hall, Ludlow
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
Chairman of County Council, J. Bowen-Jones
Deputy Chairm. of do., R. G. Venables
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edmund Cresswell Peele, Shrewsbury
Depy. Clerk of C.G., R. S. Clease, Shrewsbury

- Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman (164)*
County Surveyor, Alfred T. Davis, C.E.
Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington;
Geo. Gordon Warren, Market Drayton; Henry
Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; E. E. Clarke,
Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth;
J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Lewis,
Oswestry
- SOMERSET (COUNTY OF).** Acres 1,038,389.
 Population 376,275. Rateable val. £2,549,813
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
(1864), Marston House, Frome
High Sheriff, Henry Martin Gibbs, Barrow
Court, Barrow Gurney, Bristol
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Rt.
Hon. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., P.O.,
Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet
Clerk of the Peace and to C. O., Wm. Dunn, Frome
County Treas., W. C. King, Weston-super-Mare
Chf. Const., Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (340)
County Surveyor, W. J. Willox, Bath
Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.B.C.S., Bath;
Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas
Foster Barham, Bridgwater
- *SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham.** Pop. 95,798.
 Val. £318,259
Mayor, Alderman John Imrie, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.
- *SOUTHAMPTON (County Borough).** Pop.
 (1897 est.), 100,000. Val. £413,521
Mayor, Alderman George J. Tilling, J.P. (C)
Recorder, Edward Utermare Bullen
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Daniel Moody Page
Sheriff, Councillor C. H. Hardiman
Town Clerk, Geo. Bellamy Nalder
- SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex.** Pop. 20,000. Val.
 £122,900
Mayor, Alderman John Henry Burrows, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, William Gregson
- SOUTHMOLTON, Devon.** Pop. 3,126. Val. £13,583
Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore
Mayor, William Moor (U)
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. L. Riccard
- SOUTHPORT, Lanc.** Pop. 48,445. Val. £356,857
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Lawson Booth, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, John Davies Williams, LL.B.
- SOUTHWARK (Borough of), County of London**
Steward and Judge, Court of Record, Sir Charles
Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Recorder of London)
High Bailiff and Parliam. Returning Officer, Thos.
Roderick, Guildhall, E.C.
Prothonotary, Henry Devereux Pritchard,
Painters' Hall, E.C.
- SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk.** Pop. 2,311. Val. £11,071
Mayor, Ernest M. U. Adnams (3rd time) (C)
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper
- STAFFORD (Boro').** Pop. 20,270. Val. £71,758
Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and
Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall
Mayor, Alderman W. C. T. Mynors (C)
Town Clerk, Matthew Foliott Blakiston
- STAFFORDSHIRE.** Acres 744,987. Population
 1,087,161. Rental £4,469,589
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891),
Patshull House, Wolverhampton
High Sheriff, William Bexley Harrison, Alder-
shaw, Lichfield
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Harrowby,
Sandon Hall, Stone
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Frank James
Aldridge, Walsall
Chairman of Q. S., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.,
Teddesley Park, near Penkridge
Assistant do., Sir Reginald Hardy, Bart.
- Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Matthew*
Foliott Blakiston, Stafford
County Treasurer, Perceval H. Harston, Stafford
Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson,
Stafford (667)
County Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle, Stafford
Coroners: J. Booth, Talk-o'-th'-hill; William
Morgan, Stafford; William Henry Phillips,
Wolverhampton; Uttoxeter and Hands-
worth vacant
- STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire.** Estimated pop.
 28,044. Val. £104,871
Mayor, Ald. John Richard Norman (2nd year) (C)
Town Clerk, John Miller
- STAMFORD, Linc.** Pop. 8,358. Val. £32,526
Mayor, Councillor S. F. Halliday (C)
Recorder, James Corrie Carter
Town Clerk, James Edward Atter
Clerk of the Peace, D. J. Evans.
- *STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire.** Pop.
 79,000. Val. £281,962
Mayor, Alderman Giles Atherton (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Walter Hyde
- STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, Durham.** Pop. 55,000.
 Val. £182,535
Mayor, Counc. Anthony Geo. Rudd (re-elected) (U)
Town Clerk, Matthew Bowser Dodds, M.A., J.P.
- STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordsh.** Pop. 24,027.
 Val. £86,864
Mayor, Councillor Frederick Geen, J.P. (Glen-
thorne) re-elected (C)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright
Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell
- STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwicksh.** Pop.
 8,318. Rateable value £35,192. Acreage 3,865
High Steward, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
Mayor, William Pearce
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn
- SUDBURY, Suffolk.** Pop. 7,059. Val. £19,432
Mayor, Ald. Arthur Grimwood (re-elected) (U)
Recorder, (vacant)
Town Clerk, William Bayly-Ransom
- SUFFOLK (COUNTY OF).** Acres 939,614.
 Population 304,430. Rental £2,041,583
Lord Lieut., Marquess of Bristol (1886), Ickworth,
Bury St. Edmunds, & 6 St. James's Sq., Lond.
Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall
High Sheriff, Edward Walter Greene, Nether
Hale, Bury St. Edmunds
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Rendlesham and Thomas
Lomax, at Ipswich; Colonel Nathaniel Barn-
ardiston and Colonel Frederic Pocklington,
at Bury St. Edmunds
Chairmen of County Councils: East Suffolk,
Lord Rendlesham; West Suffolk, Colonel
Nathaniel Barnardiston
Clerk of the Peace and to County Councils, James
Cherry (Deputy, Alfred Tewnshend Cobbold),
County Hall, Ipswich
County Treasurers: Eastern Div., the Hon. D.
A. Tollemache, Ipswich; Western Div., Hervey
Aston Oakes, J.P., Bank, Bury St. Edmunds
Chief Constable, Major Clement Henry John
Heigham, Ipswich (275)
Treas. of Suffolk Jt. Comm., W. S. Gurney, Ipswich
County Surveyors: Eastern Div., H. Miller,
M.I.C.E., Ipswich; Western Div., F. Whitmore,
Chelmsford
County Coroners: C. W. Chaston, Lowestoft
district; Arthur Fredk. Vulliamy, Stow-
market district; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge;
Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss; Rowland Holt
Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates,
Sudbury; Geo. Owen Mead, Newmarket

- *SUNDERLAND**, Durham. Pop. 142,107. Val. £513,347
 Mayor, Alderman William Bruce (U)
 Town Clerk, Francis Marshall Bowey
- SURREY (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 485,129. Population 1,436,899. Rental £10,072,244
 Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Middleton (1895)
 Vice-Lieut., Edward Hugh Leicester Penrhyn
 High Sheriff, Wm. Keswick, Eastwick Pk., Le'th'd
 Chairman of County Council, Edw. Jos. Halsey,
 104 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington
 Deputy Chairman of County Council, Lord Ashcombe, P.O., Denbies, Dorking
 Chairman of Quarter Sessions, &c., George Cave,
 Wardrobe Court, Richmond
 Deputy Chairmen Q. S., John Fisher Eastwood,
 Esher; Henry Currie Leigh Bennett, M.P.,
 Thorpe Place, Chertsey
 Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Sir
 Richard Hy. Wyatt, D.L. (Deputy, Thos. W.
 Weeding), County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames
 County Treasurer, Francis Henry Beaumont
 Chief Constable, Capt. Hen. Cadogan Hastings
 (Deputy, Howard J. Page), Guildford (215)
 County Surveyor, Frank G. Howell
 County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy
 Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, A. B.
 Hicks, 20 Lupus St., Pimlico, S.W.; Guildford
 Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Willey Park, Farnham
- SUSSEX (COUNTY OF, East and West)**. Acres
 933,269. Pop. 550,442. Rental £2,462,179
 Lord Lieutenant, Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G.
 (1892), Eridge Castle, Frant, Tunbridge Wells
 High Sheriff, Wm. Dodge James, Westdean Pk.,
 Chichester
 Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Chichester, East Sus-
 sex; Robert Henry Hurst, West Sussex
 Chairmen of County Councils, Edw. Eager (Hove),
 East Sussex; Duke of Richmond and Gordon,
 K.G. (Goodwood, Chichester), West Sussex
 Clerk of the Peace and to East and West County
 Councils, Frederic Merrifield, Lewes
 County Treasurers: Major H. P. Molineux
 (Lewes), East Sussex; W. T. Haines (Chichester),
 West Sussex
 Chief Constables: East Sussex, Major Hugh
 Graham Lang, Lewes (177); West Sussex,
 Captain G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth (137)
 County Surveyors: H. Card (Lewes), East Sussex;
 W. B. Purser (Horsham), West Sussex
 Coroners: Geo. Edwd. Hillman, Lewes; C. Shep-
 pard, Battle; E. W. Skinner, M. R., Dye; Edwd.
 Arnold, Chichester; F. W. Butler, Horsham
- SUTTON COLDFIELD**, Warwickshire. Pop.
 6,685. Val. £65,311
 Mayor, Counc. Arthur Leslie Crockford, B.A.
 Town Clerk, Thomas Vincent Holbeche
- *SWANSEA**, Glamorg. Pop. 100,000. Val. £347,000
 Mayor, Councillor John Aeron Thomas (J.)
 Recorder, Wm. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, John Coke Fowler
 Town Clerk, John Thomas
- TAMWORTH**, Staff. Pop. 6,614. Val. £18,508
 Mayor, Alderman John Shaw (3rd time) (U)
 Town Clerk, John Matthews
- TAUNTON**, Somerset. Pop. 20,000. Val. £91,090
 Mayor, Alderman William Potter (C)
 Town Clerk, George H. Kite
- TENBY**, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,027
 Mayor, Henry Joseph Gregory, J.P. (C)
 Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees
- TENTERDEN**, Kent. Pop. 3,429. Val. £14,461
 Mayor, Joshua Robert Diggle, J.P. (3rd yr.) (C)
 Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft
 Town Clerk, Joseph Munn Mace
- TEWKESBURY**, Glouc. Pop. 5,269. Val. £24,714
 High Steward, Lord Sudley (Toddington)
 Mayor, Alderman Alfred Baker, J.P. (C)
 Recorder, Laurence Morton Brown
 Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham
 Clerk of the Peace, Fred. James Brown
- THETFORD**, Norfolk. Pop. 4,300. Val. £17,673
 Mayor, Councillor Arthur G. Cronshaw (2nd yr.) (C)
 Recorder, Charles Edward Malden
 Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, J. and J. Houcher
- THORNABY-ON-TEES**, Yorks. Pop. 15,637
 Val. £47,736
 Mayor, Councillor Herbert Taylor (L)
 Town Clerk, William James Watson
- TIVERTON**, Devon. Pop. 10,892. Val. £61,800
 Mayor, Alderman John Thorne (L)
 Recorder, Henry Clark
 Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Chas. Marshall Holt
- TODMORDEN**, W. Riding, Yorks. and Lancs.
 Pop. 25,000. Val. £105,836
 Mayor, Councillor Caleb Hoyle (re-elected) (L)
 Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe
- TORQUAY**, Devon. Pop. 25,534. Val. £138,053
 Mayor, Alderman T. Harrison, J.P. (L)
 Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex
- TORRINGTON, GREAT**, Devon. Pop. 3,436.
 Val. £8,885
 Mayor, Arthur J. Lawman (re-elected) (L)
 Town Clerk, George Mark Doe
- TOTNES**, Devon. Pop. 4,016. Val. £15,250
 Mayor, Counc. Benjamin Wm. Hayman (L)
 Town Clerk, Edward Windeatt
- TOWER OF LONDON**
 Constable, General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B.
 Lieutenant, Lt.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, G.B.
 Major, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, G.C.B.
 Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
- TRURO**, Cornwall. Pop. 11,131. Val. £44,000
 Mayor, S. J. Polkinghorn, J.P. (J.)
 Town Clerk, Robert Dobell
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, Kent. Pop. 30,000. Val.
 £235,000
 Mayor, Major C. R. Fletcher Lutwidge (3rd
 year) (C)
 Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps
- TYNEMOUTH**, Northumberland. Pop. 46,588.
 Val. £196,931
 Mayor, Councillor Richard Irvin (L)
 Town Clerk, Horatio Alfred Adamson
- WAKEFIELD**, Yorks. Pop. 36,815. Val. £165,252
 Mayor, Alfred William Stanfield (C)
 Town Clerk, Charles James Hudson
- WALLINGFORD**, Berks. Pop. 2,989. Val. £10,153
 High Steward, Edw. Wells (Hedges, Wells & Co.)
 Mayor, Councillor Benjamin Wm. Hilliard (C)
 Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges
- *WALSALL**, Staffordsh. Pop. 71,789. Val. £209,710
 Mayor, Joseph Clare (L)
 Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen
 Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper
- WAREHAM**, Dorset. Pop. 2,141. Val. £5,154
 Mayor, John Albert Drew (C)
 Town Clerk, George Clavell Pilliter
- WARRINGTON**, Lanc. Pop. 63,000. Val. £199,000
 Mayor, Ald. John Edward Wright, J.P. (C)
 Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle
- WARWICK (BORO')**. Pop. 11,905. Val. £51,176
 Mayor, James William Glover (C)
 Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore
 Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.
- WARWICKSHIRE**. Area 377,462. Population
 805,070. Rental £3,993,082
 Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh (1856), Stoneleigh
 Abbey, Kenilworth

- High Sheriff*, Howard Proctor Ryland, Moxhull Hall, Erdington.
Chairman of Q. S. and of C. C., John Stratford Dugdale, q.c., 29, Eaton Square, London. S.W.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Algenon Sydney Field, Leamington
County Treasurer, Sam. Clarke Smith, Warwick
Chief Const., Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (290)
Bridgemaster and County Surveyor, John Willmot, Birmingham
Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; W. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; and Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden
WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 25,311. Val. £87,474
Mayor, Isaiah Oldbury, J.P. (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones
WELLS, Somerset. Pop. 4,822. Val. £16,764
Mayor, Councillor James Arthur Tate (C)
Recorder, Thomas Engleby Rogers
Town Clerk, Reginald Lowbridge Foster
WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,501. Val. £40,537
Mayor, Lt.-Col. Wm. Jolliffe Twyford (C)
Town Clerk, Edward Jones
WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,703. Val. £59,799
Mayor, Alderman R. Edmund Anstice (and time) (C)
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse
Clerk of the Peace, Edward B. Potts (Broseley)
Town Clerk, Godfrey Charles Cooper
WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 59,489.
 Val. £207,809
Mayor, Councillor Samuel Pitt (L)
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumtree
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick
WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 204,902. Val. £944,166
Mayor, Alderman William Ivey, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Edward Morten
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hillcary, LL.D.
Clerk of the Peace, E. Harvey Cook
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 55,000.
 Val. £195,000
Mayor, Joseph Forster Wilson (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson
WESTMINSTER (City of), London.
High Steward, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Deputy, John Charles Thynne, 3 Little Cloisters
High Bailiff, Harry Wilmot Lee. (Deputy, J. Troutbeck, 11 Victoria Street)
Town Clerk, William Mann Trollope, 31 Abingdon Street, Westminster
WESTMORLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 500,451. Population 51,785. Rental £471,462
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby
High Sheriff, William Smith Paget-Tomlinson, Kirby Lonsdale
Chairman of Q. S., Montague Crackanthorpe, q.c., Newbiggin Hall, Templeoswerby (near Carlisle)
Chairman of County Council, James Cropper, of Ellergreen, Kendal
Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal
County Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel, Kendal
Chief Constable, Sir John Dunne, D.L. Carlisle (34)
County Surveyor, J. Bintley, Kendal
Coroners: John Bolton Wilson, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby
WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis), Dorset. Pop. 21,000. Val. £85,000
Mayor, Charles Jesty, J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Sir Richard Nicholas Howard, J.P.
WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 18,038.
 Val. £75,068
Mayor, Alderman John Pattinson (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown
- WIDNES**, Lanc. Pop. 30,011. Val. £155,572
Mayor, Ald. J. Whittingham Wareing (2nd yr) (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim
***WIGAN**, Lancashire. Pop. 55,013. Val. £190,445
Mayor, Ald. Robert Richards (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Joseph Walton, q.c.
Town Clerk, John James Charnock
WIGHT, ISLE OF. *Vide ISLE OF WIGHT*
WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,300. Val. £8,748
Mayor, John White (L)
Town Clerk, Henry John King
WILTSHIRE. Acres 879,648. Pop. 264,970
 Rental £1,127,383
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowdoin, Calne, Wilts.
High Sheriff, John Eveyln Gladstone, Bowden Park, Chippenham
Chairman of Q. S., Rt. Hon. Lord Ludlow
Second Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Hon. Percy Wyndham, and the Earl of Radnor
Clerk of Peace and C.C., R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge
County Treasurer, E. B. Merriman, Trowbridge
Chief Const., Capt. R. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (224)
County Surveyor, Charles S. Abye, Trowbridge
Coroners: W. E. N. Browne, Chisledon, Swindon; F. T. Sylvester, Trowbridge; Rich. Arthur Wilson, Salisbury; G. A. S. Waylen, Devizes; R. Balch, Corsham
WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 670. Val. £4,500
 (Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday.)
Mayor, Geo. Mallows Freeman, q.c. (C)
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes
WINCHESTER, Hants. Pop. 19,073. Val. £90,839
Lord High Steward, Earl of Northbrook, q.c.s.s., Stratton, Micheldever Station
Mayor, Alfred Bowker (C)
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, q.c.
Town Clerk, Walter Bailey
WINDSOR, Berks. Pop. 12,327. Val. £77,291
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. Pr. Christian, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Clarke (L)
Recorder, Alfred Tristram Lawrence
Town Clerk, Philip Lovegrove
Clerk of the Peace, Charles John Last
WISBECH, Cambs. Pop. 9,395. Val. £39,320
Mayor, Councillor Henry Farrow (3rd time) (C)
Town Clerk, George Carrick
WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,254. Val. £13,974
High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood)
Mayor, Ald. Daniel N. Heron (2nd time) (C)
Town Clerk, James May
***WOLVERHAMPTON** (County Borough), Staffordshire. Pop. 90,000. Val. £335,159
Mayor, Councillor Alexander McBean, J.P. (C)
Recorder, Frederick Albert Bosanquet, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brevitt
WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,628. Value £4,053
Mayor, Councillor John Edward Brownhill (L)
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B.
***WORCESTER** (City). Pop. 42,908. Val. £186,712
Mayor, Alderman Albert Buck (C)
Recorder, Richard Holmden Amphlett, q.c.
Sheriff, John Alfred Steward
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall
WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 476,681. Population 297,829. Rateable Val. £1,308,633
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke
High Sheriff, Rear Admiral Richard Frederick Britten, Kenswick, nr. Worcester

Chairman of Q. S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis Bund, Wick Episcopi, near Worcester
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Richard Holmden Amphlett, q.c., Wychbold Hall, Droitwich
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Robert Woodward, Arley Castle, near Bewdley
Clerk of the Peace and County Council and County Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester
County Treas., A. C. Cherry, Old Bank, Worcester
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. George Lynedoch Carmichael, Worcester (301)
County Surveyor, H. Rowe, Worcester
Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; Wm. Price Hughes, Worcester; J. Martin, Pershore; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley
WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 23,522. Val. £67,066
Mayor, Ald. John Milburn, J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, John Warwick
WORTHING, Sussex. Pop. 19,500. Val. £111,524
Mayor, Capt. A. B. Siddons Fraser (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, William Verrall
WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 12,552. Val. £60,100
Mayor, Ralph Williamson (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Bury
***YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk.**
 Pop. 49,318. Val. £300,000
High Steward, The Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, k.g., Hatfield House, Herts.
Mayor, Ernest de Montesquieu Lacon (C)
Recorder, Simms Reeve
Town Clerk, Arnold H. Miller
YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 9,648. Val. £44,322
Mayor, Alderman H. C. Tomkins (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten
***YORK (City).** Pop. 72,083. Val. £255,085
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Edwin Gray (C)
Recorder, Edwin Plumer Price, q.c.
Sheriff, Harold Copperthwaite
Town Clerk, William Henry Andrew
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Wilkinson
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,827.
 Pop. 141,516. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable value £1,246,401
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York
High Sheriff, James Anson Farrer, Ingleborough, Clapham, Lancaster
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Duncombe
Chairman of County Council, Sir Chas. Legard, Bt.
Clerk of Peace and to County Council, John J. Bickersteth (Deputy, J. R. Procter), Bever ey

Treasurer, George A. Duncombe, Beverley
Chief Constable, Major J. H. Bower, Beverley (12)
Coroners: Luke White, Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Thomas Taylor, Wakefield
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,355,990. Pop. 250,157. Rental £2,550,936
Lord Lieutenant, The Most Hon. the Marquess Ripon, k.g. (1873), Studley Royal, near Ripon
High Sheriff, see EAST RIDING
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, John Hutton, m.p., Solberge, Northallerton
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thos. Lawrence Yeoman, Northallerton
Deputy Clerk of do., W. C. Trevor, Guisbrough
Chief Constable, Capt. T. Hill, Northallerton (24)
Surveyor, Walker Stead, Northallerton
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisbrough; George Buchannan Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York
Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; John Thos. Belk, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick Stokesley
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,700,788.
 Population 1,351,672. Rateable Val. £7,157,121
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Scarborough (1892)
Sandbeck Park, Rotherham
High Sheriff, see EAST RIDING
Chairman of County Council, Charles Geo. Milnes Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near Wakefield
Vice-Chairman of ditto, Frederick Bacon Frank J.P., Campsall Hall, near Doncaster
Chairman of Q. S., Thomas Brooke, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield
Deputy-Chairmen of Q. S., Frederick Bacon Frank, and Sir Theophilus Peel, Bart.
Clerk of the Peace and County Council, Francis Alvey Darwin, Wakefield
Deputy do., William Vibart Dixon, Wakefield
Riding Treasurer, Percy Tew, Wakefield
Ch. Const., Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield (1,195)
Surveyor, J. Vickers Edwards, Wakefield
Riding Solicitor, Trevor C. Edwards, Wakefield
Coroners: Thos. Parkinson Brown, Skipton
J. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton
Dosey Wightman, Sheffield; Fredk. Edwd. Nicholson, Doncaster; Wm. Barstow, J.P. Halifax; Thomas Taylor, J.P. and Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; Arthur Ingran Robinson, Clitheroe; Charles Husband, Ripon

The County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed.

Coinage, 1890—1896.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MONIES ISSUED 1890—1896, FROM THE LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN MINTS

Year.	GOLD.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	Lon	Mints.	Australian Mints.			
1890	7,680,200	5,281,500	12,961,700	1,694,688	90,285	14,746,673
1891	6,723,600	5,422,500	12,146,200	1,000,548	89,535	13,236,283
1892	13,907,800	6,325,700	20,233,500	849,932	58,556	21,141,988
1893	9,266,300	6,587,800	15,854,100	1,008,971	46,664	16,909,735
1894	5,678,100	7,233,900	12,912,000	942,856	33,485	13,888,341
1895	3,811,200	6,923,900	10,735,100	1,196,168	40,995	11,962,263
1896	4,808,900	7,110,400	11,919,300	1,735,161	122,860	13,277,321

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the three Mints of London, Sydney, and Melbourne. Coins struck at Sydney and Melbourne are distinguishable, however, from those struck in London by the fact that they bear minute "Min Marks;" the letter S being born by Sydney coins and M by those issued from Melbourne.

For the use of Parish Councils, Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and County, Municipal, District, 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.

NOTA BENE.—1. A rule of law is that Sunday is no day. Any act, therefore, which falls to be done on a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless statutory provision exists to the contrary. Every meeting or adjourned meeting of any vestry or corporation other than Municipal, or of any public company, for the nomination, election, or admission of any officer, or for the transaction of any affair of such vestry, corporation, or company, which according to any Act of Parliament, charter, prescription, or usage whatsoever, is or shall be required to be held on any day which shall happen to be a Lord's Day, shall, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 31, be held on the Saturday preceding or on the Monday ensuing; and every matter transacted at any meeting or adjourned meeting held upon any Lord's Day shall be absolutely void. When no such nomination, election, or admission shall have taken place on the 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.

2. By the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, when a limited time from or after any date or event is appointed for the doing of any act, the time is exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day; and the act is to be done on the last day of the limited time, unless that should be a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Monday or Tuesday in Easter Week, or a day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, in which case the act will be done in due time if performed the day following. The same applies to any act directed to be done on a certain day, and that day falls on one of the days above mentioned. Further, if any act or proceeding is directed to be done within any time not exceeding seven days, the days above specified are not to be reckoned.

3. "Three clear days" means that three days must intervene between the day on which a notice is given and the day on which a meeting is held, and notices sent by post must be delivered three clear days before a meeting.

4. In regard to Bills of Exchange that fall due on a Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or a day appointed for a fast or thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the preceding business day. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day, 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).

5. **PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.**—The times that must elapse between the receipt of the writ by the Returning Officer and the dates fixed for the various steps in the election are as follows:—Assuming that the writ is received on the 1st of any month, the notice of election must be issued on the 2nd in Boroughs, and 3rd in Counties. The nomination must take place on the 4th or 5th in Boroughs, and on any day between the 5th and 10th (both inclusive) in Counties. The poll (if any) must be fixed for some date

between the 6th and 9th (both inclusive) in all Boroughs, except those mentioned in Rule 57, Schedule 1., to the Ballot Act, 1872, in which the date may be between the 7th and 12th (both inclusive).

6. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDIT STAMP DUTY.**—The following is the scale of Stamp Duty payable by County and Urban and Rural District Councils and Parish Councils, and by the Chairmen of Parish Meetings on the Audit of their accounts by District Auditors:—

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the Financial Statement is—		£	s.	d.		
Under £20	...	the sum shall be	0	10	0	
£20	and under £50	do.	0	5	0	
£50	do.	£100	do.	1	0	0
£100	do.	£500	do.	2	0	0
£500	do.	£1,000	do.	3	0	0
£1,000	do.	£2,500	do.	4	0	0
£2,500	do.	£5,000	do.	5	0	0
£5,000	do.	£10,000	do.	10	0	0
£10,000	do.	£20,000	do.	15	0	0
£20,000	do.	£50,000	do.	20	0	0
£50,000	do.	£100,000	do.	30	0	0
£100,000	and upwards	do.	50	0	0	

January.

1 S.—The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date; so are licences for carriages, male servants, and to use armorial bearings. These licences must be taken out before the end of the month and thereafter within twenty-one days after a person becomes liable to duty. Dog licences must be taken out without delay: no grace can be claimed, but on renewal, if with other licences, they may be taken out any time during January.

Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

The Registers of Parliamentary, Local Government and Parochial Electors come into force for the year.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made for the regulation and guidance of borough constables since the last quarterly return.

Between this date and the 31st March, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum; and before the 7th 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, is to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy sent to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the county or parish is situate.

Clerk to Guardians and Overseers of parishes on this date, or as soon after as may be, to make out an annual list of all lunatics chargeable to the parish, and send copies before the 1st February to the Local Government Board, the Commissioners in Lunacy, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or Clerk to the Justices of the borough, to be by him laid before the Justices.

Return of Paupers relieved on 1st instant and of children boarded-out, to be made to Local Government Board.

On this date, or within ten days after (if no other day be prescribed), municipal corporations to appoint members of the council as trustees of corporate property.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

Coroners to send return of inquests for preceding year to Secretary of State during this month.

Within fifteen days after this date Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnised.

Within fifteen days after this date bankers not registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act to deliver returns at the Stamp Office in London.

3 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. Under the Quarter Sessions Act, 1894, the Justices in General Quarter Sessions or at any adjourned or special meeting thereof, may at any time, when it may appear desirable for the purpose of not interfering with the Assizes then next ensuing, fix or alter the time for holding the then next General Quarter Sessions so that they shall be held not earlier than fourteen days before and not later than fourteen days after the week in which they would otherwise be held.

Within one week after the termination of Quarter Sessions the gaoler to send to the Secretary of State a calendar of the prisoners tried thereat.

7 F.—Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of the names, ages, and residences of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required by the Overseers, of all women who have died between the 8th September (or the date when the preceding return was made) and the 31st December.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics visited by them to the Clerk to Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland* must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 6.

8 S.—Latest date to pay Fire Insurances due at Christmas.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

11 Tu.—Hilary Law Sittings commence.

14 F.—Latest date upon which notices of appeal against supplemental valuation lists in the Metropolis can be given.

Registrars to apply on or before this date to the officiating minister of every 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 last. Registrar to deliver these, on or before the 20th of this month, to the Superintendent Registrar.

Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than this date.

Latest date for Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

21 F.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars certified copies of all entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st December last. Last day for Local Authority to send to Local Government Board reports under Canal Boats Acts.

On or before this date 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.

Latest date for Savings Banks to send annual statement of affairs to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.

24 M.—Between this date and the 1st February, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

31 M.—Latest date for Clerk to Visitors of Asylums to transmit report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

Last day for Local Authorities to send to Local Government Board Analysts' reports for preceding year.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of the registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the quarter ended 31st December last.

Railway Companies, on or before this date, if required, to send an abstract of their annual account to the Clerk of the County Council and the Overseers of the Poor of the counties through which the railway passes.

February.

1 Tu.—Within 21 days after this date the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to the Secretary of State a printed copy of the Register of Electors.

On or before this date borough Coroners to send to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them or their deputies in the preceding year.

Latest date 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, Clerk to the Council of any County, and to the Town Clerk of any borough.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health should be sent to Local Government Board during this month.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Four weeks at least before the 25th March Clerks to Board of Guardians to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year. These estimates and the subsequent apportionments must be made on the "Assessable" value of Parishes as determined by s. 2 of the Agricul-

ral Rates Act, and not on rateable value as hitherto.

2 W.—Candlemas. Scotch Quarter Day.

5 S.—Latest date to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland.

19 S.—Nine days at least before the 1st March Town Clerk to publish a notice of the election of auditors.

21 M.—Latest day for delivery of nomination papers in election of Auditors in Boroughs.

22 Tu.—Latest date for the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer having charge of the register, to send a printed copy of the Register of Electors to the Secretary of State.

24 Th.—Four days at least before the 1st March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors.

March.

1 Tu.—Between this date and 1st August, persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, and persons selling or exposing for sale any hare or leveret (except a foreign hare) are liable to penalties under the Hares Preservation Act, 1892. Under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, a Secretary of State may, on the application of any County Council, prohibit the taking of eggs within a county or any part thereof.

Ordinary day for election of elective Auditors in boroughs.

The Occupier of every Factory and Workshop must on or before this date send return of persons employed during year ending 31st December last, to Inspector of Factories, in pursuance of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to the Local Government Board a statement of receipts and expenditure up to last audit.

The Annual Parish Meeting is to be held in every Rural Parish on some day between 1st March and 1st April, to appoint Overseers, and where there is a Parish Council to elect the members thereof.

Borough Treasurers to submit their accounts to audit within one month from this date, or that approved of by the Local Government Board for the making up of such accounts.

15 Tu.—After this date, and until the 1st August, any person 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 a penalty under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.

20 S.—Within fourteen days after this date a special session to be held for appointment of the days for holding not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Highways Act. [This is liable to alteration by the County Council.]

21 M.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

25 F.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date. Returns made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations,

and other local authorities to be made up to this date. (See 31st March.)

Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed within fourteen days after this date in Urban parishes.

Churchwardens and Overseers in Urban parishes and Overseers in Rural parishes, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been appointed to succeed them, to 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 date, and lay the same before the Guardians: his claim to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month following this date, but the Guardians may pay it earlier.

The Overseers, and every Collector appointed for a Parish, to make up their accounts to this date, and deposit them for the free inspection of the ratepayers at some house within the parish for seven clear days at least before the audit.

Trustees of Parochial Charities to prepare accounts to be delivered to Parish Councils, and forward copy to Charity Commissioners within fourteen days.

Surveyors of Highways and Waywardens to be elected on this day or within fourteen days after in those Rural Districts in which the transfer of powers to the District Council has been postponed by order of the County Council and Local Government Board.

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 direction of the Board thereon.

31 Th.—Under the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, the local financial year ends on this date. All enactments relating to accounts of local authorities, or to meetings or other matters, are to be modified so far as is necessary to adapt them to the Act. The accounts of all County Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, and of all Parish Councils and Parish Meetings, must be made up to this date.

Railway companies unincorporated to furnish statements of capital, traffic, and working expenditure to the Board of Trade not later than this date. Incorporated companies to send their returns within fourteen days after their first ordinary half-yearly meeting held in each year.

Quarter Sessions to be held the first week after this date. (See January 1.)

Hawkers', Refreshment-House Keepers', and Packet Boat liquor and tobacco licences expire on this date.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st December for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Treasurer of borough to submit his accounts for audit if made up to the 1st March.

April.

1 F.—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 by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier, and enter in the Rate-book the name of every man so entitled, with a description of the dwelling.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Between this date and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (See January 1.)

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

District and Parish Councils to be elected this month.

During this and the two following months owners may be compelled to cut down oak-trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

4 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

5 Tu.—Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

6 W.—Commencement of the Financial year for Imperial purposes.

Within seven days before the 15th Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts to the Overseers.

The Fund for aiding the equalisation of Rates in London is to be based on the Rateable Value as at this date in each year.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitation.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women who have died during the three months ending 31st March.

Hilary Sittings end.

9 S.—Latest date to pay Fire insurances due on Lady Day.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

On this date, or within seven days before, Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send precepts and copies of registers to Overseers.

13 W.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 31st March.

15 F.—Guardians of Unions at their first meeting after this date to appoint the Union Assessment Committee, consisting of not less than six nor more than twelve.

Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians and Parish Councillors come into office.

Urban and Rural District Councils and Boards of Guardians must hold their Annual Meetings as soon as convenient after this date. Parish Councils must hold their Annual Meeting on or within seven days after this day.

20 W.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

19 Tu.—Easter Sittings commence.

30 S.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to send to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st March.

May.

2 M.—Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to polling districts.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments, during May or November.

Overseers in the Metropolis to make and deposit supplemental valuation lists before 1st June.

Holiday at the Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

Bank Holiday in Scotland.

14 S.—Between this date and the 4th of August, no person to sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known as "deep-sea oysters."

15 S.—Scottish Quarter Day.

Licences for beer retailers, retailers of wine and spirits, and dealers in tobacco and snuff in Scotland expire.

18 W.—Within sixty days after this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings-banks are to be made out and allowed.

24 Tu.—Queen's Birthday. The Custom House Inland Revenue Offices, and other Government Offices and the Public Dockyards are closed on the day on which the birthday is appointed to be kept.

27 F.—Easter sittings end.

31 Tu.—Before the 1st June Friendly Societies to make returns to the end of the preceding year to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Latest date for Overseers to enter names of inhabitant occupiers in rate-book for registration purposes.

Latest date for Overseers in the Metropolis to deposit supplemental valuation lists.

June.

1 W.—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 to give a notice, on or before the 20th of this month, to such occupier that he will not be entitled to have his name in the List of Voters in respect of his occupation unless he pays such rate on or before the 20th of July next.

4 S.—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 of June any rate due previously to the preceding 5th of January, he will not be entitled to any abatement, but must pay such rate in full.

7 Tu.—Trinity sittings commence.

15 W.—Sale of oysters prohibited. (See May 14.)

20 M.—On or before this date Overseers to publish the ownership portion of the register of county voters, and a notice to voters to send in claims to vote on or before the 20th July. Publication to be effected by affixing copies to churches and chapels, or to public buildings and post offices, there to remain for a period including two Sundays at least, but not later than the 20th July.

Overseers to publish notice that no person will be entitled to have his name in the list of Parliamentary £10 and inhabitant occupiers, or £10 Burgesses and County electors unless, on or before the 20th July, he has paid all rates due previous to the 5th January last. Notices of like effect are also to be served on occupiers who have not paid such rates.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 F.—Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

25 S.—Sheriffs of London to be elected.

27 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held during this week.

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.

July.

1 F.—Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables.

On this date 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 this date and the 30th of September, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Special Meetings of Local Authorities for the granting of Licences to deal in Game to be held during this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths registered during the preceding quarter. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, comes into force on this day.

Return of paupers relieved on this date to be made to Local Government Board.

Before the expiration of this month County Councils are to appoint valuers for the purposes of the Finance Act, 1894, for the valuation of property for Estate Duty.

Licences to deal in Game expire.

4 M.—Boards of Commissioners under the Act for the Lighting of Towns in Ireland are elected on this day.

5 Tu.—The following licences expire on this date:—Appraiser, auctioneer, house agent, beer-dealer (retail) and retailer of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in

spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of and dealer in sweets and made-wines, manufacturer of and dealer (not a publican) in tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

6 W.—Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians before this date.

Latest date to pay Fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

9 S.—Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

13 W.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th June.

20 W.—The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division must, before this date, issue his precept to the Overseers, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a list of all persons qualified to serve on juries, and specify in the list those qualified as Special Jurors.

Within two days after this date Tax assessors and collectors to make out and deliver to Overseers a list of the persons who have not paid the assessed taxes due for the year preceding the 6th April last.

Latest date for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

Latest date for county and parochial electors to send to Overseers their claims to vote.

Latest date 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 the Register of Voters.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also when and as required, of all women who have died between 1st April and 15th July.

Latest date for tax-collectors to send to Overseers lists of persons who have not paid assessed taxes for the year preceding April 6.

On or before this date 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 during the next fourteen days.

25 M.—On or before this date Overseers to remove copy of Register of Ownership voters from the places where published.

All persons on the Register of Voters in respect of lodgings, and desirous of remaining on the register in respect of the same lodgings, must send to the Overseers, on or before this date, their claims to be so retained.

Between this date and the 1st August, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

31 S.—On or before this date Overseers are to ascertain from the Relieving Officer acting for their parish or township the names of all persons

disqualified from voting by reason of having received parochial relief.

On or before this date Overseers are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the Register, 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 on the new Register; and the word "dead" before the name of every person 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 date Overseers to make out the occupiers' list in counties, the occupiers' list in boroughs, the old lodgers' list, and the non-resident list.

On or before this date Town Clerk to make out a list of freemen voters.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 30th June.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire on this date; also licences to kill game, and to carry a gun.

August.

1 M.—Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day.

On or before this date Overseers are to sign one copy of the Register of ownership claimants, and of the lists specified under date 31st July. They are to cause a sufficient number of such lists to be printed, and to publish the Register with their marginal additions and signed by them. The Overseers are also to publish at the same time the corrupt and illegal practices list, and keep a copy of each of such lists, and of the ownership portion of the Register open to public inspection for fourteen days after publication. They are also to keep a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, and allow it to be inspected, without fee, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fortnight; copies thereof to be delivered on payment.

On this date, 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.

Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections of occupiers and lodgers.

Town Clerks to publish lists of freemen voters on or before this date, and keep copies thereof for inspection during the next fourteen days.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks at least before the 29th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year.

Bank Holiday, in Scotland also.

5 F.—Latest date for inspection of lists of persons who have not paid poor-rates due January 5.

In boroughs in which there are ten acting justices, Licensing Committees to be appointed in the fortnight preceding the 20th August.

12 F.—Trinity Law Sittings end.

15 M.—Latest date for public inspection of the lists specified under date August 1.

Borough and county lists to be affixed to churches if published on the 1st inst.

20 S.—Latest date for Town Clerks and Overseers to receive notice of claims and objections, and of omissions from the Parliamentary Counties, Borough, and Parochial electors' lists and registers.

Latest date for lodgers to give notice of claims to Overseers.

Between this date and the 14th September the Justices in counties other than Middlesex and Surrey to hold the annual licensing meeting, and appoint special sessions for transferring publicans' licences.

On or before this date the Clerk to the Justices to give notice to Overseers of the time and place for holding petty sessions at which jury lists are to be produced.

25 TH.—On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council and Town Clerks copies of corrupt and illegal practices lists.

On or before this date Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections. These lists are to be signed and published by the Overseers, who are to keep a copy, with the original notices of claims and objections, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fourteen days; and copies are to be delivered on payment.

On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council or Town Clerks the following lists:—Ownership claimants, ownership portion of register, ownership electors' objections, two copies of occupiers' and old lodgers' lists, one each of occupiers' and lodgers' claims and objection lists, two copies of the non-resident list, and one each of claim and objection lists.

31 W.—Latest date for Overseers to make out list of persons qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 TH.—Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire on this date.

List of Jurors and notice of special sessions to be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the first three Sundays of this month.

3 S.—Between this date and 1 Feb. next (both inclusive), salmon trout or char can only be sent by carrier if outside of package is marked with name of contents.

On or before this date declarations as to misdescription, omission, or other error in registers or burgess lists to be sent to Town Clerks, and in the case of county lists to Clerks of the County Councils; such declarations to be open to public inspection on any day before the 8th inst.

7 W.—As soon as possible after this date, and between the 8th September and the 12th October (both inclusive) Courts for revision of lists of parliamentary voters, burgesses, and county electors 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 inspection of lists of claims and objections to voters.

On or before this date, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, Registrars of Births and Deaths to send to Overseers a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women, who have died between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

20 Tu.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 S.—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 Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the County Council.

Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29 Th.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date.

Overseers' Accounts of Receipts and Payments to be made up to this date.

Half-yearly or yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

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.

Within one month after this date annual returns of allowances granted under Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, to be sent to Local Government Board.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

30 F.—Half-yearly accounts of Urban and Rural District Councils to be made up to this date, and Financial Statements prepared for audit duly stamped.

The following licences expire on this date:—Brewer of beer (not for sale), maker of and retailer of methylated spirit.

October.

1 S.—On or before this date 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, to deliver to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a full 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.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 30th June for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Between this date and the 31st December, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths during the preceding quarter.

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, the number of persons apprehended, 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.

In this month two or more of the justices having jurisdiction in a borough to appoint as many of the inhabitants not legally exempt as they think fit to act as special constables.

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

7 F.—Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

10 M.—The following licences expire on this date:—Bankers', retailers of beer, cider, spirits in England and Ireland, and foreign wines; publicans retailing sweets and wines, and dealing in tobacco and snuff; and distillers of spirits.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

12 W.—The revision of the lists of parliamentary voters, burgesses, county and parochial electors to be completed not later than this date.

Registrars to apply to officiating ministers, on or before this date, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th September.

14 F.—Latest date to pay Fire insurances due at Michaelmas.

15 S.—Town Commissioners in Ireland are elected on this day.

17 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held this week. Music and dancing licences under 25 Geo. II. c. 36, to be granted and renewed.

19 W.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

On or before this date Town Clerks to complete burgess rolls, to come into operation for one year from 1st November next.

Nine days at least before the 1st November (i.e. on the 22nd) Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Borough Councillors. All election notices must have the names and addresses of printer and publisher on their face.

24 M.—Nomination papers in the election of Borough Councillors to be delivered before five o'clock this day, i.e. seven days at least before the day of election.

Michaelmas Law Sittings commence.

26 W.—Mayor to attend at the town hall to decide on the validity of objections to nomination papers for Borough Councillors.

This day, i.e. four days at least before the day of election, Town Clerk to publish names and addresses of persons nominated for Borough Councillors, and Mayor to give notice of polling places.

31 M.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the 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 date.

Short licences to kill game expire.

December.

1 Tu.—Burgesses in England and Wales to elect Borough Councillors to supply the places of those going out of office. One-third of the Councillors, those longest in office without re-election, to go out. Municipal Borough Elections in *Scotland* are held on this day.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments during May or November.

Burgess-rolls come into operation for one year.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

5 S.—After the fourth day of Michaelmas Sittings courts to sit to hear appeals from Revising Barristers.

9 W.—Ordinary date of election of mayors of boroughs. The council of every borough being a county in itself, and the city of Oxford, to appoint a sheriff immediately after the election of the mayor, and elect borough aldermen to take the place of those retiring.

The Lord Mayor of London, having been chosen on St. Michael's Day, is, by 24 Geo. II. c. 48, to be presented at the Supreme Court of Judicature and sworn on this date, except the same shall fall on a Sunday, then on the day following.

11 F.—Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day.

12 S.—High Sheriffs of England and Wales nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment in January next.

15 Tu.—Solicitors' Annual Certificates expire.

16 W.—Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

19 S.—End of Trustee Savings Bank year (26 & 27 Vict. c. 87).

Within sixty days the half-yearly receipts for interest from the National Debt Commissioners to savings banks to be made out and issued.

Trustee Savings Banks to make up accounts to this date, and within nine weeks publish annual statement.

25 F.—Municipal Elections in *Ireland* in Boroughs constituted under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1843, are held on this day.

30 W.—Latest date for depositing plans and books of reference in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for Special Pleaders, Draftsmen in Equity, and Conveyancers in *England* to renew certificates. (See Oct. 30.)

December.

1 Th.—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 rental and rateable value of the property in the valuation lists of the several parishes to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Council of the county or counties within which such parishes may be situate.

Chief Constables to transmit returns as to Constabulary force.

14 W.—Latest date for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

Latest date for renewal of solicitors' certificates.

17 S.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

20 Tu.—Clerk of the County Council to make up the "County Register," that is, the Register of County Electors for local government purposes, and also the Parochial Registers, so that it shall be completed before this date. It will come into force on the 1st January next.

21 W.—Common Councilmen in the City of London to be elected on this date.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

Latest date for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 S.—Christmas Day. Quarter Day.

Medical officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

26 M.—Bank and General Holiday.

District Medical Officer 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.

28 W.—Quarter Sessions to be held during the week following this date. (See Jan. 1.)

31 S.—Clerk of the Peace to deliver, on or before this date, 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 the year to this date, 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.

Latest date for Assessment Clerks to send valuation returns to Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill Office.

End of year for calculation of interest in Post Office Savings Banks.

End of the "official year" for the purposes of the Building Societies Act, 1894.

Annual Police Return to be made to Secretary of State as soon as possible after end of the year.

The following licences expire on this date:—Male servants, carriages, dogs, armorial bearings, and all "Establishment Licences."

* * The following is an Index to the principal Articles or Paragraphs which, having appeared in the Almanack since its institution, have not been included in the present issue. Where the Article or Paragraph was repeated in two or more issues, the date given is that of the most recent edition in which it appeared.

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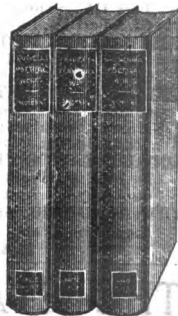
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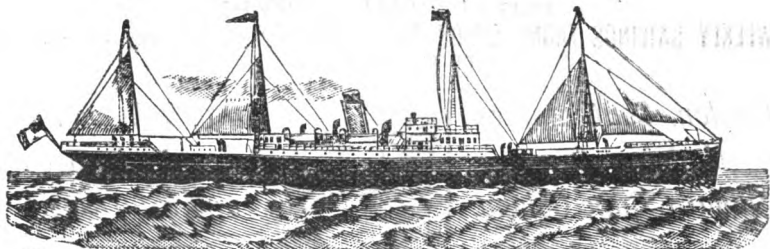
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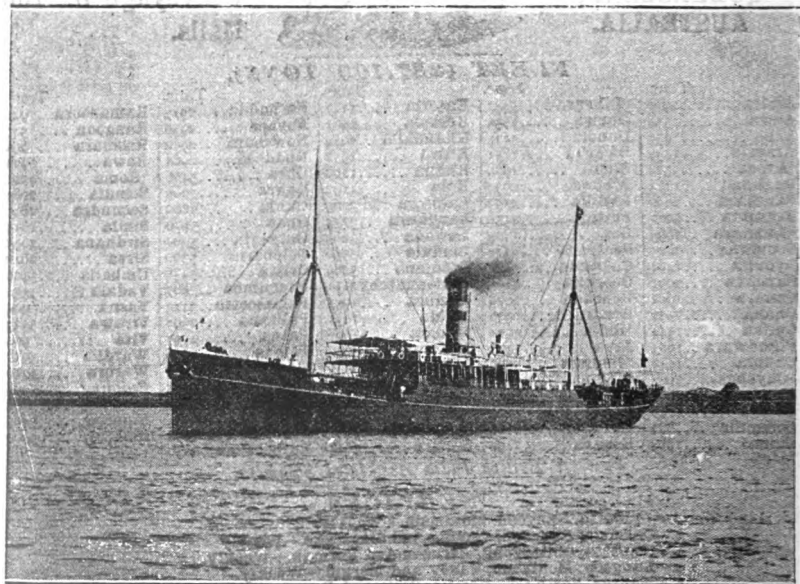
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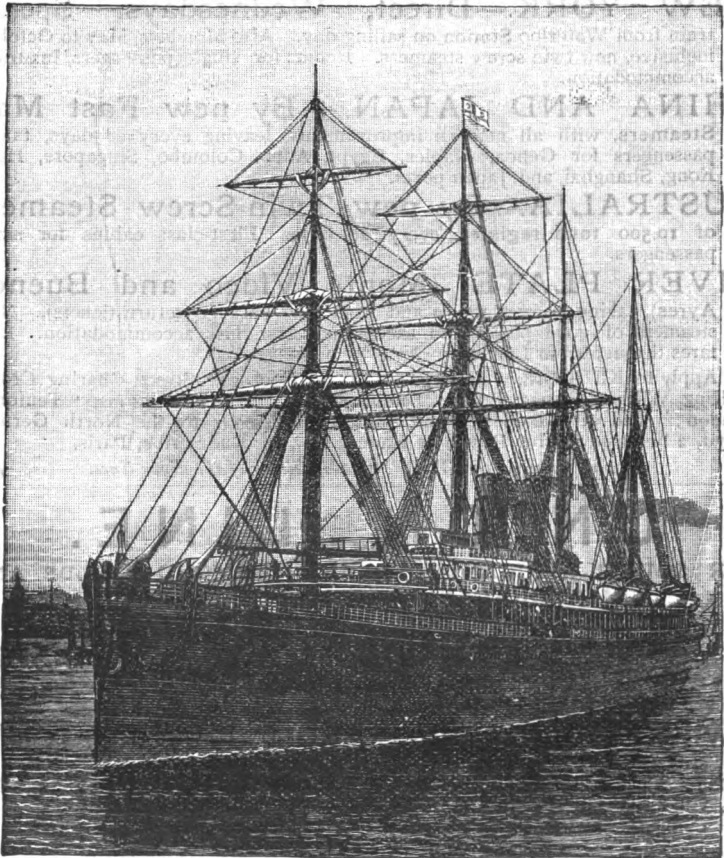
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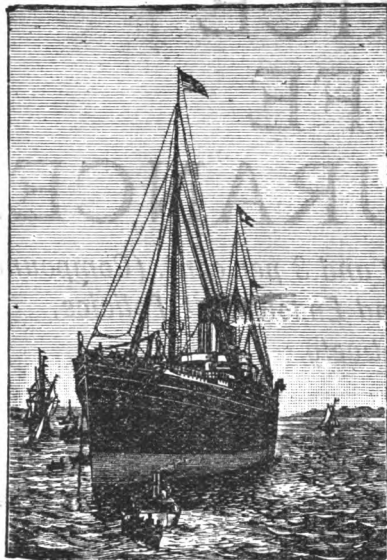
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THE

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Secretary and Manager—S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

BRANCHES.

In BRITISH COLUMBIA at VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS, and KASLO, NELSON, SANDON (Kootenay District); in CALIFORNIA at SAN FRANCISCO; in OREGON at PORTLAND.

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.

NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LD., LIVERPOOL.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LD.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT

BANKING CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

IN IRELAND.—BANK OF IRELAND.

IN SCOTLAND.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

IN NEW YORK.

THE AGENTS OF THE MERCHANTS' BK. OF CANADA

IN CANADA.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

IN CHICAGO.—FIRST NAT. BANK OF CHICAGO

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Kaslo, Nelson and Sandon, in British Columbia; San Francisco, in California; Portland, in Oregon (U.S.); 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.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £275,000.

HEAD OFFICE—3, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.
J. J. CATER, Esq.
GASPARD FARRER, Esq.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY R. FARRER, Esq.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
EDWARD A. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

J. J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
G. D. WHATMAN, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

General Manager—H. STIKEMAN, Esq., Montreal.

NEW YORK—Agency, 52, Wall Street. | SAN FRANCISCO—Agency, 120, Sansome Street.

Agents in CHICAGO—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL	} QUEBEC.	BRANTFORD	} ONTARIO.	VICTORIA	} BRITISH COLUMBIA.
QUEBEC		LONDON		VANCOUVER...	
OTTAWA	} ONTARIO.	HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA.	ROSSLAND	
TORONTO		WINNIPEG & BRANDON, MANITOBA.	SANDON		
KINGSTON		ST. JOHN	NEW	KASLO	
HAMILTON		FREDERICTON	BRUNSWICK.	TRAIL	
				SLOGAN CITY..	

The Bank grants Credit on its Branches and New York, Chicago and San Francisco Agents, payable on presentation, free of charge. Similar Credits are granted by Country 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.

A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. [211

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £4,662,500. Paid-up Capital, £932,500. Reserve Fund, £722,000.

Directors.

MARQUIS OF AILESBRURY,
EDWARD ATKINS, Esq.
H. W. COBB, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq., M.P.
SIR GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bart.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.

HENRY KIMBER, Esq., M.P.
W. A. LOMER, Esq.
W. C. LUCY, Esq.
EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM REDMAN, Esq.
JOSIAH T. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY } Joint General Managers.
E. D. VAISEY }

ARCHIBALD F. SIMPSON, Chief Inspector of Branches. | R. C. HENDERSON, City Manager.
J. J. MACDONALD, Chief Accountant.

FRANK W. ROSE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Branches:

Covent Garden, 35, King Street, W.C.

Islington, 50, Upper Street, N.

Ludgate Hill, 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Newington Butts, 47 & 49, Newington Butts, S.E.

Oxford Street, 125, Oxford Street, W.

Paddington, 195, Edgware Road, W.

Piccadilly, 35, Piccadilly, W.

Shoreditch, 145, Shoreditch, E.

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.

Deposit Receipts issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time. At the Country Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

JULY, 1897. [214

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £375,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1897-98 :

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
Manager—THOMAS FORREST.

HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager—CALEB LEWIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Inspector—W. A. MAIN.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
RANGOON.
COLOMBO.
PENANG.

THAIPING.
DELI (Sumatra).
SINGAPORE.
BANGKOK.
KWALA LUMPUR.

BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONGKONG.
FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.

TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.
MANILA.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK, Limited.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application. [27

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (£40 on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

Directors—{ JOHN CORRY, Esq. ISAAC HOYLE, Esq. EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
J. HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq. SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND,
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq. ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq. G.C.M.G., M.P.
HENRY HOLMES, Esq. JAMES E. VANNER, Esq. }

HEAD OFFICE (CORNER OF FINCH LANE): THREADNEEDLE STREET.

DAVID G. H. POLLOCK & LEWISS, M. MUNRO, *Joint General Managers.* HENRY W. SMART, *Assistant Manager.*

BOND STREET	34, Old Bond Street	EDWARD G. MULLINS, Manager.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD..	159 and 160, Tottenham Court Road..	FREDK. W. BURTON, Manager.
LUDGATE HILL	45 and 47, Ludgate Hill	GEORGE B. BROWNE, Manager.
PADDINGTON	219 and 221, Edgware Road	PERCY CHIPPER, Manager.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE	6, Sloane Street	RICHARD S. FENNINGS, Manager.
ALDGATE	94, Fenchurch Street	ALFRED JAQUES, Manager.
HOLBORN	34, Holborn Viaduct	WM. H. NICHOLLS, Manager.
OLD STREET	93, Great Eastern Street	WM. J. CLIVERAN, Manager.
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET..	71a, Queen Victoria Street	WM. H. HILLMAN, Manager.
FORE STREET	100 and 101, Fore Street.. .. .	THOMAS REED, Manager.
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE ..	128, Shaftesbury Avenue	J. W. STUBBERFIELD, Manager.
BEDFORD ROW	44, Theobald's Road	WM. B. HARRISON, Manager.
OLD KENT ROAD	280, Old Kent Road	HENRY TIPPER, Manager.
OXFORD STREET.. .. .	106, Oxford Street	JAMES F. GOMME, Manager.
EASTCHEAP	20, Eastcheap	JOSEPH S. BEVINGTON, Manager.
STREATHAM HILL	103, Streatham Hill	RICHARD M. HEALD, Manager.
ROYDON	North End	THOMAS WOOD, Manager.
RICHMOND	21, Hill Street	FREDK. G. LATHAM, Manager.
BISHOPSGATE	140 and 141, Bishopsgate Street	ALFRED M. MARTIN, Manager.

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 the 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. [28

THE
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY,
LIMITED.

Established 1834. Incorporated 1893.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, £2,000,000. PAID UP, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £1,010,000.

Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDWARD KNOX, Esq., *Chairman.*
G. J. COHEN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Hon. H. E. KATFR, M.L.C.
The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C.

RICHARD JONES, Esq.
T. A. DIBBS, *General Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

Sir JAMES ARNDELL YOUL, K.C.M.G.
B. BUCHANAN, Esq.

F. H. DANGAR, Esq.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.*

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Eastern-Oxford Street, George Street West, King Street, Newtown, Paddington, Pitt and Bathurst Streets, Redfern, Southern-Haymarket, St. Leonards, Waterloo and Alexandria.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albion Park, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berrigan, Berry, Bingara, Blayney, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Burrows, Camden, Campbelltown, Candeelo, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cobar, Condoobin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Corowa, Cowra, Cudal, Daysdale, Delegate, Dubbo, Dungog, Finley, Forbes, Germantown, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Hay, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Maclean, Maitland, Milton, Mittagong, Molong, Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrurundi, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Newcastle, Nowra, Nyngan, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Penrith, Picton, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Robertson, Shellharbour, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Tocumwal, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Wallerawang, Warialda, Warren, Wee Waa, Wellington, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Childers, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Geraldton, Gladstone, Ingham, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Thargomindah, Toowoomba and Townsville.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank and Cable Remittances. 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, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.* [25]

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

CAPITAL 100,000,000 francs .. £4,000,000.

Chairman—M. DENORMANDIE (late Governor of the Banque de France),
General Manager—M. ALEXIS ROSTAND.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGÈRE.

Principal Branch Office (Letter of Credit Department), 2, PLACE DE L'OPÉRA,
PARIS.

Eighteen other Branches in various parts of Paris.

Suburban Branches { *LEVALLOIS-PERRET*, 3, Place de la République.
ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS, 47, Grande Rue.

London Branch: 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Manager—M. E. LAZARUS.

Manchester Branch: 61, KING STREET.

Liverpool Branch: BANK CHAMBERS, CASTLE STREET.

Agencies in France:

Abbeville, Agen, Aix-en-Provence, Alais, Amiens, Angoulême, Arles, Avignon, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Baguols-sur-Cèze, Beaucaire, Beaune, Bergerac, Béziers, Bordeaux, Caen, Calais, Cannes, Carcas-sonne, Castres, Cavailhon, Cette, Chagny, Chalon-sur-Saone, Chateaubert, Clermont-Ferrand, Cognac, Condé-sur-Noireau, Dax, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkerque, Epinal, Firminy, Ferté Macé (La), Flers, Gray, Havre (Le), Hazebrouck, Issoire, Jarnac, Lézignan, Libourne, Luxeuil, Limoges, Lyon, Manosque, Marseille, Mazamet, Mont de Marsan, Mont Dore (Le), Montpellier, Nantes, Narbonne, Nice, Nîmes, Orange, Périgueux, Perpignan, Pont l'Évêque, Remiremont, Rivesaltes, Roanne, Roubaix, Rouen, Royat, Ruffec, Saint-Chamond, Saint-Dié, Saint Etienne, St.-Hippol.-du-Fort, Salon, Toulouse, Tourcoing, Trouville-Deauville Vichy, Vigan (Le), Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Viré.

Agencies Abroad:

London, Manchester, Liverpool (England), Tunis, Slax, Sousse, Gabès, Tanger (Africa), Majunga, Tamatave, Tananarive (Madagascar), Melbourne, Sydney (Australia), San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans (U.S.A.), Bombay, Calcutta (India).

The Bank conducts banking business of every description, upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK, HYPOTHEK & VEKSELBANK, AKTIESELSKAB, COPENHAGEN (DENMARK).

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital (paid up in full)	--	--	Kroners 24,000,000	} About £1,471,000
Reserve Funds	--	...	" 2,710,000	

Managers:

J. GLÜCKSTADT, B. FRIEHLING, C. HARHOFF.

HOLDERS OF PROCURATION:

CARL SALOMON, WM. MÖLLER, J. SIMMELKIAR, E. RASMUSSEN, S. A. LARSEN.

Branches:

Aalborg, Elsinore,		Holbæk, Kallundborg,		Kolding, Nykjöbing F.,		Nykjöbing S., Veile.
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Sole Agents for the Iceland's Landsbank, Reykjavik.

London Bankers:—London and County Banking Co., Limited.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden and Finland.

Telegram address: "Landmandsbank," or "Landbank."

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BANK OF EGYPT, Limited.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each.

£12 10s. per Share paid. Reserve Liability, £12 10s.; to be called up only in the event of the Company being wound up.

Reserve, £115,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq., *Chairman.*

The Right Hon. Lord RATHMORE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Hon. SIDNEY CARR GLYN,
Major-Gen. Sir FRANCIS W. GRENFELL,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

HENRY C. KAY, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.,

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Solicitors—Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co, EDWARD CHESHIRE, Esq.

MANAGEMENT IN EGYPT.

AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq., <i>Manager.</i>	} <i>Alexandria.</i>
M. A. TERNI, Esq., <i>Sub-Manager.</i>	
G. H. COLBECK, Esq., <i>Manager at Cairo.</i>	
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., <i>Manager at Port Said.</i>	

The Directors grant LETTERS OF CREDIT (FREE of charge) payable on demand, and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Alexandria, Cairo and Port Said.* They also collect BILLS on these places, and undertake the purchase or sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ARTHUR NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, 28th January, 1897.

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BANK OF LIVERPOOL *Limtd.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £8,000,000, Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserved Surplus Fund, £569,800.

DIRECTORS.

R. D. HOLT, J.P., *Chairman.* Sir Wm. B. FORWOOD, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*
W. D. CREWDSON, J.P. CHAS. LANGTON, J.P.
HAROLD CUNNINGHAM, A. T. PARKER.
ARTHUR EARLE, J.P. H. L. SMYTH, J.P.
E. H. HARRISON, J.P. W. H. TATE, J.P.
HUGH H. HORNBY, J.P. JAS. MARKE WOOD.

General Manager—J. H. SIMPSON. *Assistant General Manager*—JAMES MACDONALD.
Manager, Head Office—GEO. T. ADDIS.

London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & Co., Ltd.; WILLIAMS, DEACON & MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Ltd.; and ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Interest allowed on sums remaining for one month at the rates for the time being of the leading London Joint Stock Banks.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks, and through its Foreign connection offers facilities for the transfer of money by cable.

Customers going abroad can have dividends received to their credit, and payments attended to, during their absence; and documents of value may be left with the Bank for safe custody, at the customer's risk.

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NOMINAL CAPITAL (in 320 000 Shares of £50 each), £16,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £12,750,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 255 000 Shares, £8 paid, £2,040,000.

RESERVED FUND, £1,150,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS SALT, Esq., *Chairman.* J. SPENCER PHILLIPS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES E. BARNETT, Esq.	GEORGE B. LLOYD, Esq.	R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.	RICHARD B. LLOYD, Esq.	GEORGE D. WHATMAN, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., M.P.	SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.	WILLIAM DE WINTON, Esq.
JOSEPH S. KEEP, Esq.	JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.	ROBERT WOODWARD, Esq.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK, Esq.	AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS, Esq.	

General Manager.—HOWARD LLOYD.

Head Office: BIRMINGHAM. *Registered Office*: 72, Lombard St., London, E.C.

LONDON OFFICES: 72, Lombard St.; 13, St. James's St.; Law Courts, 222, Strand; Holborn Circus; 31, Belgrave Road, S.W.; West Kensington; Rosalyn Hill; Finchley Road.
BIRMINGHAM OFFICES: Colmore Row, High St., Temple Row, New St., Aston Rd., Bloomsbury, Bristol St., Peritend, Dudley Rd., Edgbaston, Gooch St., Gt. Hampton St., Jamaica Row, Ladywood, Small Heath, Sparkbrook.

Branches at Aberdare, Abergavenny, Atherstone, Bangor, Barry Docks, Bath, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Bromsgrove, Broseley, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Cardiff, Bute Docks (Cardiff), Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Caterham Valley, Cheltenham, Chester, Cinderford, Cirencester, Clifton (near Bristol), Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, East Grinstead, Edenbridge, Ellesmere, Enfield, Evesham, Folkestone, Gloucester, Great Bridge, Halesowen, Handsworth, Hanley, Harborne, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Iron Bridge, Kidderminster, Kingswood (near Bristol), Leamington, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Llandudno, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidstone, Malvern, Margate, Me thy r Tydfil, Monmouth, Moseley, Newcastle (Staff.), Newnham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Northampton, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oswestry, Paignton, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Presteigne, Ramsgate, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. George's (near Bristol), St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shipston-on-Stour, Shrewsbury, Smethwick, Solihull, Stafford, Staple Hill (near Bristol), Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Tamworth, Tenbury, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, West Bromwich, Westgate-on-Sea, Whitechurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham and elsewhere. [27]

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £750,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HON. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. Deputy Chairman—CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
JOHN BEATON, Esq. (Managing Director). WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.
EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH Esq. CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq. EDMUND D. SCHLUTER, Esq.
WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.

JOHN GORDON, Esq., Manager.

BANKERS.

London: BANK OF ENGLAND; MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Paris: MESSRS. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.

Hamburg: MESSRS. SCHRÖDER & Co.; JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co.

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Campinas (Agency), Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre. **River Plate**—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **New York** (Agency). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents in the principal Ports and Cities of the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Portugal.

The Directors of this Bank grant Drafts on the Branches and negotiate or collect Bills payable at the above places on the most favourable terms.

They also issue Letters of Credit for the use of travellers in Brazil, the River Plate, and Portugal.

They undertake the Agency of parties connected with these countries; make Investments in the Public Funds, and other British and Foreign Securities; and receive Dividends and Interests free of charge to constituents.

Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where Money is also received on Deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

For further particulars apply at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturday to 1. [265]

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.
JOHN GREEN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES HARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.

WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.
EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., *Honorary Director.*
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.

Auditors—HENRY GRANT, Esq., HENRY GUNN, Esq., WILLIAM NORMAN, Esq.

Head Office Manager—HENRY DEAN.

Deputy Head Office Manager—GEORGE JOHN RODOLPH.

Country Manager—J. B. JAMES.

Chief Inspector—HENRY JOSLIN LEMON.

Chief Accountant—WILLIAM HALL.

Secretary—JOHN HARRISON ATKINSON.

Solicitors—Messrs. HARRIES, WILKINSON and RAIKES.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by 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,

J. H. ATKINSON, Secretary [35]

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, Limited.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,200,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000.
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols), £825,000.**

Directors.

Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT E. MAXWELL,
Bart., M.P.
Sir T. W. BOORD, Bart.
Sir EDWIN H. GALSORTHY.

RICHARD MICHELL, Esq.
Sir ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF,
K.C.B., F.R.S.

BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart., M.P.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
Auditors—ERNEST 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, Bermondsey, Bexley Heath, Blackheath, Canning Town, Catford, Edgware Road, Edmonton, Egham, Enfield, Essex Road, Green Lanes, Hackney, Harringay, Highbury, Hornsey, Ilford, Kew, Kingsland, Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Manor Park, Mitcham, New Cross Gate, Newington Green, New Southgate, Plumstead, Ponder's End, Richmond, St. Margaret's, Southgate, South Kensington, South Tottenham, Staines, Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Stratford, Surbiton, Sutton, Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Twickenham, Waltham Green, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Country Branches.—Aberavon, Aberdeen, Aberystwith, Barry, Bridgend, Bristol, Bulth, Bungay, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Landport, Leigh-on-Sea, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, New Brompton, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsea, Rhyl, Rochester, Ruthin, St. Clears, Swansea, Tenby, Tredegar, Usk, Yarmouth.

Sub-Agencies.—Abercam, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Barry Dock, Blaengarw, Briton Ferry, Cadoxton, Caerphilly, Carshalton, Chingford, Corwen, Crwmlin, East Harling, Fernalda, Hampton Hill, Lea Bridge, Lelston, Letterstone, Llanbradach, Llantwit Major, Maesteg, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, New Tredegar, Neyland, Pentra, Pontllytyn, Pontycwmmer, Porth, Rhymney, Saxmudham, Snettisham, St. Davids, Stanford-le Hope, Sunningdale, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorkey, Tynsweydd, Wells, Ynysybwl.

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.* [36]

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, Ltd.

**Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000. Paid-up, £900,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.**

Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. DRABBLE, Esq., *Chairman.*

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Managing Director.*

CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.

EDWARD HERDMAN, Esq.

DAVID HOWDEN, Esq.

THOMAS FOSTER KNOWLES.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq.

EDWARD ZIMMERMANN, Esq.

Sub-Manager—J. S. LAMBLEY, Esq.

Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Branches—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza, Paysandu, Rio de Janeiro Pará and Pernambuco.

Agents—Throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Deposits received at Interest, Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable transfers issued on the Branches. Bills on the River Plate and the Brazils negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares and other Securities, and every description of Banking business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS. [216]

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £3,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £625,000. RESERVE FUND £290,000.

Head Office: 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

London Branches:—

Aston, Addiscombe, Anerley, Balham, Barnes, Battersea, Battersea Park, Belgravia, Bermondsey, Bloomsbury, Bow, Brixton Hill, Brixton (North), Brixton (South), Brondesbury, Camberwell, Camden Town, Catford, Charlton, Chelsea, Chiswick, Clapham, Clapham Junction, Clapton, Clerkenwell, Cricklewood, Croydon, Croydon (South), Dulwich, Ealing, Ealing Dean, Earl's Court, East Ham, Finsbury, Finsbury Park, Fleet Street, Forest Gate, Forest Hill, Great Portland Street, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Hampstead (South), Harlesden, Harrow Road, Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Kentish Town, Kilburn, Lavender Hill, Leyton, Mile End, Mortlake, New Cross, New Cross Gate, Norwood (South), Norwood (Upper), Norwood (West), Notting Hill, Oxford Street, Peckham, Poplar, Putney, Regent Street, St. John's Wood, Shepherd's Bush, Shoreditch, Stepney, Stockwell, Strand, Streatham, Streatham Common, Stroud Green, Sydenham, Tooting, Tulse Hill, Upton Park, Vauxhall, Walham Green, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James Street), Walworth, Wandsworth, West Brompton, West Kensington, Willesden Green, Wimbledon, Wimbledon Common.

*Sub-Branches:—*Bushey (to Watford), Edgware (to Finchley, Church End), Honiton (to Ottery St. Mary), Stanmore (to Harrow), Wembley (to Harrow), Whetstone (to Finchley, Church End).

*Country Branches:—*Barking, Brighton, Bristol, Finchley (Church End), Finchley (East), Hanwell-Elthorne, Harrow, Hendon, Kingston-on-Thames, New Barnet, New Malden, Ottery St. Mary, Sidmouth, Sutton, Wallington and Carshalton, Wanstead, Watford.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

G. T. GOODING, *General Manager.*

F. L. JERMYN, *Head Office Manager.*

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Assistant Manager.*

HERBERT POTTER, *Secretary.* [37

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000.—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,800,000.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
WILLIAM ASTLE, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
BOHANY DOBBRE, Esq.

AUGUSTUS WM. GADSDEN, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
FERD. MARSHALL HÜTH, Esq.
CHAS. EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

WALTER LEAF, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord LOCH, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE, 41, Lothbury, H. SMITH.
WEST END OFFICE, 1, St. James's Square, 1834.

COUNTRY DEPARTMENT, 41, Lothbury, T. J. RUSSELL.
G. R. HEMMERDE.

Branches: BAYSWATER, 172, Westbourne Grove, A. H. DAWES.—BELGRAVIA, 79, Ebury Street, S.W., A. F. BEETE.—BLOOMSBURY, 214, High Holborn, H. E. KEENE.—EASTERN, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, C. FISHER.—HAMMERSMITH, 77 and 79, King Street West, H. F. REVIS.—HAMPSTEAD, 106, Finchley Road, C. HATFIELD.—HOLBORN CIRCUS, 8, Holborn Circus, H. R. S. MASSEY.—HORNSEY, Broadway, Crouch End, G. BANKS.—ISLINGTON, 269 and 270, Upper Street, I. G. LINDON.—KENSINGTON, 94 and 96, High Street, E. N. DENNANT.—KILBURN, 106A, High Road, F. W. PAICE.—LAMBETH, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, J. BENNETT.—MARYLEBONE, 1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, C. D. MILLETT.—OXFORD STREET, 112 and 114 Oxford Street, F. J. BLOXHAM.—ST. PAUL'S, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E. C., G. GOLDBY.—SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Brompton Square, P. N. HERBERT.—SOUTHWARK, 6, Borough High Street, J. T. WALLIS.—STREATHAM HILL 1, Streatham High Road, S.W., F. G. WHITEMAN.—TEMPLE BAR, 217, Strand, W. D. NICHOLS.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, 44 and 46, Hampstead Road, A. P. PLANTE.—VICTORIA STREET, 62, Victoria Street, G. LEE.

Secretary—A. E. MANN.

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 6,830 Shareholders. The sum of £21 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,830,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,800,000.

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 Colonies; 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 subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to abatement 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, November, 1897.

A. E. MANN, *Secretary.* [38

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

Corner of

4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON:

50, State Street.

BALTIMORE:

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,

Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark;

Also on

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

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 France and the French Colonies (Martinique and Guadaloupe); and in *Dollars* for use in the United States and adjacent countries.

THEIR LONDON HOUSE,

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange on the United States, Canada and Mexico; make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States and Canada; and receive Deposits and Current Accounts, &c., of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.,

Founders' Court, Lothbury, LONDON, E.O.

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THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £2,136,000 | PAID-UP £1,403,040
UNCALLED, including Reserve Liability, £730,413.

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, O.C., K.C.M.G.

Sir W. FOSTER, M.P.

ROBERT LANDALE, Esq.

ROBERT ROME, Esq.

A. C. GARRICK, Esq.

GEO. MILLER, Esq.

NICOL BROWN WATSON, Esq.

Secretary—W. N. TOMKINS.

Accountant—F. J. CURTIS.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS' BANK, Limited.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspector & General Manager—CHARLES GUTHRIE. Branch Inspectors—WM. REID, J. L. BALLANTYNE. BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Melbourne: 90, Bourke Street, Melbourne; 225, Swanston Street, Melbourne; and Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Bceac (Ondit), Bendigo, Carisbrook (Agency), Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Geelong, Gordon, Osham, Kerang, Majorca (Agency), Maldon, Maryborough, Northcote, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Talbot, Wangaratta, Warragul.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney, Pitt Street, Sydney; Sydney East (Oxford Street), Sussex Street, Haymarket; Bourke, Broken Hill, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Newcastle, Wilcannia.

IN QUEENSLAND—Brisbane, Charters Towers, Townsville.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—Lloyds' Bank, Ltd., and Branches, London and Provincial Bank and Branches.

Scotland—National Bank of Scotland and Branches.

Ireland—National Bank and Branches, and Ulster Bank, Limited.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £20, negotiable by correspondents in the chief Cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa and the East.

Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on the foregoing Branches of the Banks. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with the Australian Colonies.

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Established 1836. Registered 30th September, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,801,000. Guarantee Fund, £1,188,215.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir EDWARD BLOUNT, K.C.B.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
JAMES DICKSON, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
PAUL HARDY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord HARLI CH.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
HENRY J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.
Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.

FREDRICK MÜLLER, Esq.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
THOMAS RUDD, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
HENRY WM. SEIGLCKE Esq.
JAMES STERN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
COUNTRY DEPARTMENT ..

LOTHBURY OFFICE

OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH ..

LEADENHALL STREET BRANCH..

FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH ..

GT. TOWER STREET BRANCH ..

WOOD STREET (temporary premises)

CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH

CHANCERY LANE BRANCH..

PALL MALL BRANCH

WESTMINSTER BRANCH

VICTORIA

ONSLOW SQUARE BRANCH ..

SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH

PADDINGTON BRANCH

MARYLEBONE BRANCH

SOUTHWARK BRANCH

SECKHAM BRANCH

Sub-Banches—East Dulwich (52, Lordship Lane, S.E.), Dulwich Village (Commerce Place, S.E.)

WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH

Sub-Banches—Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Enfield Highway

WOODFORD BRANCH

Sub-Banches—Buckhurst Hill (Queen's Road), Loughton (High Road)

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Banks.

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 Bankers, and Foreign Banks undertaken. Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, Specie, &c., effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, may be obtained at the Head Office, or at the Branches. Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, and on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers.

EDWARD CLODD, Secretary. [39]

General Manager—W. F. NARRAWAY.

5, Princes St., Mansion House, E.C.

5, Princes St., Mansion House, E.C.

6, Lothbury, E.C.

55, Old Broad Street, E.C. ..

144, Leadenhall Street, E.C. ..

44, Fenchurch Street, E.C. ..

94, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3

10, Gresham Street, E.C. ..

89, Charterhouse Street, E.C. ..

123, Chancery Lane, E.C.

69, Pall Mall, S.W.

21, Victoria Street, S.W.

137, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

4, Sydney Place, Onslow Sq., S.W.

5, Bank Bldgs., Gloucester Rd., S.W.

2, Craven Rd., Eastbourne Ter., W.

15, Wigmore Street, W.

28, Borough High Street, S.E. ..

60, High Street, S.E.

W. T. WARNER, Manager.

T. P. TROUNCE, Manager.

ELIOT HINDER, Manager.

W. F. NARRAWAY, Manager.

CHARLES GOW, Manager.

T. W. HUNTER, Manager.

W. W. MAYCOCK, Ass't. Manager.

H. E. FRELAND, Manager.

J. H. BRAYLEY, Manager.

G. R. GALLAHER, Manager.

F. U. FULLER, Manager.

H. T. BURDETT, Manager.

H. HANCOCK, Manager.

J. H. BRAYLEY, Manager.

W. JAMES ADAMS, Manager.

W. BONWICK, Manager.

GEORGE WILKS, Manager.

W. I. DYER, Manager.

T. W. RANDELL, Manager.

R. L. SUTTON, Manager.

D. F. TUFFILL, Manager.

W. BARTON, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (Paid-up), \$2,465,753 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, \$1,232,876.

Undivided Profits, \$182,241.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lord STRATHCONA & MOUNT ROYAL, President. Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.

A. T. PATERSON, Esq.
W. C. McDONALD, Esq.

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.
R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
A. F. GAULT, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.—E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—22, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

ALEXR. LANG, Manager. H. HAYLOCK, Assist.-Manager.

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection; Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other Monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

Branches in Canada.

Almonte, Ont.	Goderich, Ont.	New Denver, B.C.	S. John, N.B.
Amherst, N.S.	Guelph, Ont.	New Westminster, B.C.	S. Mary's, Ont.
Belleville, "	Halifax, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Stratford, "
Brantford, "	Hamilton, Ont.	Peterborough, "	Toronto, "
brockville, "	Kingston, "	Pictou, "	Vancouver, B.C.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Vernon, "
Chatham, N.B.	Lindsay, Ont.	Regina Assiniboia, N.W.T.	Victoria, "
Chatham, Ont.	London, "	Rosland, B.C.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Cornwall, "	Moncton, N.F.	Sarnia, B.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Deseronto, "	Montreal, Que.		
Fort William, "	Nelson, B.C.		

In Newfoundland, S. John's.

Agents in United States.

New York Agency—59, WALL STREET.
Chicago Branch—BANK OF MONTREAL.
COR: LA SALLE & MONROE STREET.

Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
J. B. MOORS & CO.
San Francisco—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

METROPOLITAN BANK

(OF ENGLAND AND WALES) LIMITED.

Head Office:—60, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Country Office:—Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000. in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

Paid-up Capital, £470,000.
Guarantee Fund, £380,000.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £837,535, viz.:

Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £29,515.
Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £8,019.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS LEA, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
JAMES TERTIUS COLLINS, Esq.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq.
Sir JOHN J. JENKINS, Kt., M.P.
ABRAM CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, Esq.
General Manager—F. W. NASH.
Secretary—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
London Manager—F. NALDER.

J. SATCHEL HOPKINS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.
WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq.
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.
MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
Assistant General Manager—F. J. HUGHES.
Chief Accountant—JOHN MENZIES.
London Sub-Manager—THOS. THOMSON.

BRANCHES.

ABERDARE D. J. GWYN.
ALCESTER J. H. HENDERSON.
BANBURY J. FINGLAND.
BANGOR Wm. THOMAS.
BARMOUTH J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
BARRY DOCK F. GREENSLADE.
BATH A. T. PERKINS.
BILSTON J. E. BRIANT.
BIRMINGHAM—
BENNETT'S HILL A. G. SAMPSON.
MARKETS THOS. GRIMLEY.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG .. JOHN PARRY JONES.
BLAENAVON THOS. COOKE.
BLOXWICH W. PRECEY.
BRIDGEND FRANK MOON.
BRIDGNORTH R. PINKINGTON.
BRIERLEY HILL J. FINNEY.
BRISTOL J. BERRY-WHITE.
BROADSGROVE D. LAING.
CADOXTON F. GREENSLADE.
CARDIFF—
ST. MARY STREET)
CANTON) A. E. OLD.
CLIFTON STREET)
ROATH)
CARDIFF DOCKS J. MARSHALL.
CARDIGAN J. W. NICHOLAS.
CARNARVON ROBERT WILLIAMS.
CHEPSTOW ARTHUR PRICE.
CHIPPING NORTON T. H. BURBIDGE.
COLWYN BAY R. HUGHES-JONES.
CONWAY DAVID JONES.
COWERIDGE FRANK MOON.
DARLSTON H. E. PROCTOR.
DUDLEY F. M. BAKER.
HAVERFORDWEST JOHN SHETTLE.
HEDNESFORD W. PRECEY.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN J. E. TURNER.

KIDDERMINSTER E. C. NEWMARCH.
LEAMINGTON G. C. LAKE.
LLANBERIS JOHN OWEN JONES
LLANDUDNO A. EVANS.
LLANDYSSUL GWYNNE DAVIES.
LLANELLY W. GRIFFITHS.
LLANGFNFI EVAN M. ROBERTS.
LLANRWST W. BLEDDYNN LLOYD.
MAESTEG F. MOON.
MERTHYR TYDFIL G. J. TUCKFIELD.
MORETON-IN-MARSH ... S. F. HUNSTON.
MUCH WENLOCK F. SARJEANT.
NEATH C. E. S. THOMPSON.
NEVIN R. W. HUMPHREYS.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN ... GWYNNE DAVIES.
NEWPORT, MON. A. E. WILLEY.
OXFORD G. HUGHES.
PONTYPRIDD W. D. HODGES.
PORTMADOC J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
PWLLHELI W. O. HUGHES.
READING A. MCNEIL.
REDDITCH F. H. JOSCELYNE.
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR ... J. H. EVANS.
STOURBRIDGE H. JAMES.
STOURPORT A. W. GABRIEL.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON .. C. E. MARTIN.
SWANSEA, HIGH STREET }
SWANSEA, WIND STREET } T. W. ISLAY YOUNG.
TREDGAR W. H. WOODLIFFE.
WALSALL, THE BRIDGE.. W. PRECEY.
WALSALL, PARK STREET }
WARWICK J. J. SHEDDEN.
WEDNESBURY H. L. SOWDEN.
WEST BROMWICH E. C. RICHARDSON.
WILLENHALL H. A. PRICE.
WITNEY W. JOHNSON.
WOLVERHAMPTON C. E. DAVENPORT.
WORCESTER W. S. ROWLAND.
F. R. LAURIE.

SUB BRANCHES.

ABERGWYNNFI Sub to BRIDGEND.
ACOCK'S GREEN " BIRMINGHAM.
AMI, WCH " LLANGFNFI.
BETHESDA " BANGOR.
BLAENGARW " BRIDGEND.
BRITON FERRY " NEATH.
BROWNHILLS " WALSALL, THE BRIDGE.
BRYNSIENCYN " LLANGFNFI.
BRYNMAWR " BLAENAVON.
BURRY PORT " LLANELLY.
CRADLEY HEATH STOURBRIDGE.
CRICCIETH PORTMADOC.
DOWLAIS MERTHYR TYDFIL.
EBBW VALE TREDGAR.
EBENEZER BETHESDA.
FERNDALE PONTYPRIDD.
FESTINIOG BLAENAU FESTINIOG
GILFACH GOCH BRIDGEND.
LLANFECHELL LLANGFNFI.
LVE STOURBRIDGE.
MILFORD HAVEN HAVERFORDWEST.
MORRISTON SWANSEA.
MOUNTAIN ASH ABERDARE.

NEWBOROUGH Sub to LLANGFNFI.
PENRHYNWCEIBER ABERDARE.
PENRHYN-DEUDRAETH .. PORTMADOC.
PENTRE Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
PENYNGROES CARNARVON.
PONTYCWMMER BRIDGEND.
PORTH PONTYPRIDD.
PORTHCAWL BRIDGEND.
PORT TALBOT NEATH.
SALTLEY BIRMINGHAM.
SARN MEILLTEYRN NEVIN.
STUDLEY REDDITCH.
TALYSARN CARNARVON.
TONDU & ABERKENFIG .. BRIDGEND.
TONYPANDY Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TREFACH " NEWCASTLE EMLYN.
TREHARRIS " ABERDARE.
TREHERBERT " PONTYPRIDD.
TREORKY " "
TYNEWYDD OGMORE " "
VALE BRIDGEND.
YSTALYFERA " SWANSEA.

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (OXON) G. W. DUTTON.
BRAILES A. ELLIOTT.
CHARLBURY T. G. SMITH.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN A. WIXEY.

GORING-ON-THAMES H. A. L. SMITH.
KINETON C. F. BANCROFT.
SHIFTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD } J. J. DANGERFIELD

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890."

Authorised Capital, £4,000,000. Paid-up, £2,009,978 7s 2d.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—MELBOURNE.

LONDON OFFICE:—123, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

A. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Manager.* | J. D. BOOKER, *Secretary.* | W. B. BROCK, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES.

IN VICTORIA.—Alexandra, Allendale, Bacchus Marsh (*Melton Agency*), Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Beulah Birchip, Boort, Bridgewater, Bright, Buninyong, Casterton, Castlemaine, Clifton Hill, Cobden, Cobram, Colac, Coleraine, Cruswick, Dimboola (*Teparit Agency*), Dookie (*Cashel Agency*), Euroa, Fitzroy, Footscray, Geelong, Hamilton, Hawthorn, Horsham, Kerang, Kew, Kororoit, Korumburra, Kyneton (*Taradale Agency*), Lancefield, Learmonth, Macarthur, Maffra, Malvern, Mildura, Moonee Ponds, Natimuk, Newstead, Nhill, Northcote, N. Melbourne (*Met. Meat Market Agency*), Penshurst, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Pyramid Hill, Richmond, Romsey, St. James, St. Klida, Sale Shepparton, Smeaton, South Melbourne, Swan Hill, Swan Street (Richmond), Treanham, Victoria Street (*E. Collingwood*), Violet Town, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Yarrowonga.

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Angaston, Auburn, Clare, Eudunda, Gawler, Gladstone, Hindmarsh, James Town, Kadina, Kapunda, Kooringa, Moonta, Mount Barker, Mount Gambler, Naracoorte, North Adelaide, Orroroo, Penola, Port Adelaide, Port Augusta, Port Germein, Port Pirie, Quorn, Red Hill, Riverton, Strathalbyn, Wilmington, Yongala.

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Albany, Coolgardie, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Mt. Malcolm, and Northam.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Broken Hill.

AGENCIES:

Scotland.
Ireland.
New South Wales.
Queensland.

Tasmania.
New Zealand. | Fiji.
Europe.
United States.

India, China and Japan.
South Africa.
Valparaiso.
Rio de Janeiro.

Letters of Credit granted against shipments of produce. Drafts payable on demand issued, Bills negotiated or forwarded for collection, and all other Banking business connected with the Colonies transacted. 141

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1933. Number of Shareholders, 13 033.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,000,000.

Reserved Liability, £10,000,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 291B, Oxford Street, W.; and 55 and 57, High Street, Keasington, W.

DIRECTORS.

C. BARCLAY, Esq.
G. H. FIELD, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
J. O. HANSON, Esq.

C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.
F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.
D. MACDONALD, Esq.
G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.

W. R. MOBERLY, Esq.
H. PAULL, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

T. G. ROBINSON, Esq, Honorary Director.

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 money 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.

F. CHURCHWARD,
W. FIDGEON,
R. T. HAINES,

Joint
General Managers. [19]

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,950,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,200,000

London Directors.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., *Chairman.*

R. L. TOOTH and H. P. POWELL.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.*

JOHN NEILL BOYD, *Accountant.*

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. [264]

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£2,000,000 0 0	
Preferred Shares issued to Crown	500,000 0 0	
Ordinary Capital called up under "Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1865"	£500,000 0 0	
Amount Paid to 31st March, 1897	244,141 2 1	244,141 2 1
Nominal Reserve Liability on Shares	£210,000 3 7	£2,744,141 2 1

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., *President.* | Hon. WALTER W. JOHNSTON. | THOMAS G. MACARTHY, Esq.
WILLIAM BOOTH, Esq. | MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.

General Manager—C. G. TEGETMEIER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.—JAMES BAXTER, *pro Manager.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Branches and Agencies.—Akaroa, Alexandra, Aroha, Arrow, Ashburton, Ashurst, Auckland, Balclutha, Birmingham, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Danevirke, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Dunedin (S.), Eketahuna, Eltham, Featherston, Feilding, Fortrose, Foxton, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Haikcombe, Hamilton, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, Hokitika, Hunterville, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kelso, Kuaotunu, Kumara, Kurow, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Mania, Manakau, Marton, Masterton, Mataura, Millar's Flat, Milton, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngauruhia, Oamaru, Ohinemuri, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Otatutu, Otago, Oxford, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (North), Patea, Petone, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaiu, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Rongotua, Ross, Roxburgh, St. Bathans, Seaton, Southbridge, Stratford, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Waikouaiti, Waikato, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), MELBOURNE (Victoria), SYDNEY (New South Wales), 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.
 Undertakes the Agency of person; 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. [283]

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.O.

Telegraphic Address—"PLUTUS," LONDON.

With which are incorporated:

THE ALLIANCE BANK LIMITED, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.O.
THE CONSOLIDATED BANK LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C., and Manchester.
FULLER, BANBURY, NIX & CO., 77, Lombard Street, E.C.; and
SIR SAML. SCOTT, BART., & CO., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

CAPITAL.

Authorized and Issued £6,600,000.

Paid up £1,320,000 | Reserve Fund £1,320,000

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., <i>Chairman.</i>	Sir WILLIAM DUNN, Bart., M.P.	ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
CECIL F. PARR Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.	HENRY WARREN MEADE-KING, HUGH B. MUIR, Esq. [Esq.]
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.	ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.	ROBERT NEILL, Jun., Esq.
JAMES A. BANNERMAN, Esq.	Sir THOMAS G. FROST.	EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.
ALFRED CREWDSON, Esq.	Sir DAVID GAMBLE, Bart., C.B.	HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.	Sir JOHN JAMES HARWOOD.	PETER STUBS, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.	EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq.	JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.
		ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.

JOHN DUN, *Director and General Manager.*

E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.* T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *Superintendent of Branches.*

ALLIANCE BANK OFFICE, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E. C.
 R. O. YEATS, *Manager.* H. T. HORN and R. W. WHALLEY, *Assistant Managers.*
CONSOLIDATED BANK OFFICE, 52, THREADNEEDLE ST., E. C.
 W. H. HAWORTH, *Sub-Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

LOMBARD STREET (late Fuller, Banbury, Nix and Co.).
 Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. (Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.).
 Battersea, 30, Victoria Rd., Battersea Park, S.W.
 Bloomsbury, 131, High Holborn, W.C.
 Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
 Camden Town, Alliance Bank Buildings, High Street, N.W.
 Charing Cross, 450, West Strand.
 Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
 Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.

Cobham, Surrey.
 Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
 Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
 Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
 Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
 Kingston-on-Thames.
 Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
 Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
 Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
 Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
 Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
 Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Cook Street.
 JOHN STEWART, *Manager.*
 WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

MANCHESTER: City Office, 84, King Street.
 ARCH. MACKILLOP, *Manager.*
 WM. JONES, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager—Atrincham—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Birkdale—Birkenhead; Ditto, Charing Cross—Bolton—Bootle—Chester—Congleton—Cressington—Crewe—Eccles, Lancashire, 116, Church Street—Earlestown—Ellesmere Port—Frodsham—Garston—Great Crosby—Golborne—Haydock—Hindley—Hoyle—Huyton—Knutsford—Leek—Leigh, Lancashire—Little Sutton, Cheshire—Liverpool, Great Charlotte Street—Lymm—Macclesfield—Manchester: Hyde's Cross, 43, Hanging Ditch; Regent Road, Salford; Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; Docks Branch, 293, Regent Road, Salford; Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road; Pendleton, 76, Broad Street; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Knot Mill, 307, Deansgate; Cattle Market, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate—Newton Heath—Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Prescot—Radcliffe, Lancashire, 26, Blackburn Street—Rainford—Rainhill—Runcorn—St. Helens—Sale—Sandbach—Seaforth—Southport—Standish—Sutton—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Warrington—Waterloo—Westhoughton—Wrexham—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863," of the Legislature of Queensland.
Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £900,000. Paid-up Capital, £483,686.
Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock £3,117,369.

Under Government Audit.

All New Business since 1893 Protected under Clause 9 of the Scheme of Arrangement.

COLONIAL BOARD.

JAS. MUNRO, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. J. CALLAN, Esq., M.L.A.

JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

JAS. MILNE, Esq.

G. S. MURPHY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE—*General Manager*, WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

LONDON OFFICE, 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.—*Manager*, J. W. DICKINSON.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, LLOYD'S BANK, Limited.

Auditors—Messrs. JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & CO.

LONDON BOARD.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.

SIR EDWYN SANDYS DAWES, K.C.M.G.

HON. VICARY GIBBS, M.P.

ROBERT MUTER STEWART, Esq.

REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—PITT STREET.

Albion, Allora, Barcaldine, Beenleigh, Blackall, Boonah, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Geraldton, Gympie, Halifax, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Normanton, Pittsworth, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Sandgate, South Brisbane, Thargomindah, Thursday Island, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Winton.

AGENCIES.

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.

WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.

NEW ZEALAND—Bank of New Zealand.

TASMANIA—Bank of Australasia.

NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.

SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.

SCOTLAND—British Linen Company Bank.

" Edinburgh: Messrs. Torrie, Brodie & MacLagan,

25a, St. Andrew Square. [Street.

" Glasgow: Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co., 45, Renfield

" Dundee: Messrs. Andrew Hendry & Sons, 85, Murray-

COPENHAGEN—Landmanskank. [gate.

BERLIN—Deutsch Bank.

IRELAND—Ulster Bank Limited. [Green.

" Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College

INDIA AND CHINA—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers free of Commission on all the above Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers free of Commission, 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. [43

ROBINSON SOUTH AFRICAN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts and Registered 19th August, 1895)

Head Office—1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices—JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

PARIS—56, RUE DE PROVENCE,

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID, £3,000,000,
IN SHARES OF £4 EACH.

Directors—

J. B. ROBINSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

MAURICE MARCUS, Esq.

JAMES TYHURST, Esq., *Managing Director.*

BARON HÉLY D'OISSEL.

BARON DE LASSUS ST. GENIÈS.

JOHN H. BUTT, *Manager.*

JAMES WEST, *Secretary.*

London Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

The Bank transacts a general banking business in connection with South Africa, deals in documentary and other Drafts, and issues Letters of Credit, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, upon its Branch in Johannesburg, as well as upon its agencies in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, in Cape Colony and in Natal. [44

London & San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED.

Authorised Capital, 100,000 Shares of £7 each, £700,000.

Subscribed and Fully paid up, £70,000 Shares of £7 each, £490,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 73, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.

ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
ARTHUR SCRIVENER, Esq.

NORMAN DUNNING RIDEOUT, Esq. (San Francisco).

Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. *Secretary*—D. HATCHER, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMTD.

Auditors—TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA; PORTLAND, OREGON; TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

Agents at New York—Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & Co.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted, and telegraphic remittances made. Approved Bills negotiated or sent for collection, and, generally, Banking business of every Description undertaken throughout the Pacific States and Territories.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

73, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA,

(LIMITED).

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000. Paid up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq.

JAMES DRAKE, Esq., J.P.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.

JOHN CHUMLEY, *London Manager.*

H. SHELTON CORBETT, *Secretary.*

General Manager in South Africa—LEWIS LOYD MICHELL.

Assistant General Manager—RERS WILLIAMS.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. PARR'S BANK Limited.

BRANCH OFFICES.

CAPE COLONY.—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield (Diamond Fields), Beaufort West, Bedford, Britstown, Burgersdorp, Cala, Caledon, Capetown, Carnarvon, Cathcart, Ceres, Colesberg, Cradock, Dordrecht, East London, Fort Beaufort, George, Graaf-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Humansdorp, Indwe, Jansenville, Kimberley (Diamond Fields), King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Lady Grey, Laingsburg, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Maraisburg, Matatiel, Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Murraysburg, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pearson, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Richmond, Riversdale, Robertson, Simon's Town, Somerset East, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Umtata, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Worcester.

NATAL.—Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Graytown, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Barberton, Boksburg, Florida, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Pretoria.

RHODESIA.—Bulawayo, Francistown (Tati), Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali.

EAST AFRICA.—Beira, Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank. Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with Cape Colony, Natal, South African Republic, Orange Free State, Rhodesia and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF TARAPACÁ AND LONDON, LIMITED.

<i>Subscribed Capital</i>	£1,000,000.
<i>Paid up</i>	£500,000.
<i>Reserve Fund</i>	£40,000.

Head Office—123, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman—WILLIAM FOWLER.

EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY.
JOHN DAWSON.
FRANCIS JAMES ECK.

GEORGE FLEMING.
ROBERT HARVEY.
RICHARD ROBERTSON LOCKETT.

Managing Director—JOHN DAWSON.

Sub-Manager and Secretary—R. J. HOSE.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY AND CO., LIMITED.

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS.

BRANCHES IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO	<i>Manager</i> —WALTER H. YOUNG.
... ..	<i>Sub-Manager</i> —ANDREW GEDDES.
IQUIQUE	<i>Manager</i> —DAVID ARTHUR.
SANTIAGO	<i>Acting Manager</i> —JOHN MURRAY.
PISAGUA	<i>Manager</i> —GEORGE FOWLER.
PUNTA ARENAS	<i>Sub-Manager</i> —JOSEPH H. MEREDITH.
ANTOFAGASTA	<i>Acting Manager</i> —DONALD L. BELL.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on Chili. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken; also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Drawn Bonds and other Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Lim.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Funds, \$750,000. Together, \$2,250,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE : 71, OORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.

Hon. C. W. MILLS.
CHAS. PARBURY, Esq.
Sir W. B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Brunswick, Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Tarnagulla, Clunes, Daylesford, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Rupanyp, Warracknabeal, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Rochester, Alexandra, Portland.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Sydney (George Street), Sydney (Haymarket), Sydney (Oxford Street), Newcastle, West Maitland, Young, Burrows, Grenfell, Forbes, Parkes, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Junee, Cootamundra, Coolamon, Temora, Finlay, Berrigan, West Wyalong, Hay, Broken Hill, Deniliquin.
QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port

Pirie, Laura, Melrose, Jamestown, Orroroo, Moonta, Kadina, Maitland, Gawler, Port Victor, Naracoorte, Millicent.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, (Hannans), Menzies, Kanowna (White Feather), Fremantle, Bunbury, York, Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay), Cue (Murchison), Lawlers, Roebourne, Cossack (North-West Coast).
TASMANIA.—Hobart, Launceston.
NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland, Wellington, Palmerston North; Napier, Hastings (Hawke's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson; Greymouth (West Coast); Christchurch, Lyttelton, Rangiora, Ashburton, Timaru, Waimate (Canterbury); Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill (Otago).

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*. [220]

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

FELIX O. SCHUSTER, Esq., <i>Governor.</i>	H. G. DEVAS, Esq., <i>Deputy-Governor.</i>
Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart.	THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	The Rt. Hon. Sir ALGERNON E. WEST, K.C.B.
HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq.	JULIUS WERNHER, Esq.
W. O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	JOHN TROTTER, Esq.
J. A. SELLAR, Esq.	
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.	

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch, 14, Argyll Place.	Tottenham Court Road Branch, 97, Tottenham Court Road.
Charing Cross Branch, 66, Charing Cross.	Sloane Street Branch, 74, Sloane Street.
Chancery Lane Branch, 95, Chancery Lane.	Oroydon Branch, High Street, Croydon.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.	Southwark Branch, 12, Southwark Street.
Bayswater Branch, 67, Bishop's Road.	Mayfair Branch, 12, Mount Street, W.
Fenchurch Street Branch, 116, Fenchurch St.	

Manager—G. A. TUCKER.

Deputy-Manager—R. H. NUNN.

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 5,100 Proprietors.

RESERVE FUND, £850,000; and Dividend for the last year at the rate of 10 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 [47

THE BANK OF VICTORIA, Limited.

Registered under the "Companies Act, 1890."

Subscribed Capital—Preference	£116,700 0 0	
Ordinary	£1,410,000 0 0	
		£2,516,700 0 0
Paid-up Capital—On Preference Shares	£116,700 0 0	
On Ordinary Shares	£597,801 10 11	
		£1,414,501 10 11

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1852.

Directors.

The Hon. EDWARD MILLER, M.L.C., *Chairman.*
 The Hon. GODFREY DOWNES CARTER, M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman.*
 FREDERICK LLOYD, Esq., J.P.
 GEORGE SHAW, Esq.
 ROBERT MURRAY SMITH, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.

Auditors.

{ THOS. BRENTNALL, Esq., F.I.A.V.
 E. P. HASTINGS, Esq., F.I.A.V.
General Manager.
 JAMES DONALDSON LAW, Esq.
Solicitors.
 Messrs. MOULF, HAMILTON & KIDDLE.

Head Office: MELBOURNE.

JAMES DONALDSON LAW, *General Manager.*
 P. C. CRESPIGNY, *Assistant Inspector of Branches.*
 E. K. HEALES, *Assistant Inspector of Branches.*

A. E. WALLIS, *Accountant.*
 GEORGE STEWART, *Assistant Accountant.*
 R. H. ANDREWS, *Inspector of Branches.*

London Office: 28, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: HUGH LEWIS TAYLOR, Esq., *Chairman.* | GILBERT J. MCCAUL, Esq.
 WILLIAM FAIRCLOUGH, *Manager.* | T. A. STANLEY, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—Ararat, Avoca, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beaufort, Beechworth, Bendigo, Bruthen, Camperdown, Carlton, Casterton, Castlemaine, Charlton, Colac, Coleraine, Daylesford, Donald, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elmore, Fitzroy, Geelong, Hamilton, Harrow, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Heyfield, Horsham, Inglewood, Kaniva, Kerang, Kilmore, Kyabram, Kyneton, Maffra, Maldon, Maryborough, Mortlake, Murchison, Nathalia, Nhill, North Melbourne, Numurkah, Penhurst, Port Fairy, Portland, Prahran, Queenscliff, Rushworth, Rutherglen, Sale, Seymour, Shepparton, South Melbourne, St. Arnaud, Tatura, Terang, Walhalla, Warrnambool, Wodonga, Yarram Yarram.

AGENCIES:

WESTERN AUSTRALIA	The Western Australian Bank.
NEW SOUTH WALES	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
QUEENSLAND	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	The Bank of Adelaide.
TASMANIA	The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited.
INDIA AND CHINA	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
NEW ZEALAND	The Bank of New Zealand.
NORTH AMERICA	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
SOUTH AFRICA	The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

The Bank conducts all ordinary Banking Business, issues drafts, negotiates and collects Bills at all its Branches. Current accounts for the Colonial Constituents of the Bank are kept at the London Office.

WILLIAM FAIRCLOUGH, *Manager.* [48

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Limited,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

EDW. CHATFIELD, Esq., *Chairman.*
THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.

JOHN VIRET GOOCH, Esq.
SIR HENRY HARBEN.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq.
T. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. Interest being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of £50 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts, nor are there any conditions as to Balances.

Present rate of Interest on Deposits $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum.

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CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1873.)

Head Office—119-120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
West End Office—14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

Chairman of Trustees of Guarantee Fund—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS of TWEEDDALE,
Chairman of Board of Directors—The Right Hon. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, G.C.B., P.C.

The principle of the Cheque Bank being that no Cheque is issued to the Public until the maximum amount for which it can be drawn has been deposited, the Cheques are thereby Guaranteed, and can be readily cashed anywhere.

Special arrangements have been made with the principal Banks in the United Kingdom that these Cheques can be cashed on presentation at any of their Branches, and similar arrangements have been entered into with Bankers in all parts of the world. The Cheques are therefore the most useful form of Circular Note and Remittance to the country and abroad.

Current Accounts opened. No minimum balance.

Cheques, Bills, Warrants, Coupons, Dividends, &c. &c., collected for customers.

The Purchase and Sale of Government and other Stocks, Shares and Securities effected.

Deposits of £1 and upward received at Interest. Rates on application.

For Handbooks and full particulars apply as above

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THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up, £600,000.

Reserve Fund, £150,000.

LONDON OFFICE: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

Secretary—GORDON WM. TURNER.

Bankers—LLOYDS' BANK, Limited.

Branches and Agencies.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERBICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GRENADA.
MARTINIQUE (Agency).

ST. KITT'S.
JAMAICA—KINGSTON.
And Agencies at—
FALMOUTH.
MONTEGO BAY.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

ST. CROIX.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
ST. THOMAS.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN.
SAN FERNANDO (Agency)

New York Agency—41, Wall Street.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable on demand, are granted on the several Establishments in the Colonies upon payment of the amount at the London office. BILLS are sent out for collection, and other monetary business transacted in the above-named Colonies.

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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.

G. W. LEBITNER, Esq., LL.D.
W. F. SMITH, Esq.

Col. JAMES GRAHAM.
C. KERNOT BUTT, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* T. ROWE, *Accountant.*

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND and UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Branches—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA.

Agents at Bombay—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers. 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 Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised, free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India.

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LONDON, PARIS & AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Paid up, £400,000.

Subscribed, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £170,000.

Head Office : 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Banking and Exchange Business with America and the Continent of Europe transacted on favourable terms, and Credits issued available in all the principal Cities of the world.

P. W. ROBERTSON, *Manager.*

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, LTD.

(De Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, Beperkt.)

Constituted in the S.A. Republic as a Limited Company by special decree of the Volksraad. Sole Bankers to the Government.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000, with power to increase to £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.

Head Office - - - - - **PRETORIA, S.A.H.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN PRETORIA.

T. W. BECKETT, Esq. (Messrs. T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd.)

JOHAN RISSIK, Esq.

EDMUND FRANCIS BOURKE, Esq.

KARL F. WOLFF, Esq.

H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

P. N. DE VILLIERS, Esq.

J. N. BOSHOFF, Esq., Treasurer-General.

S. EVANS, Esq.

J. S. MARAIS, Esq., Auditor-General.

DR. JOSEPH MAGIN.

G. A. A. MIDDELBURG, Esq.

THOMAS HUGO, *General Manager.*

Branches in South African Republic: Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Boksburg, Bremsersdorp, Carolina, Cleveland, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Utrecht, Vryheid, Wakkerstroom, Zeerust. East African Branch: Lourenco-Maroues. Paris Agency: 20, Rue Ta'bout.

Branches in Cape Colony: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth. Branches in Natal: Durban. Agents in Orange Free State, &c. London Board: F. A. Gillam, Esq.; F. W. Lunan, Esq.; J. Macalister, Esq.; G. Pietsch, Esq.; J. B. Taylor, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

73, Cornhill, E.C.

W. R. LA THANGUE, *Manager.* [223]

OXON AND BERKS BANK, OXFORD.

Estab. 1854.

ADVANCES ON LAND AND HOUSES

In any part of England or Wales. Interest, 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

NO LAW EXPENSES for Mortgage, a Printed Form being used. Entire expense is the Stamp and 1s. for Printed Form. No Surveyor's Fees. No Solicitor's Costs. No Preliminary Charges. All Information Free.

LOAN NEVER CALLED IN, provided Interest punctually paid.

For term of years, if desired. Or repayable by Instalments. Or subject to Six Months' Notice of Redemption by Borrower.

GROUND RENTS PURCHASED,

Any part England or Wales

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THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, Ltd.

17, KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C.

From Lady Day, 1898: 30, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Authorised Capital, One Million; Subscribed Capital, £613,200; Paid-up Capital, £564,825.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

The Society purchases—

REVERSIONS, absolute or contingent, to Real or Personal Property of every approved description.

LIFE INTERESTS, whether in possession or reversion, and POLICIES of Assurance on lives.

LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Sca'le.

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EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—Established 1835.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Directors.

FRANCIS S. CLAYTON, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
Captain Sir ALFRED JEPHSON, R.N.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.

A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.
HENRY PIGEON, Esq.
FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq.

Auditors—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH and WHINNEY.

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.

C. H. CLAYTON, } *Joint*
F. H. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.* [49

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*),

On Personal Security, Shares, Loans, &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; 197, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS; and
118, TERMINUS ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [51

NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Office: 63, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1837.

Subscribed Capital, £299,375. Paid-up Capital, £282,385.

WALTER SCADDING, Esq., *Chairman.*

AUGUSTUS W. GADESSEN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

This Company purchases Absolute and Contingent Reversions, Life Interests and Policies of Assurance on Lives, and makes Loans upon these Securities. The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase. Proposal Forms may be obtained at the Office as above.

G. H. MAYNE, *Secretary.* [51

THE TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

4, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

HAS UPWARDS OF

£50,000

ready for immediate Advances on Instalment or Ordinary Mortgages.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY.

Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest.

Apply to EDWARD WOOD, *Secretary.* [55

GENERAL REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.

Office: No. 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £620,740.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAYOW WYNELL ADAMS, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—WILLIAM HENNIKER HEATON, Esq.

GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.

MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq.

GEORGE E. COCKRAM, Esq.

HERBERT CHARLES MALKIN, Esq.

WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.

Auditors—JOHN COLES, Esq.; Sir J. R. D. McGRIGOR, Bart.; ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.

Bankers—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited, Charing Cross.

Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

This Company, established upwards of half a century, PURCHASES or makes LOANS upon REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in well-secured Property; 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 redeemable 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, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

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LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

OFFICES:—No. 24, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

Capital, £400,000. Debentures and Debenture Stock, £180,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C. *Deputy Chairman*—C. R. RIVINGTON, Esq., J.P., D.L.

EDWARD BULLOCK, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

ARTHUR MOSELEY CHANNELL, Esq., Q.C.

JOHN M. CLABON, Esq., 21, Gr. at George Street.

JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., 9, New Square.

L. W. N. HICKLEY, Esq., 10, King's Bench Walk.

The Right Hon. J. W. MELLOR, Q.C., M.P.

RICHARD MILLS, Esq., 1 Gray's Inn Square.

HENRY E. NORTON, Esq., 10, Victoria Street.

EDWARD LEE ROWCLIFFE, Esq., 1, Bedford Row.

JOHN HERBERT SECKER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Solicitors—Messrs. CAPRONS, DALTON, HITCHINS & BRABANT, Savile Place, Conduit Street.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent; Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment. The option of redeeming the Charge during the first three or five years can usually be combined with this form of Loan.

LIFE ANNUITIES are granted by the Society in exchange for Reversions and other Interests, and also in consideration for Reversionary Charges payable when the property falls into possession. In this way a reversioner can secure a fixed income and avoid the trouble and expense of obtaining successive loans.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary.* [55

THE
LONDON PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST,
LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.

CAPITAL £100,000

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, OF WHICH EIGHT ARE
FOUNDERS' SHARES.

Directors.

GEORGE BAXTER, *Chairman and Managing Director.*

EDWARD ANGELL EADY,

WILLIAM LINDSAY COULSON.

Bankers.

PARR'S BANK, Limited, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

Offices.

1, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.

This Trust is established for the purpose of acquiring Freehold and Leasehold Properties, primarily in the London District, solely for investment purposes.

The Trust affords large and small capitalists opportunities for investment to great advantage, both as regards security and rate of interest. Transactions of a speculative character are studiously avoided, and only properties of sound commercial value dealt with.

The Investments consist of Shop Properties situate in main thoroughfares and well-established neighbourhoods, the whole of which are let on full repairing leases, and over twenty-five per cent. of the present income is derived from freeholds.

The Directors, Solicitor and Secretary serve without remuneration, being holders of the Founders' Shares, which receive no share of profits until a dividend of 6 per cent. is paid to the Ordinary Shareholders, and one-fourth of the balance of profits is carried to a Reserve Fund invested in Consols.

The Ordinary Shareholders thus obtain a preferential dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and their position is further assured by the Reserve Fund.

The Directors invite applications for Capital in fully paid Shares of £5 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Applications can be made direct to the Secretary at the Offices of the Trust,
1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

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Favourably reviewed by over Eighty Influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

Extracts from a few Press Opinions.

"Those who are seeking an Office for the purpose of assurance will do well to peruse this 'dialogue' before deciding upon any particular Company."—*Bullionist*.

"The statistics as to Endowment Assurance policies as investments are highly interesting and convincing."—*Citizen*.

"To those who contemplate taking out life policies, the expenditure of a shilling on this pamphlet may be recommended as about the wisest step they could take. Everyone should read it."—*Fairplay*.

"There is no doubt Mr. Dent has expended a vast amount of research on his pamphlet, and the elaborate tables which he publishes are distinctly valuable."—*Financial Times*.

"A dialogue, which, together with a series of tables, shows the features to which an intending assurer should direct his attention before selecting a Company."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The publication is of value to the insurance broker and other professional men, but of more value still to the intending insurer."—*Halifax Courier*.

"A cleverly-written dialogue. Both tables are explained with great lucidity."—*Law Journal*.

"All who contemplate insuring their lives should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this able and interesting treatise."—*Leeds Times*.

"A well-written pamphlet. Anyone proposing to insure his life will easily find from the author's 'three interviews' how to spend his money to the best advantage."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

"Mr. Dent explains with singular clearness the canons by which the security of an Office may be tested, and its prosperity gauged, and shows the immense difference between the advantages offered by different Companies; all this being set forth in such simple, untechnical language, that the reader most unused to the phraseology of finance may follow him not merely with apprehension, but with real pleasure and interest."—*Manchester Examiner*.

"Conveys in dialogue form some very sound and exhaustive advice. Anyone contemplating effecting an insurance should first of all study this work."—*Money*.

"A valuable pamphlet on life assurance. . . There are two carefully prepared tables—No. 1, 'exhibiting in a concentrated form the more essential points to be considered in the selection of a Life Office,' and No. 2, 'showing the different results to policy-holders, produced by the payment of the same money to the various Offices.'"—*Morning Post*.

"A most valuable and exhaustive pamphlet."—*Nonconformist*.

"One special branch of the question, which is most lucidly treated, is the value of life assurance considered simply as an investment."—*Southport Guardian*.

"An instructive pamphlet. Insurers in search of knowledge might advantageously expend a shilling on this book."—*Statist*.

Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Deansgate, Manchester; and 3c, Shoe Lane, London, E. C.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord BATTERSEA.
Hon. KENELM P. BOUVERIE.
THOMAS H. BURROUGHS, Esq.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
Major-Gen. Sir ARTHUR ELLIS, K.C.V.O.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.
Sir GEORGE CURTIS LAMPSON, Bart.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Hon. HENRY BERKELEY PORTMAN.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.
Lieut.-Colonel F. ANDERSON STEBBING.

Sir CHAS. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors.

JOHN CATOR, Esq.
VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.

IAN MURRAY HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Esq.
Hon. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

ST. JAMES'S BRANCH—1, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH—64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
MINCING LANE BRANCH—3, MINCING LANE, E.C.
NORFOLK STREET BRANCH—3, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.
WIGMORE STREET BRANCH—24, WIGMORE STREET, W.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH—1, GREAT GEORGE STREET, S.W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Rates of Premium are very moderate for all Classes of Assurances.
Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

Unclaimed Surrender Values applied in keeping Assurances in force.

Claims paid immediately after proof of death, age and title.

New Policies free from all restrictive conditions, Whole-World and indisputable.

Death Duties.—In order to enable the owners of property to provide for payment of Estate Duty, special forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances granted at current rates.

Leasehold, Sinking Fund, and Investment Policies are granted, enabling Leaseholders to recoup their expenditure by a small Annual Premium, or by a Single Payment in advance.

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.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*

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CARRIAGES INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE

BY THE

Carriage Insurance Company, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Chief Office: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Carriages Insured against Accidental Damage, caused by Collision, the Falling or Bolting of Horses, or by being Run Into by other Vehicles.

Prospectuses and particulars Post Free on Application to the Secretary.

ACTIVE AGENTS REQUIRED.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Business Founded 1849.

Policies Issued to Cover:—

General Accidents.
Disease.
Employers' Liability.

Railway Accidents.
Fidelity Guarantees.
Plate Glass.

Compensation paid, £1,000,000.

Prospectuses and full information post free on application.

THOS. POTTER, *Secretary.*

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NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, LIMITED.

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4 233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq.

Auditors:

JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.; JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq.

(Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

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.

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ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE. ESTABLISHED 1808. **LIFE.**

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—92, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Sir WILLIAM J. W. BAYNES, Bart., *Chairman.* CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Bankers—Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE, CAVE, TUGWELL & Co., Ltd.
Actuary—ROBERT CROSS. Sub-Manager.—ALFD. W. YEO. General Manager.—SAML. J. PIPKIN.

BRANCHES.

LONDON (West End)	4, Pall Mall East, S.W.	LEEDS	1, East Parade.
BIRMINGHAM	9, Bennett's Hill.	LIVERPOOL	9, Tithebarn Street.
BRISTOL	20, Clare Street.	MANCHESTER	30, Booth St., Cooper St.
	GLASGOW		149, West George Street.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS DURING LAST 13 YEARS.

	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums	Total Income.	Assets.
1883	£35,894	479,734	£256,554	£1,848,281
1896	£354,433	£139,461	£665,190	£2,159,678

THE COMPANY HAS PAID IN CLAIMS UPWARDS OF £13,000,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Policies in this Company, except in very special cases, possess the following

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES:

1. They are **WHOLE WORLD.**
2. They are **UNCONDITIONAL.**
3. They are **UNFORFEITABLE.**
4. They carry **GUARANTEED CASH SURRENDER VALUES.**

The **WHOLE SURPLUS** quinquennially ascertained **BELONGS TO THE LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS**, and all **WITH PROFIT POLICIES** are entitled to **PARTICIPATE IN THE BONUS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE** however short the duration of the policy.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Active Agents wanted. SAML. J. PIPKIN, *General Manager.* [267]

THE

BREWERS' AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—92, CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Registered Capital, £500,000.

Telegraphic Address—"Brewage," London. Telephone—No. 40, Bank.

TRUSTEES.

HAMAR A. BASS, Esq., D.L., J.P., M.P. | ALFRED C. TUFTON, Esq., J.P.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. WILSON, Esq., D.L., J.P.

WM. OWEN BLACKBURN, Esq.

JOHN NISBET, Esq.

J. E. HARGREAVES, Esq., J.P.

JOHN J. NEWBOULD, Esq.

BALDWIN HODGE, Esq.

THE O'CLERY.

General Manager—C. G. MCCARTHY.

Secretary—P. M. JAMES.

LEADING BRANCHES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

FIRE

LICENSE

MORTGAGE

DEBENTURE

CONTINGENCY

FIDELITY

PLATE GLASS

INSURANCE.

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BRITISH EQUITABLE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Directors.

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq.
ALFRED CONDER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
WILLIAM HENRY GOVER, Esq., LL.B.
THOMAS EDMUND HELLER, Esq., LL.D.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.
ROBERT PARKER TAYLOR, Esq.
EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, Esq., LL.D.
THOMAS HENRY WELLS, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY MAYNARD CARTER, Esq., F.S.A.A. | MONTAGU HOLMES, Esq., F.S.I.
ROBERT RAE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN WILKINSON FAIREY.

WORLD-WIDE UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR, 31st JANUARY, 1897.

NEW BUSINESS	...	...	£257,260	...	an Increase of	£46,933.
REVENUE	...	...	£193,307	...	"	£5,727.
ACCUMULATED FUND	...	...	£1,545,785	...	"	£43,594.
PAID IN CLAIMS	...	...	...	...	£2,084,605.	[9

BRITISH NATURAL-PREMIUM PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

7, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

ABOUT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

WHERE TO GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY WITH
PERFECT SECURITY.

The only Company holding all Life Assurance Premiums IN TRUST absolutely for Policyholders only, the surplus being returned to Survivors.

Expenses of Management collected separately.

Subscribed, Paid up and Invested Funds over **£100,000.**

BRITISH NATURAL-PREMIUM PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

7, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital **ONE MILLION.**
Paid-up Capital and Reserve **£123,000.**

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord DAVEY. The Hon. Mr. Justice ROMER.
The Attorney-General (Sir RICHARD E. WEBSTER, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.)
Chairman - HENRY TURTON NORTON, Esq. (Messrs. Norton, Rose, Norton and Co.), Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W., and Old Broad Street, E.C.
Deputy-Chairman—WM. MAPLES, Esq. (Messrs. Maples, Teesdale and Co.), Frederick Place, E.C.
Solicitors—Messrs. BAKER, BLAKER & HAWES, 117, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Bankers—Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & CO.
Manager and Secretary—H. FOSTER CUTLER.

BIRMINGHAM: 104, Colmore Row.—*Chairman*, C. E. MATHEWS, Esq. (Messrs. Mathews, James, Crosskey and Fordham), Waterloo Street. *District Secretary*, E. J. BRADLEY
BRISTOL: 11, Clare Street.—*Chairman*, JAMES INSKIP, Esq. (Messrs. Press, Inskip & Press), Bristol. *District Secretary*, EDWARD ADDENBROOKE.
EDINBURGH: 47, Frederick Street.—*Chairman*, ROBT. STRATHERN, Esq., W.S. (Messrs. Strathern & Blair, W.S.), Charlotte Street, Edinburgh. *District Secretary*—R. W. HAWKS.
LEEDS: 5, East Parade.—*Chairman*, ALLEN L. BOOTH, Esq. (Messrs. Booth, Clough and Booth), Leeds. *District Secretary*, DAVID M. LINLEY.
LIVERPOOL: 3, The Temple, Dale Street.—*District Secretaries*, STARKEY & MUIR.

CHESTER (Sub-Branch): 16, Corn Exchange Chambers.—*Chairman*, J. CULLIMORE, Esq. (Messrs. Birch, Cullimore & Douglas), Chester.
MANCHESTER: 41, Cross Street.—*Chairman*, WM. C. LORD, Esq. (Messrs. Sale, Seddon & Co.), Booth Street, Manchester. *District Secretary*, E. C. HANSFORD.
LONDON (West End): 19, Cockspur Street.—*Chairman*, JOHN GUSCOTTE, Esq. (Messrs. Guscotte, Wadham & Bradbury). *District Secretary*, P. H. W. LEGGATT.
GLASGOW: 178, West George Street.—*Resident Managers*, Messrs. DICK, STEVENSON & MUIR, Solicitors. *District Secretary*, J. R. WATSON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Post Office Chambers.—*District Secretary*, G. H. WEAR.
Offices also at DUBLIN, BELFAST AND CORK.

This Company, established by Members of the Legal Profession throughout the country, entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire and Lightning on eligible risks within the United Kingdom, including Mercantile Insurances.

Applications for Agencies invited.

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BRITISH WORKMAN'S & GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Extracts from Directors' Report for the year ending
April 30th, 1897:—

NEW BUSINESS.

The number of Policies issued was 423,149, at an Annual Premium of £270,990 18s.

CLAIMS.

The total amount paid to April 30th, 1897, was £1,855,941 0s. 2d.

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

The total number of Assurants on the Company's Books was 850,359, at an Annual Premium of £569,561 8s. 5d.

Chief Offices:

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

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CLERGY. MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Founded in the Year 1829.

Offices—2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Patrons { HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

President—THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Chairman—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Deputy-Chairman—THE HON. EDWARD W. DOUGLAS.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS & CO. *Physician*—J. KINGSTON FOWLER, Esq., M.A., M.D.

Actuary—FRANK B. WYATT, Esq., F.I.A. *Secretary*—G. H. HODGSON, Esq., M.A.

The Society is conducted on the Mutual Principle, solely in the Interests of

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

Accumulated Fund, £3,987,790. Annual Income, £407,694.

Special Features :—

1. The Annual Premiums charged are below the average, this fact being equivalent to an immediate BONUS.
2. The expenses of Management are on a remarkably low scale, No Agents being employed or Commission paid for the introduction of business. Large sums are thus saved to the Assured Members.
3. The rate of Mortality among the Members is very much lower than among the general population.
4. The combination of the above favourable circumstances has resulted in the return of exceptionally large Bonuses to the Assured Members. The Bonus declared for the 5 years ending 31st May, 1896, amounted to £560,000, making the total Bonuses distributed £3,182,812.
5. Assured Members have therefore absolute security with every prospect of the continuance of a high rate of Bonus.

WHOLE-LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES
are granted at Low Premiums, with right of participation in profits.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIMENS OF THE RATES:—

Age next Birthday.	WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE.		ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.		Age next Birthday.
	Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death.	"Reduced" Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death (see Note).	Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death or on attainment of age.		
			65	60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	1 15 0	1 8 0	2 1 1	2 6 3	20
25	2 0 2	1 12 2	2 7 6	2 14 4	25
30	2 6 4	1 17 1	2 16 0	3 5 1	30
35	2 13 0	2 2 5	3 7 3	4 0 2	35
40	3 2 2	2 9 9	4 3 0	5 2 6	40
45	3 12 4	2 17 11	5 6 5	6 19 3	45
50	4 7 4	3 9 11	—	—	50
55	5 10 4	4 8 4	—	—	55

NOTE.—The "Reduced" Annual Premium is four-fifths of the Ordinary Annual Premium, the other one-fifth remaining a debt to be repaid out of Bonus.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office: 15, ST. JAMES'S SQ., LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., D.C.L., M.P.

Deputy-Chairmen } Rev. Prebendary KEMPE, M.A.
 } Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

LIONEL S. BFALE, M.B., F.R.S.
JOHN ASTLEY BLOXAM, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Sir WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, Bart.,
M.D.

The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CANTER-
BURY, D.D., F.R.S.

JOHN COLES, Esq.

WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq., C.B.

Right Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P.

Sir WALTER FOSTER, M.D., D.C.L.,
M.P.

The Viscount MIDLETON.

Sir RD. DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., M.D.

Sir WM. OVEREND PRIESTLEY, M.D.,
LL.D., M.P.

THOMAS PRIDGIN TEALE, M.B., F.R.S.

Rev. Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

PETER WILLIAMS, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

ASSETS NEARLY $3\frac{1}{2}$ MILLIONS STERLING.

VALUATION RATE OF INTEREST $2\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. ONLY.

The Results of the 1897 Valuation showed—

- 1. INCREASED RESERVES.**
- 2. INCREASED PROFITS.**

The total surplus divided was

£515,346,

Which was larger by £86,896 than any previously distributed, and represented the

Highest Rate of Profit ever Declared
by the Society.

*The new Bonus Report, the new and full Prospectus, and every information
on application.*

W. J. H. WHITTALL, *Actuary and Secretary,*

15, ST. JAMES S EQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

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THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1873 for

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, & ANNUITIES, WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY
 Empowered under "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," 33 and 34 Vic., c. 61.

Offices:—**83, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, R.R., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., *Chairman*, Agent-General for Victoria (Late Governor of the Straits Settlement), 42, Portland Place, W.
 Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Late Governor of Colonies of Victoria & Cape Colony), 1, Bina Gardens, S.W.
Consulting Medical Officer—C. Y. BISS, Esq., Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & COMPANY.
Principal Office—419 & 421, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.
General Manager—LESLIE J. PARK, A.I.A.
Assistant General Manager—A. F. CROMBIE.

The Hon. Sir ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B., of "Ickleton," Great Chesterford, Essex (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, London.)
 ERNEST BAGGALLAY, Esq., J.P., 16, Sun Park Gardens, S.W.
 M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., 135, Harley Street, W.
Manager—EDWARD W. BROWNE.
Actuary—JAMES PULLAR, F.F.A.
Consulting Actuary—ROBERT THOMSON, F.I.A.

COLONIAL BRANCH OFFICES.

Auckland, Brisbane, Ballarat, Bendigo, Cape Town, Christchurch, Dunedin, Durban, Geelong, Hobart, Johannesburg, Launceston, Levuka, Perth, W.A., Rockhampton, Sydney, Wellington.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, 1873-1896.

DATE.	FUNDS.	AMOUNT.	NEW BUSINESS.
31st March, 1875	22,894	PERIOD.
31st March, 1880	103,551	12 years ended 31st March, 1886 ..
31st March, 1885	471,353	.. ..
31st December, 1890	1,191,414	10½ years ended 31st December,
31st December, 1895	2,040,972	1896

Total New Business since commencement of Society exceeds Twenty-three Millions Sterling (£23,000,000).
 Being an average of One Million for each year of its existence.

POLICIES ISSUED—73,972, assuring £23,075,620.

AMOUNTS PAID TO POLICY-HOLDERS £1,732,553.

CASE SURPLUS, 31st DEC., 1894, EQUIVALENT IN REVERSION TO OVER £450,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Policies issued under the Ordinary, Modified Fointine, and Mortuary Dividend Systems.

Policies—Unconditional, Unchallengeable, Indefeasible—Cannot lapse while Surrender Value sufficient to pay One Quarterly Premium.

Voyaging, Travelling, Residence without Restriction, Notice or Extra Premium. Claims paid Immediately on Proof of Death and Title.

EDWARD W. BROWNE, *Manager.* [72]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — LIFE — MARINE.

Capital, fully Subscribed, £2,500,000.

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy-holders exceeds... .. £1,909,707

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,600,000

Head Office:—24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

West End Office:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

New Bridge Street Office:—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET.

Home Branches:—Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Nottingham Birmingham, Leicester, Norwich, Bristol, Exeter, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Directors:

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
 ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
 W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
 The Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P.
 WILLIAM C. DAWES, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
 Sir JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
 FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).
 F. LARKWORTHY, Esq.
 CHARLES J. LEAF, Esq.
 JOHN H. LEY, Esq.

Gen. Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.
 Sir HENRY W. PEER, Bart.
 P. P. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.).
 THOMAS RUDD, Esq. (Rudd & Co.).
 Sir ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., Q.C., M.P.
 P. G. SECHIARI, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.).
 ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
 JOHN TROTTER, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).
 HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Sons).

Secretary—HENRY MANN.

Fire Department. } *Manager*—E. ROGER OWEN.
 } *Assistant Manager*—G. C. MORANT.

Life Department. { *Actuary*—T. E. YOUNG, B.

Marine Department. *Underwriter*—J. CARR SAUNDERS.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE

50, REGENT STREET, & 14, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Founded 1807.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BELFAST—10, Victoria Street.
 BIRMINGHAM—Colmore Row.
 BRISTOL—Clare Street.
 CANTERBURY—St. George's Street.
 DUBLIN—113, Grafton Street.
 EDINBURGH—123, George Street.
 EXETER—Queen Street.
 GLASGOW—175, West George Street.
 LEEDS—9, East Parade.
 LIVERPOOL—Bank Chambers, 3, Cook St.
 MANCHESTER—68, Fountain Street.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—9, Granger St. West.
 WESTMINSTER—Exchange Walk.
 SHREWSBURY—12, High Street.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNARD, Esq.
 THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
 GEORGE BEAUMONT, Esq.
 S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*
 Lt.-Gen. Sir HENRY BRACKENBURY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Sir FREDERICK A. BURROWS, Bart.
 CHAS. F. CUNDY, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
 Major-General RODERICK MACKENZIE
 WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.
 FREDERICK WILDER, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

GEORGE W. STEVENS.

BERNARD E. RATLIFF.

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EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established



1807,

79, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

CITY—41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

BIRMINGHAM—104, COLMORE ROW.

LEEDS—8, SOUTH PARADE.

BRISTOL—11, CLARE STREET.

MANCHESTER—64, CROSS STREET.

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the year ending 31st December, 1896, states that New Assurances to the extent of £419,128 were effected, the Premiums received in respect of which amounted to £18,288. Of this amount £59,190 was re-assured at Premiums amounting to £2,533. The consideration for Annuities granted was £74,014. Claims on decease of lives amounted to £190,964, and those on attainment of prescribed ages to £3,132.

The net result of these operations was to increase the Funds of the Company by the substantial sum of £23,500.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	...	...	...	...	£2,550,000
ANNUAL INCOME	...	...	...	...	£260,000
CLAIMS PAID during past 49 Years	£12,000,000

Revised Prospectus on Application.

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FOUNDED 1823.

THE EDINBURGH LIFE Assurance Company.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

FUNDS, £3,250,000. INCOME, £390,000.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE.

EARLY AND INCREASING BONUSES.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER PROOF.

THE COMPREHENSIVE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN

removes all anxiety in the event of payment of premiums being overlooked.

EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME.

Policies at about Half-Rates of Premium.

The New "EDINBURGH" Policy.

A Yearly Payment of 4 per cent. will secure

£100 (or upwards) at Death

if at any time within 25 years; an Annual Return of

4½ per cent. for Life

after the 25 years have expired; and

£100 (or upwards) in Cash

when that yearly payment ceases.

The Policyholder may drop the yearly 4½ per cent. at any time and have the £100 (or upwards) in cash, or it may be paid to his Representatives.

**See Special Prospectus for particulars of these and other
GUARANTEED OPTIONS.**

HEAD OFFICE—

EDINBURGH: 22, GEORGE STREET.

London Office: 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Dublin Office: 55, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

MANCHESTER—12, King Street.

GLASGOW—122, St. Vincent Street.

BIRMINGHAM—16, Bennett's Hill.

LIVERPOOL—6, Castle Street.

NEWCASTLE—6, Queen Street.

DUNDEE—56, Commercial Street.

BRISTOL—1, Broad Quay.

CARDIFF—8, St. John Street.

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ECONOMIC

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*

ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.

LORD SACKVILLE A. CECIL.

Rt. Hon. Viscount ERRINGTON.

Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt., M.P.

WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq.

C. H. W. A COURT REPINGTON, Esq.

ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.

Sir AUG. K. STEPHENSON, K.C.B., Q.C.

RICHARD WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Ccl JAS LE. GEYT DANIELL. | Hy. DEVER, Esq., F.C.A. | HUGH MACKAY GORDON, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—L. F. HOVIL, Esq., F.I.A. | *Assistant Secretary*—H. R. HARDING, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—G. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £3,620,258.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title.

All Policies effected before 31st December will be entitled to share in the profits to the extent of Two Full Years' Bonus at the Next Division at the Close of 1888. [287]

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED,

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chairman LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Capital Fully Subscribed	...	...	...	...	...	...	£750,000
Security for Policy-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	£948,872
<i>(Including £150,000 Capital Paid-up; £800,000 Uncalled; and £198,872 Reserves)</i>							

EMPLOYERS.

In anticipation of the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**, the Corporation has compensated, without litigation and without contracting out, 96,000 sufferers.

The Corporation offers indemnity against risk of Common Law, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

The Security of the Corporation is accepted by the High Court of Justice, Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Probate Divisions, the Masters in Lunacy, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Commissioners of Customs, the Postmaster-General, the County Councils, the Corporation of the City of London, Vestries, and other Public Bodies.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS. . .

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.* [75]

Equitable

Fire & Accident Office Limited.

ACCIDENT POLICIES.

One Premium returned at the end of every Fifth Year to those who have made no claim.

Policies free from vexatious conditions.

FIRE POLICIES

At equitable rates.

Head Office: ST. ANN STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

GLASGOW—38, RENFIELD STREET.

LIVERPOOL—THE ALBANY, OLD HALL STREET.

BRADFORD—49, WELL STREET.

BIRMINGHAM—88, COLMORE ROW.

DUBLIN—30, COLLEGE GREEN.

BELFAST—6, ROYAL AVENUE.

BRISTOL—ALBION CHAMBERS, SMALL STREET. [76]

ESTABLISHED 1762.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

Every £1,000 which became a claim in 1896 was on the average increased at death to £2,119.

No Agents employed. No Commission paid.

FUNDS IN HAND - - - - - £1,325,000.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT in Life Assurance is

THE PERFECT ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICY.

of this Society, which secures an annuity of five per cent. on the Sum Assured and bonus additions from the attainment of the selected age until death, and payment of the Sum Assured and bonuses at death.

As the total expenses of management of this old-established Mutual Society amount to only six per cent. of the premium income, it follows that 94 per cent. of the whole of the premiums are invested to accumulate for the benefit of the Assured and their families.

Offices: Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C. [77]

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.

R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND F. B. CHURCH, Esq.
THOMAS PIX COBB, Esq.
JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.
Rt. Hon. ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.
JAMES CROFTS INGRAM, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
CHARLES R. V. LONGBOURNE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman - CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.

The Right Hon. BARON MACNAGHTEN.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
FREDERICK FRAKE, Esq.
Sir WALTER G. F. PHILLIMORE, Bart., D.C.L., Q.C.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice ROMER.
GEORGE ROOFER, Esq.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.
Sir ARTHUR TOWNLEY WATSON, Bart., Q.C.

Premium Income . £292,033 | Funds exceed . £3,000,000

Some Claims paid by the Society in the year 1897, in which the sums assured were more than doubled by Bonus:—					
Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Amount of Policy at Death.	Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Amount of Policy at Death.
	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.
1850	10,000 0	26,117 9	1864	500 0	1,030 2
1850	250 0	580 2	1868	600 0	1,204 15
1861	1,000 0	2,206 8	1868	1,000 0	2,077 16
1863	5,000 0	10,551 14	1870	1,000 0	2,054 0
1863	1,400 0	3,116 0	1871	500 0	1,040 16

Full information will be given on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, Actuary and Secretary.

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THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

TRUSTEES.

The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

The EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson and Co.), *Chairman*.
The EARL DE GREY.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
The Hon. J. SCOTT MONTAGU, M.P.

Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.
E. F. G. HATCH, Esq., M.P.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
J. C. HORSLEY, Esq., R.A.
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

ARCH. STUART WORTLEY, Esq.

FIRE (Non-Tariff),
BURGLARY OR BURGLARY & FIRE COMBINED.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
TRANSIT AND ALL RISKS
INSURANCES.

HEAD OFFICES—90, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Secretary and Manager—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

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FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ACCUMULATED FUND	£2,650,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is below the average; but owing to careful selection of lives and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realized.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others also who are of Quaker descent, or are related to Friends by ties of kinship or marriage.

FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;

OR AT THE

London Office—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY,
London Branch Manager.

JOHN BELL TENNANT,
Secretary and Actuary.

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THE GENERAL ACCIDENT

ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIMITED.

Capital - - £100,000.

Principal Offices { TAY STREET, PERTH.
4, ABCHURCH YARD, LONDON, E.C.
28, RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW.

Manager and Secretary - - - F. NORIE MILLER.

Accident Insurance, with Weekly Compensation for Fevers, &c.
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts Insurance.
Indemnity Insurance, for Damage caused by Horses or Vehicles to the Public.
Burglary Insurance. Rates from 1s. 6d. per £100. Minimum Premium, 5s.
Guarantees against Dishonesty. Rates from 10s. per £100.
Sickness Insurance, £1 to £10 per week during Sickness.

The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by Her Majesty's Government.
Prospectuses will be sent, and rates for all risks quoted, on application to above Offices.

Applications for Agency invited. To those who can influence business, liberal terms will be allowed. Send post-card for particulars.

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THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY

19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria,
Session, 1842.

CAPITAL, £100,000, fully Paid up and Invested.

The Guarantee Society issues guarantees on lowest terms for the Fidelity of persons in situations of Trust.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to

AUGUSTUS MUZIO, *Secretary.*

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LONDON & GENERAL

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established over 35 years.)

19, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

All Descriptions of Glass Insured at Equitable Rates.
Breakages promptly made good.

For Prospectuses and full particulars apply to

H. MALLAM WILLIAMS, F.S.S., *Secretary.*

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THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Disease.

Carriages against Accidents.

Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties.

General Indemnity.

Special Rates quoted for Special Risks.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £200,000.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS.

Secretary—R. R. WILSON.

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INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE

IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(Established 1878.)

The oldest Company in the Kingdom confining its business to the Insurance of Live Stock.

Head Offices—17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

MARRIAGE, SADDLE, FARM AND TRADE HORSES, HUNTERS, STALLIONS AND IN-FOAL MARES, INSURED AGAINST DEATH FROM ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £100,000.

This Office numbers among its insurers Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, I.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, Lord Belper, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and all information post free.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. S. ESSEX, Manager. [82

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Paid-up Capital and Funds £1,574,394
 Added to Fire Reserves in 1896 £30,000

Life Assurances at Moderate Rates.

Indisputable World Wide Policies. No restrictions. Specially suitable to Bankers, Solicitors and others, as collateral security.

Payment of Claims on proof of Death and Title.

Fire Insurances in all parts of the World.

DIGBY JOHNSON, General Manager.

CHARLES POVAH, Sub-Manager. [83

LAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED IN 1656. EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
 Lt. Colonel C. W. CAMPBELL.
 OHN H. A. ELLIOT, Esq.
 Alderman Sir DAVID EVANS, K.C.M.G.

Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.
 CHAS. R. GURNBY HOARE, Esq.
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.
 C. AUSTEN LEIGH, Esq.

Sir JAMES B. LVALL, G.C.I.E.
 Captain A. FULLER MAITLAND.
 ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
 W. ESTDAINE WINTBER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 19, Fleet Street.

Physician—T. D. ACLAND, M.D.

Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand.

Auditors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Secretary—BRNJAMIN BLENKINSOP, Esq.

Actuary—H. C. THISELTON, F.I.A., F.F.A.

The oldest Insurance Office in the World.

There being no Shareholders, all Profits are divided amongst the Insured: Fire as well as Life.

BONUS RETURNS.

LIFE—1st and 2nd Series	75	} per Cent. per Annum.
3rd Series	55 rising to 60	
4th Series	45 rising to 50	
5th Series (the only one now open), after Five Years	45	

FIRE (with certain exceptions).—Annual Policies, one year's premium out of five. Septennial Policies, varying with the nature of the risk, 25 to 50 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, 1896.

ASSETS.

General Accumulated Fund, Fire and Life .. £1,686,818
 Life Assurance Fund, under Act of 1870 .. 1,119,396

£2,806,213

LIABILITIES.

Net Liability under Life Assurance and Annuity Transactions* .. £2,315,298
 Sum Reserved for Bonus Returns on unexpired Fire Policies .. 36,248
 Premiums in hand on account of unexpired terms of Fire Insurance .. 70,667
 Balance of Assets unappropriated 289,998

£2,806,213

* Including £1,894,383 reserved for future Apertments on Life Premiums.

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.

B. BLENKINSOP, Secretary. [890

GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital . . . £2,000,000 | Total Assets . . . £4,650,000
 Paid-up Capital . . . £1,000,000 | Total Income . . . £713,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., *Chairman.* Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD, M.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*
 HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq. EDWARD H. LOYD, Esq.
 WM. HILL DAWSON, Esq. BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.
 GRANVILLE F. R. FARQUHAR, Esq. EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.
 Hon. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P. HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
 JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq. AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.
 RICHARD M. HARVEY, Esq. RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.
 GEORGE LAKE, Esq. Right Hon. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Rt. Hon. JOHN G. TALBOT, M.P.

Actuary and Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE. *Manager of Fire Department*—A. J. RELTON.

Sub-Manager Home Fire Department—R. G. COCHRANE.

Solicitors—Messrs. TROWER, FREELING & PARKIN, Lincoln's Inn.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The last Quinquennial Valuation was made on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries' (HM & HM (S)) Tables of Mortality and 3 per cent. interest, the net premiums only being valued and the whole of the loading reserved. The sum of £243,130 was divided as a bonus among 7,328 participating policies assuring, exclusive of existing bonus, £4,953,279 16s. 4d., the annual premiums payable under which amounted to £156,908 9s. 6d.

BONUSES.

Specimens of Reversionary Bonuses on Ordinary Whole-term Policies for £1,000 of the "Guardian" Company in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1894,

IF ALL PREVIOUS BONUSES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE SUM ASSURED.

Age at Entry.	Number of Years in Force at 31st December, 1891.									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
25	£ 59	£ 83	£ 91	£ 99	£ 106	£ 113	£ 119	£ 126	£ 127	£ 132
30	61	79	87	96	105	112	119	126	127	134
35	64	76	85	94	104	112	120	128	130	136
40	61	73	83	93	104	112	121	129	132	140
45	57	70	81	92	102	111	121	129	132	144
50	56	70	82	93	101	111	122	132	136	

LIFE FUND (1896), £2,818,000. LIFE INCOME, £308,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at Moderate Rates.

Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FIRE FUND (1896), £526,000. FIRE INCOME, £365,000.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

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**THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FIRE.
Head Office:—1, OLD BROAD STREET.

Branches:—22, PALL MALL and 47, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Established 1803.

Subscribed Capital. . . £1,200,000 | Paid-up Capital. . . . £300,000
Invested Assets (Capital and Reserve), over £1,500,000.

The Distinguishing Characteristics of this Company are:—MODERATE RATES, UNDOUBTED SECURITY, PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

**IMPERIAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED 1820.

Accumulated Funds exceed £2,385,000.

PERFECT SECURITY!

LIBERAL CONDITIONS!

FREE TRAVELLING!

Total Life Claims Paid exceed £5,586,000.

Head Office:—1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [8r]

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.J.

The Right Hon. Lord STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL.
The Right Hon. Viscount KNOTSFORD, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. Baron LUDLOW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKFWICH.
Sir WILLIAM JAMES FARRER.
Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON.

Directors.

Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON, Princes Street, Westminster, *Chairman.*

CLABON, JOHN MOXON, Esq., Great George Street.
FARRER, Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRERE, GEORGE EDGAR, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRESHFIELD, WM. DAWES, Esq., New Bank Buildings.
GRAHAM, CHARLES WHITBREAD, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
HALLOWES, WILLIAM ALEXANDER TOOKS, Esq., Bedford Row.
HELLAKD, JOSEPH AUGUSTUS, Esq., Manor Offices, Stonehouse, Devon.
HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.J., Bruton Street.
JAMES, JOHN GWYNNE, Esq., Hereford.
JOHNSON, CHAS. PLUMPTRE, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn. [minster.
LEE, HARRY WILMOT, Esq., The Sanctuary, West-
LEFFE, OCTAVIUS, Esq., Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq., Queen's Gate Terrace.
MORGAN, FREDERICK, Esq., Somerset Street.

MORRELL, FREDERIC PARKER, Esq., Oxford.
NOCTON, WILLIAM, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
PEAKE, FREDERICK, Esq., Bedford Row.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROOPER, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, Esq., Bedford Row.
STEWART, GEO. ERNEST, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, The Right Hon. Lord.
TATHAM, J. PERCEVAL, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
TWEEDIE, RICHARD WALTER, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
WALTERS, WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
WHITE, Sir HENRY ARTHUR, Great Marlborough Street.
WHITEHEAD, EDWD. HUGH, Esq., Spring Gardens.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditors.

BURTON, JAMES FREDERICK, Esq., Surrey Street.
MORTIN, JOHN HENRY, Esq., Edgware Road.

NEVE, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., Cranbrook.
WEST, CHAS. ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq., New Inn.

Architect and Surveyor.

EDWARD STREET, Esq., King's Bench Walk.

Solicitor—CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., Bedford Row.
WILLIAM JOHN VINE, *Assistant Secretary.*

Bankers—Messrs BOUTTS & COMPANY.
GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, *Secretary.*

The Capital amounting to £5,000,000, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the legal profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met.

THE OLDEST & WEALTHIEST EXISTING MORTGAGE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £5,000

Head Office: 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

City Office: 56, MOORGATE ST., E.C.

General Manager and Secretary,
THOMAS R. RONALD,

Assistant Secretary,
W. S. BATES.

THE
Law

Guarantee

and Trust

Society,

LIMITED.

FIDELITY
GUARANTEES.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE.

DEBENTURE INSURANCE.

CONTINGENCY INSURANCE

(re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries, &c.)

TRUSTEESHIPS re DEBENTURES, WILLS,

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS, &c.

LICENSE INSURANCE.



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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.

INTERMEDIATE BONUSES.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to pay the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities, in satisfaction of the Duty before Probate is obtained.

Assets, 31st December, 1896 £4,855,501

Income, 1896 £462,752.

Total Claims paid-up to 31st Dec., 1896 £18,412,630

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet St., London, E.C.

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LAW ACCIDENT AND CONTINGENCY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

Head Office: 215, STRAND, LONDON

(OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS).

Subscribed Capital, HALF A MILLION.

TRUSTEES:

The Right Hon. Lord HERSCHELL, G.C.B.

The Hon. Baron POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. Justice WRIGHT.

Sir RICHARD E. WEBSTER, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

The Hon. ROBERT ST. JOHN F. BUTLER, Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

DIRECTORS:

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman Legal and General Life Assurance Society, *Chairman*.

J. S. BEALE, Esq., Director Law Life Assurance Society.

SAM. BIRCHAM, Esq., Director Law Life Assurance Society.

E. H. ELLIS-DANVERS, Esq., Director Legal and General Life Assurance Society.

CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., M.P., Director Legal and General Life Assurance Society.

W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., Solicitor Law Life Assurance Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:—EDWARD T. CLIFFORD.

DEPARTMENTS:—

PERSONAL ACCIDENT,

Including Pension for Permanent Total Disablement

AND ASSURANCE AGAINST

TYPHOID, TYPHUS, SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES & SMALL POX.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY & WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

OUTSIDE LIABILITY—(THIRD PARTY RISKS).

INDEMNITIES FOR ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY

Horses, Vehicles, Motor Cars, Employees, Lifts, Hoists, Cranes, Hoardings, Plant, also Dispensers' Risks, and Shop Risks generally, &c.

ARTICLES IN TRANSIT, REGISTERED POST, &c.

LOST BOND RISKS,

FORGED TRANSFERS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.

Insurances are also granted against **LOSS** and **DAMAGE** by **BURGLARY, HOUSEBREAKING** and **LARCENY**, on the total contents of Private Houses at the following rates:—

Burglary—Housebreaking	.. .. .	1/6 per cent.
Burglary—Housebreaking—Larceny (excluding Theft by, or with connivance of inmates)	.. .. .	2/- „
Burglary—Housebreaking—Larceny (including Theft by, or with connivance of inmates)	.. .. .	2/6 „

LAW UNION AND CROWN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

FOUNDED 1825.

Funds in Hand £4,025,000
Annual Revenue (1896) £590,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Claim of the "Law Union and Crown" to the favourable consideration of intending Assurers is based, not upon theoretical assumptions of the superiority of a particular system of Life Assurance, but on the Plain Issue of Actual Results.

On these results the Company invites comparison in Strength of Financial Position, Moderation of Premiums, Exceptional Largeness of Profits, and Simplicity and Liberality of Policy Conditions with any other Life Assurance Office, whether Mutual or Proprietary.

Financial Position.

The Company's Funds amount to upwards of £4,025,000. The security is, therefore, absolute.

Moderate Premiums.

Age.	Law Union and Crown Premium.	Average of the Premiums charged by 50 British Offices
20	£1 17 6	£1 18 9
30	2 8 4	2 9 0
40	3 4 0	3 4 8
50	4 9 10	4 10 8

Exceptionally Large Profits or Bonuses.

At each of the last two Quinquennial Divisions of Profits the Company added to all its Participating or Profit Policies a Reversionary Bonus at the very high rate of £2 per £100 per annum on the sum assured, and also on the amount of previous bonuses not surrendered for cash.

Further Advantages.

The Policies of the "Law Union and Crown" have practically one condition only, and that is the payment of the premium. Surrender Values are guaranteed and automatically applied to prevent the policy lapsing. Paid-up Policies are granted; and policies, with rare exceptions, are freed from all restrictions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Capital Subscribed £1,125,000

The Rates of Premium in the Fire Department are moderate, and Claims are settled with liberality and promptitude.

Intending Insurers and others are requested to apply for Prospectuses and all other information to the Company's Offices.

HEAD OFFICES:

126, CHANCERY LANE, AND BELL YARD, LONDON, W C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

London - 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BDGS, E.C.	Dublin - 45 & 47, DAME STREET.
Birmingham - UNION CHAMBERS, TEMPLE ROW.	Glasgow - 157, WEST GEORGE STREET.
Bristol - 13, CLARE STREET. (Temp. Offices)	Leeds - 57, ALBION ST. (Temporary Offices.)
Manchester - 5, 7 & 9, PALL MALL.	Liverpool - C7, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Established
1836.

LEGAL

Empowered by
Act of
Parliament.

Trustees :

The Right Hon. LORD HALSBURY,
Lord High Chancellor of England.
The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
The Right Hon. Sir J. PARKER
DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.
RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq.

AND

Advantages :

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

GENERAL

Directors :

BACON, His Honour Judge
DAVEY, The Right Hon. Lord.
DEANE, The Right Hon. Sir JAMES
PARKER, Q.C., D.C.L.
ELLIS DANVERS, EDMUND HY., Esq.
FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.
FRERE, GEO. EDGAR, Esq.
GARTH, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD,
Q.C.
HARRISON, CHAS., Esq., M.P.
HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWYCK, Esq.,
Q.C.
JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq.
KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
LUDLOW, The Rt. Hon. Lord.

LIFE

Directors :

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCY, Esq.
MATHEW, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MEEK, A. GRANT, Esq. (Devizes).
MELLOR, The Rt. Hon. John W.,
Q.C., M.P.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.
MORRELL, FREDERIC P., Esq. (Oxford).
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq.
ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, Esq.
SALTWELL, WM. HENRY, Esq.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE AND INDISPUTABLE WITHOUT EXTRA.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1897.

Annual Revenue	£373,000
Total Assets	£3,000,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus paid	£6,355,000

BONUS, 1896.—The Reversionary Bonus declared is a compound one of 38s. per cent., equal, on the average, to an addition of over £2 6s. per cent. per annum to the sum assured.

LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

83 & 84, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £739,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ELLIS ELIAS, Esq., *Chairman.*

GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Hon HERBERT T. ALLSOPP.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esq.

Sir RICHARD FARRANT.

Hon. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT.

General Manager and Secretary—THOS. B. BELL.

Assistant Manager—F. E. BOOKER.

Applications for Agencies invited in unrepresented Districts.

Insurances in Foreign Countries and the Colonies granted at current rates.

Forms of Proposal and every information can be obtained on application to the Head Office, or to the various Branches of the Company. [87

THE

ESTABLISHED 1836.

LIVERPOOL

**LIFE BONUSES LARGE.
EXPENSES MODERATE.**

AND LONDON

**TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS,
£9,328,708.**

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE. ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms.

All descriptions of Life Insurance and Annuities at Moderate Rates. THE VERY LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35/- per cent, per annum on Sums Assured to the Participating Class has been declared at each Valuation.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Head Offices:—

LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale Street. LONDON: 7, Cornhill, E.C.

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London



**LIFE, ACCIDENT,
INDUSTRIAL**

1896 RESULTS.

Total Premium Income,
£285,458.

CLAIMS Paid,
£117,096.

T. NEILL,
General Manager.

APPLICATIONS FOR
AGENCIES INVITED.

Edinburgh and Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPY. LIM^D
HEAD OFFICE—INSURANCE BUILD^{GS}..
FARRINCION ST. LONDON, E.C.

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LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY,

LIMITED. Incorporated 1869.

Chief Office—61, MOORGATE STREET E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £150,000.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Trustees.

D. A. CHAYTOR, Esq., 35, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
ALEX. YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), Coleman Street, E.C.

Directors.

J. B. BICKERSTETH, Esq., 86, St. James's St., S.W. | **JOHN MORRIS, Esq.** (Messrs. Ashurst, Morris,
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq., 35, Hertford St., Mayfair, W. | Crisp & Co), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Major W. FLETCHER GORDON, Denmark Avenue, | **HUGH MORRISON, Esq.**, 34, Cadogan Place,
Wimbledon. | S.W.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Rd., S. Kensington. | **ALEXANDER WARD, Esq.**, Billericay, Essex.
Bankers—PAER'S 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 AND DISEASE INSURANCE.

A Weekly Allowance during total disablement by accident or by typhoid, typhus, scarlet fever, small-pox or measles, with capital sum in the event of death or permanent disablement, doubled if a railway accident, is insured for a moderate premium.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

Risks under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, under the Common Law, and under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, covered at moderate rates.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For Fire, Life and Marine Assurances.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Governor.—HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
 OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
 ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
 WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
 ARTHUR HENRY BRANDT, Esq.
 COLIN F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
 ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.
 GEORGE L. DEWHURST, Esq.
 SIR ROBERT GILLESPIE.
 EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
 CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
 GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Esq.

LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
 FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
 Admiral Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK, K.C.B.,
 F.R.S.
 GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
 SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
 ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
 D. P. SELLAR, Esq.
 Col. LEOPOLD R. SEYMOUR.
 Field Marshal Sir D. M. STEWART, Bart.,
 G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.
 JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

Secretary.—CHARLES A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.—JOHN STEWART MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Manager of the Fire and Life Departments.—JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary.—GEORGE KING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life and Marine Assurances for more than a Hundred and Seventy-five years; 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.

INCOME, 1896.

Life Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£152,953	19	2
Fire Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397,097	7	6
Marine Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,908	3	1
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,994	7	1
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	12	6
									£983,037	9	4

FUNDS, 31st Dec., 1896.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£448,375	0	0
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060,497	11	5
Fire Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662,491	12	7
Marine Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230,905	5	3
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,134	18	9
Provision for accrued liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,773	12	4
									£2,957,078	0	4

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.
West End Office: 15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSCOTE, K.C.B.

Deputy-Chairman—SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, K.C.B.

VESEY-G. M. HOLT, Esq.

JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.

Sir THOMAS PAINE.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

YEAR.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1886	£608,870	£22,013	£127,442	£476,772
1891	633,157	24,133	165,165	781,811
1896	886,428	37,039	218,658	1,158,059

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Funds of the Company show an increase of over £600,000.

Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, *Manager.*

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MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., M.P., Chairman (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

THOMAS ROBERT TUFNELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

FREDERICK DALLAS BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Admiral A. J. CHATFIELD, C.B. (Deputy Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.).

GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.B. (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London).

Sir JOHN BRADDICK MONCKTON, F.S.A., Guildhall, London.

JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, London.

JAMES BROWN WESTRAY, Esq., 138, Leadenhall Street, London.

Medical Referees—

GEO. THIN, M.D., 63, Harley Street, W.

G. A. HERON, M.D., 57, Harley Street, W

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London.

Solicitor—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A.

Assistant Secretary—ARTHUR O. FISHER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MARINERS' AND PASSENGERS' ASSURANCES.

Assurance Fund, 31st December, 1894 **£728,665**

Surplus on Valuation, H^m. and H^m. (S). 3 per cent.... **130,226**

Amount Divided **79,820**

Yielding a Reversionary Bonus of **£2 10s.** per cent. per annum on Whole Life Policies in force at the time of the previous Declaration of Profits, and **£2** per cent. per annum on those effected in the interim.

This rate of Bonus has been regularly paid for the past Twenty Years.

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THE

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION

LIMITED,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

FUNDS IN HAND. £4,400,000.

Mutual Life Assurance,

and yet with **Statutory Limitation of Liability.**

Economical Management,

the Expenses being only **£4 13s. 5d.** per cent. of the Premiums, or **£3 3s.** per cent. of the Income from premiums and interest.

From the accounts published by the Board of Trade, it may be seen that the Association is managed at a lower ratio of expenditure to premium income than any other life assurance office doing business in the United Kingdom.

No Commission allowed or Agents paid,

the intervention of a paid Middleman being entirely dispensed with, at a saving to the Members of one shilling or more out of every pound paid in premiums.

Nearest Age,

instead of age next birthday, used in computing premiums.

Large Reductions of Premium Yearly

by sums ranging at the present time from **52** per cent. thereof to **Total Extinction** with some addition to the amount assured.

Half Premiums on Credit at 4 per cent

if it should be so preferred, the immediate advantage of a largely **Increased Sum Assured** being thus obtained.

The Association's System is almost unique, for while it more than provides for any possible fluctuation in rates of mortality or interest, yet the Policyholder is only charged the Actual Cost of Assurance, instead of having to pay a larger premium than necessary and subsequently get back a portion as "bonus."

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METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors.

RICHARD B. BARRON, Esq.
 GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.
 RUSSELL J. COLMAN, Esq., Norwich.
 HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.
 WILLIAM S. DEACON, Esq.
 Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. FORWOOD, Bart., M.P.,
 Liverpool.
 J. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
 Actuary and Secretary—L. M. SIMON, Esq.

WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
 ALEX. P. HOGARTH, Esq., Aberdeen.
 WILLIAM C. F. HUNT, Esq.
 F. HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.
 S. S. LLOYD, Junr., Esq., Birmingham.
 WILLIAM C. SCOTT, Esq.
 WALTER R. TIDD, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—BERNARD WOODS, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,500,000. ASSETS, £2,030,000.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

No Commission Paid and No Agents Employed.
 Expenses of Management under FIVE per cent. of Income.
 No Shareholders to participate in Profits.

REDUCTIONS OF PREMIUMS allowed for the Year ending 4th April, 1898.

First Series	71 per cent.	|	Second Series	56 per cent.
Third Series	41 per cent.			[228]

£9,000,000 SAVED.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office—NEW YORK.

President FREDERICK A. BURNHAM.

Resident Vice-President—Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart., M.P.
 Deputy Resident Vice-President—Sir THEODORE FRY, Bart.

Economy is Wealth.

Why pay £40 per year for your Life Assurance when the same amount of Insurance can be had from this Association for about £24?

SAFE.
SOUND.
SURE.
SECURE.

Membership over 120,000.
 Insurance in force, over £65,000,000.
 Death Claims paid, £6,600,000.
 Saved policy holders, £9,000,000.
 No restrictions as to foreign travel, residence or occupation.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland:

BROAD STREET HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 GEORGE THORNE, Director General, and WM. STONE, Comptroller. 1898

THE

FOUNDED 1830.

NATIONAL MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ALL PROFITS TO MEMBERS.

The Next Division takes place as at 31st December, 1898.

Total Funds, 2½ MILLIONS.

ANNUAL INCOME, £300,000.

New Schemes—

GUARANTEED 5% INVESTMENT POLICIES.

"For the family man this is the best ideal system of Assurance."—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

GUARANTEED TONTINE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION ASSURANCES.

Head Office: 39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

GEOFFREY MARKS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Manager.* [10c

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP

ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Invested Funds, £80,000.

Head Office—67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Directors:

CHARLES COOK, Esq., W. S., *Chairman.*

JULIUS HENRY BEILBY, Esq.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, Esq., *Advocate.*

JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq.

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.* [97

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Established 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £2,500,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £440,000.

The First Office in the World

to apply Surrender Values of Life Policies to paying premiums so as to prevent the lapsing of Policies until the Surrender Value is exhausted.

DIRECTORS.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Chairman.* | WILLIAM WALTER OSWALD, Esq.
 ALFRED CHRISTIAN GARRICK, Esq. | Colonel TEMPLETON C.M.G., F.I.A.
Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited.
Solicitors—Messrs. MARKBY, STEWART & Co.
Auditors—Messrs. W. B. PEAT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Chief Office in Great Britain—75, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
 JOHN MUNRO, *Manager.*

**All the Profits belong to the Assured and are divided every Three Years.
 RATES LOW. BONUSES LARGE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.**

Three Important Principles introduced by this ASSOCIATION.

1. No Policy allowed to lapse on account of non-payment of a premium so long as there is a Surrender Value sufficient to pay the premium overdue.
2. No Member compelled to pay a higher premium than that set opposite his age in the published table of rates.
3. The age of Members taken as at their nearest birthday.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

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NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

**FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
 48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.**

Established 1835.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
 JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee.*
 ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq., *Trustee.*
 ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
 CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
 ROBERT LEAKE, Esq.
 SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.

ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq., M.P.
 CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
 JOHN SCOTT, Esq., *Trustee.*
 Sir PETER SPOKES.
 GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
 WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq., *Trustee.*

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN CRIFT, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitor—THOS. MYDDLETON MORRIS, Esq.

Auditors—W. C. JACKSON, Esq., F.C.A.; G. BOLLAND NEWTON, Esq.; Wm. CASH, Esq., F.C.A.

Invested Funds exceed .. £2,000,000
 Profits declared to 1892 .. £4,600,000

Claims Paid £10,000,000
 Gross Annual Income .. £600,000

The Whole of the Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders. At the last (1892) Division of Profits **£651,487 Cash Profit** was apportioned amongst the Members, being more than 37 per cent. of the amount paid in premiums during the previous Five Years.

There were then nearly 800 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 Assurance Policies are issued combining Life Assurance at Minimum Cost with Provision for Old Age.

The practical effect of these Policies in the National Provident Institution is that the Member's life is assured until he reaches the age agreed upon, and on his reaching that age the whole of the Premiums paid are returned to him, and a considerable sum in addition, representing a by no means insignificant rate of interest on his payments.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary.*

Applications for Agencies invited.

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NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office: SURREY ST., NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, FLEET ST., E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.;
195, PICCADILLY, W., and 1, VICTORIA ST., S.W.

Principal Branches:

BELFAST: 10, LINEN HALL STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 21, BENNETT'S HILL.
BRISTOL: CORN STREET.
DUBLIN: 67, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
DUNDEE: 16, MEADOWSIDE.
EDINBURGH: 12a, CASTLE STREET.
EXETER: HIGH STREET.

GLASGOW: 105, ST. VINCENT STREET.
LEEDS: 14, PARK LANE.
LIVERPOOL: 27, CASTLE STREET.
MANCHESTER: 100, KING STREET.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 44, DEAN ST.
WORCESTER: 50, FOREGATE STREET.

Amount Insured	...	...	...	...	£330,000,000.
Losses Paid	...	...	...	...	£12,350,000.
Premium Income	...	...	...	...	£872,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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The Palatine

INSURANCE COMPANY LD

FOR
FIRE,
ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE.

Subscribed Capital ... £1,300,000
Funds, including Paid-up Capital ... £53f,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.
Deputy-Chairman—SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.

S. ARMITAGE, Esq. (Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Limited), Manchester.
E. ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.
JOHN ALBERT BRIGHT, Esq. (John Bright and Brothers, Limited), Rochdale.
T. W. BROOKE, Esq. (Starkey Brothers), Huddersfield.
H. T. GADJUM, Esq. (H. T. Gaddum & Co.), Manchester.
CHARLES J. GALLOWAY, Esq. (Galloways, Limited), Manchester.
THOMAS HEGINBOTTOM, Esq. (S. Heginbottom & Sons, Limited), Ashton-under-Lyne.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq. (W. & J. Hutchinson, Limited), Bury.
JOHN PLATT, Esq. (Mather and Platt, Limited), Salford.
JAMES PRIESTLEY, Esq. (B. Vickerman & Sons, Limited), Huddersfield.
W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq., London.
CHARLES WALKER, Esq., West Brighton.

LONDON BOARD.

Chairman—The Hon. F. S. A. HANBURY-TRACY, 116, Queen's Gate, S.W.
ROBERT C. ANTROBUS, Esq., Eccleston Square, S.W.
JOSEPH H. FOX, Esq. (Fox Brothers & Co.), Wellington.
THOS. W. HORNE, Esq., Rood Lane, E.C.
W. LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., Warwick Square, S.W.
C. H. W. A'COURT REPINGTON, Esq., Woking, Surrey.
Sir EYRE MASSEY SHAW, K.C.B., Rutland Gate, S.W.
W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq., Mincing Lane, E.C.
CHARLES WALKER, Esq., West Brighton.

HUBERT WHITE, Manager.

AN ORDINARY FIRE POLICY, at usual rates, on **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** and **PERSONAL BELONGINGS**, will cover such articles (unless warehoused) whilst temporarily taken away from home, subject to the conditions of the policy.
SPECIAL ACCIDENT POLICY, free from all restrictions except Intentional Self-Injury, Suicide, War, Usurped Power or Invasion, and renewable every sixth year free of charge, if no claims have been paid on them during the previous five years.

Guarantee Fidelity Bonds, Sickness and Accident, Employers' Liability, and Burglary Policies issued at low rates.

London Office—101, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Chief Office—32, BROWN ST, MANCHESTER.

West End Branch—

87, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

J. N. LANE, General Manager and Secretary. [102]

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,954,532.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000 0 0			
Subscribed Capital	2,750,000 0 0			
Paid-up Capital				£687,500 0 0
Dividend Account and Balance of Profit and Loss				525,476 10 2
Fire Reserves				2,135,374 1 10
Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£7,136,311 0 4			
" " Annuity Branch	2,469,871 2 4			
				9,606,182 2 8
				£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue for the Year 1896.

<i>From Fire Department—</i> Net Premiums, Interest, &c.				£1,577,018 17 9
<i>From Life Department—</i> Net Premiums, Interest, &c.	£989,752	9 10		
Annuity Premiums (including £308,361 11s. 1d. by single payments) and Interest	404,455	0 1		
				1,404,207 9 11
				£2,981,226 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

President—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

Vice-President—The Most Honourable the MARQUSS OF ZETLAND.

Chairman of the General Court—QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

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Deputy-Chairman—ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL, Esq.

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HUBERT F. BARCHAM, Esq.

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VINCENT R. HOARE, Esq.

HON. CHARLES W. MILLS.

GEORGE E. SCARAMANGA, Esq.

HERBERT R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

CHARLES J. C. SCOTT, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—GEO. H. BURNETT. Sub-Manager of Fire Department—E. A. DE PAIVA.

Sub-Manager of Foreign Department—PHILIP WINSOR.

Manager of Life Department and Actuary—HENRY COCKBURN, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Secretary—F. W. LANCE.

EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.

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Actuary—THOMAS WALLACE, F.I.A., F.F.A. 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. Ninety per cent. of the Life Assurance Profits is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. The Profits are divided every five years. Next Division Dec. 31st, 1900. Claims paid on proof of Death and Title. Cheap and simple arrangements for Naval and Military Officers. Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Property of nearly every description at Home and Abroad insured at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Net Premiums for 1896 amounted to £1,463,245 4s. 7d.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:—

London: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C. Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street.

London (West-End Branch): 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. [1896]

OCEAN

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED

Founded 1871.

40 to 44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £263,720. Paid up Capital, £100,000. Reserve Fund,
31st December, 1896, £201,414. Gross Assets, £476,839.

The "COMBINED" Policy of the Ocean Accident Corporation insures against ACCIDENTS
and INFECTIOUS DISEASES, is WORLD-WIDE as to Travel, and provides an ANNUITY.

Send for Prospectus.

Fidelity Guarantees. Employers' Liability Insurance. Burglary Insurance. Mortgage
Insurance. Sickness Insurance. Indemnity (third party) Insurance.

Active Agents wanted. Particulars on application to—

RICHD. J. PAULL, *General Manager and Secretary.* [101]

FOUNDED 1824.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.)

L I F E A N D F I R E .

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. PAID-UP, £118,935.

DUBLIN: 9, College Green.

LONDON: 69, King William Street.

GLASGOW: 162, Buchanan Street.

Branch Offices—

BELFAST: 45, Donegall Place.

LEEDS: 9, South Parade.

BIRMINGHAM: 3, Waterloo Street.

LIVERPOOL: 15, Tithebarn Street.

BRISTOL: 6, St. Stephen's Avenue.

MANCHESTER: 5, York Street. [116]

PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office—70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch—57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., *Chairman.*

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A. C. LORAIN FULLER, Esq.

GEORGE ALFRED GADSDEN, Esq.

CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.

Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPDEN.

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HERBERT G. H. NORMAN, Esq.

HON. EDWIN PONSONBY.

Assistant Actuary, J. HOWARD BARNES.

Agency Manager, A. E. WHITE.

Actuary and General Manager, JAMES SORLEY.

The PELICAN is the OLDEST OFFICE IN THE WORLD confining its Business to
Life Assurance and affording to its Policy-Holders the guarantee of a Proprietary Fund.
It is also one of the VERY STRONGEST OF THE LIFE OFFICES.

*A Pelican Policy offers all the advantages of which the Modern Practice of
Life Assurance is capable.*

Moderate Premiums.

Stringent Reserves.

LARGE BONUSES.

£3 15s. per £100 assured added to Whole Life and Endowment Assur-
ance Policies for the Five Years ending 31st December, 1895.

Whole World Policies.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

BONUS POLICIES AT MINIMUM PREMIUMS.

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PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

Established 1864. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

Assurance Fund exceeds £700,000 | Annual Income £600,000
 Claims Paid Nearly £2,000,000

J. ROLL, Esq., *Chairman.*
 J. S. FOSTER, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
 F. D. BOWLES, Esq.
 T. MOULLIN, Esq.

G. SHRUBSALL, Esq.
 G. TAYLOR, Esq.

Managing Director—P. J. FOLEY, Esq. *Secretary*—J. H. KEENE, Esq. *Actuary*—C. H. E. REA, Esq.

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.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD ST., E.C., & 57, CHARING CROSS, S.W., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BIRMINGHAM: COLMORE ROW.
 BRISTOL: 47, CORN STREET.
 CARDIFF: 103, ST. MARY STREET.
 DUBLIN: 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.
 EDINBURGH: 25, GEORGE STREET.
 GLASGOW: 125, BUCHANAN STREET.

HULL: PHENIX CHAMBERS, 161 & 162, HIGH ST.
 LEEDS: 8, PARK ROW.
 LIVERPOOL: PHENIX CHAMBERS, EXCHANGE.
 MANCHESTER: 18, COOPER ST. [BLDGs.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 3, ST. NICHOLAS
 PLYMOUTH: OLD TOWN STREET.

LOSSES PAID—OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, } *Joint*
 FRANCIS B. MACDONALD, } *Secretaries.* [105

FOUNDED 1806.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., & 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Trustees and Directors.

Sir ANDREW NOEL AGNEW, Bart.
 THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. BRACKENBURY, K.C.B.,
 K.C.S.I.
 Sir FREDERIC A. BURROWS, Bart.
 WALTER T. COLES, Esq.
 CHARLES F. CUNDY, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. Sir D. DUCKWORTH-KING, Bart.

WILLIAM COPLAND JUDD, Esq.
 ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
 Major-General R. MACKENZIE.
 JOHN H. ETHERINGTON SMITH, Esq.
 WILLIAM PHILIP SNELL, Esq.
 WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.

SEYMOUR A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*

CLAIMS PAID ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.
INTERMEDIATE BONUSES. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES WITH PROFITS.

Improved System of Bonus Distribution.—Under the New System—authorised by Act of Parliament obtained in 1897—the Bonuses upon all Policies issued since December 31st, 1892, will be allotted among the Assured upon a more popular plan than hitherto. Instead of small Bonuses in the earlier years they will be larger, and will continue to be more uniform in amount throughout the Policy's existence than formerly.

Invested Funds	... ..	£3,104,572
Claims and Surrenders paid	... ..	£10,422,658
Bonuses Declared	... ..	£3,288,236

Further Information on application. CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.* [104]

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office—27 and 29, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

ED. COLEMAN, Esq., *Chairman*, Sidcup, Kent.
 G. RAYMOND BIRT, Esq., *Chairman* Millwall Docks Co.
 GEO. ACTON DAVIS, Esq., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 FREDK. D. DEARB, Esq., J.P., 19a, Coleman Street, E.C.
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 HY. LAMBERT, Esq., *late Manager* Gt. Western Railway,
 40, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

H. BION REYNOLDS, Esq., Epping New Road, Buckhurst
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 H. B. SIM, Esq., *Messrs. Fröhling and Goehaen*, 22, Austin
 Friars, E.C.
 OWEN HUGH SMITH, Esq., Farringdon Works, Farring-
 don Road, E.C.
 Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNELL (*Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons*).
 HENRY E. TINDALL, Esq., 20, Eastcheap, E.C.
 J. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A.

Consulting Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A.

The Annual Income from Premiums, exceeds	£140,500
From Interest on Investments, exceeds	72,500
The Invested Funds amount to over	1,950,000
Bonuses have been added to the Policies, exceeding	1,500,000
Claims Paid by the Association since establishment, exceed	2,000,000
Life Policies in existence, 26,000 assuring (exclusive of Bonuses)	4,900,000

The Provident Clerks' is an old-established mutual office, and assures all classes of society.

All Profits go to the Policy-holders.

Valuation and division of profits every five years. Bonus Year, 1898.

There is no personal liability to the Members.

The Association offers undoubted security to its Members.

Exceptionally low Premiums for young lives.

Interim Bonuses Paid. Claims Paid immediately on proof of death and title.

November, 1897.

JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, as above, or to the Agents of the Association.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Called-up and Paid, £80,000. Reserves, £40,000.
 Invested Funds, £110,000.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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. Called-up & Paid, £20,000. Invested & Reserved, £55,000.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

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. Combination Policies, covering accident and disease.

3. Insurance against Railway Accidents only.

4. 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*. [293]

Favourably reviewed by over Eighty influential Newspapers.

“HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.”

By **G. M. DENT, F.S.S.**

Extracts from a few Press Opinions.

MORNING POST.—“Mr. G. M. Dent, who is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, has written a valuable pamphlet on Life Assurance, in which all the more important questions connected with the subject are discussed by a firm of merchants and an insurance broker. . . . There are two carefully-prepared tables.”

EVENING NEWS.—“Will be useful as a guide to those persons intending to insure their lives who desire to get as large a return for their money as is compatible with perfect security.”

STATIST.—“The form of question and answer relieves the work very much from the heavy character of a statistical inquiry.”

FINANCIAL TIMES.—“Carefully and skilfully compiled.”

POLICY-HOLDER.—“Life Assurance as an investment, and Endowment Assurance, are both explained in a very attractive way.”

METROPOLITAN.—“Shows conclusively the great value of Life Assurance as an investment, and clearly states the considerations which should guide intending insurers in the selection of an office.”

ABERDEEN FREE PRESS.—“An ingenious and valuable pamphlet . . . will abundantly repay attentive study.”

BRADFORD OBSERVER.—“The remarks on Life Assurance as a paying investment, apart from its protection against the misfortune of premature death, deserve to be widely read.”

CARDIFF TIMES.—“In terse and lucid fashion, Mr. Dent not merely emphasises the utility of Life Assurance as an investment, but also explains how the assurer may obtain the maximum of security and the largest return for money.”

GLASGOW HERALD.—“The pamphlet takes the form of a dialogue, which, together with a series of tables, shows the features to which an intending assurer should direct his attention before selecting a Company.”

LIVERPOOL COURIER.—“The dialogue is smartly written and touches on many of the most important elements that have to be considered before a policy is taken in any Office. Appended are illustrative tables showing how widely different Offices vary in their mode of doing business.”

MANCHESTER EXAMINER.—“We heartily commend the little work to those about to insure, to those who are already insured, and to those who have made up their minds that they cannot or will not insure.”

Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Deansgate, Manchester;
AND 30, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

FIRE.**LIFE.**

ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS.
1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.



ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS.
28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS,**£8,929,085****EXTRACTS FROM THE COMPANY'S 52nd ANNUAL REPORT.****FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

NET FIRE PREMIUMS for the Year	£2,051,479
LOSSES, Commissions and other Expenses	£1,782,253

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCES completed during the Year	£1,035,674
NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year	£432,280
CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS	£362,665

INCOME FOR THE YEAR **£2,836,697**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY COMBINED WITH MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

CHARLES ALCOCK—*Manager.* F. J. KINGSLEY—*Sub-Manager.*
JOHN H. CROFT—*Secretary in London.*

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

(Incorporated A.D. 1720.)

FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
West End Branch—29, PALL MALL, S.W.

FUNDS IN HAND	£4,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	£38,000,000

FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Property of almost every description, at moderate rates.

PRIVATE INSURANCES.—Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a liberal discount.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

LIFE.

Special Features and Latest Developments of Life Assurance:—

1. **SETTLEMENT WHOLE LIFE POLICIES**, paying a selected income during the life of a nominee.
2. **PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE**, returning all premiums with interest.
3. **IMMEDIATE LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**
4. **OPTIONAL ENDOWMENT POLICIES.**
5. **LOANS ON REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS** carried out with despatch.

E. R. HANDCOCK, *Secretary.* [295]

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON;

DIRECTORS.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*
SIR HENRY HARBEN, *Deputy-Chairman.*
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PERCY T. REID, Esq.
J. W. SIMMONDS, Esq., J.P.
THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

MANAGERS.

THOMAS C. DEWEY, Esq. | WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq.
Sub-Manager—F. FISHER, Esq. | *Actuary*—F. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds £30,000,000.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained on application.

W. J. LANCASTER, *Secretary.* [104

ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

Trustees.

WILFRID ARTHUR BEVAN, Esq. | CUTHBERT EDGAR PEEK, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M.P. | Sir CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart.
ALFRED GEORGE LUCAS, Esq. | The Hon. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT, M.P.
SAMUEL HARVEY TWINING, Esq.

WEALTH—SECURITY—STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of £11,300,000
Profits divided amongst Policy-holders upwards of ... £4,140,600

LOW PREMIUM RATES FOR WITHOUT PROFIT POLICIES.

LEASEHOLD SINKING FUND POLICIES.

Life and Educational Annuities.—Pensions.

Loans on Life Interests and Reversions at Moderate Interest.

Branch Offices—

BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER.

Chief Office—

15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.*

Applications for Agencies invited.

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SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1826.

Funds, £3,800,000. Claims Paid, £5,800,000.

LARGE COMPOUND BONUSES.—The Society being purely Mutual, all profits belong to the assured. The amount distributed has been so large, that the sums assured by the earlier policies are more than doubled in amount.

LOW PREMIUMS under the Society's popular Minimum Premium System.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—The valuation of the Society's Liabilities as at 31st December, 1895, was made by the most stringent tests applied to any similar institution, and shows that the Society's Reserves are unsurpassed by those of any other Life Assurance Office.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [111]

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

Manager—THOMAS BOND SPRAGUE, M.A., LL.D. *Secretary*—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

THE LEADING FEATURES ARE—

PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Scottish Equitable being a purely mutual Society, the whole profits belong to the Members, who are expressly freed from all personal responsibility.

The next division of profits will be made as at 1st March, 1898.

The progress of the Society during the last fifteen years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Annual Income.	Total Funds.
1872	13,481	£3,618,646	£329,641	£2,544,900
1887	16,581	9,757,581	383,263	2,689,114
1892	19,654	10,719,305	427,943	3,431,669
1897	23,651	12,101,678	483,372	3,862,523

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

Insurances against Issue are effected at moderate rates of premium.

Loans are granted on Life Interests and other approved security, and Reversions are purchased.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

19, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH. [112]

ACME (TRIPLE BENEFIT) ACCIDENT & ANNUITY POLICY

INSURING AGAINST

Death, Disease & Disablement,

INCLUDING, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS,

AN ANNUITY FOR LIFE.

For full particulars apply to

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES UNDER A SPECIAL

COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT

SYSTEM ARE ALSO ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

AT RATES WHICH USUALLY SECURE LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Governor of the Company—The Right Hon. J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., &c.,
Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

Head Office—25, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office—8, KING ST., CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Office—52, BROWN ST., MANCHESTER.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir J. C. DIMSDALE, Banker, 50, Cornhill.

EDMOND K. BAYLEY, Esq., Arnolds, Holmwood.

CHARLES HEMERY, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Terrace, Kensington.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab.

General Secretary for England—J. H. W. ROLLAND.

Secretary at West End Office—ANDREW A. WOOD.

Annual Revenue . . .	£1,000,000	Accumulated Funds . . .	£8,500,000
Bonus Additions declared . . .	£6,000,000	Claims Paid exceed . . .	£17,000,000

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Free Whole-World Residence. Policies Unchallengeable after Two Years. Payment of Claims on Proof of Death and Title.

EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).

LONDON—83, King William Street, E.C.; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville Street.

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock.

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SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest purely Fire Office in the World.

SUM INSURED, 1896, £388,952,818.

Head Office—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

London Branch Offices. { 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
332, OXFORD STREET, W.
40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
42, MINCING LANE, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.
ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
The Marquess of GRANBY.
HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.
The Hon. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

Sir HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
Colonel FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
The Hon. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.
The Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.
CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.
OSWALD A. SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.

GEO. E. MEAD, } *Assist. Secs.*
JOHN SMITH, }

EDWARD BAUMER, *Secretary.* [115

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A D. 1714.

Chief Office: 81, CORNHILL, E.O.

West End Branches: 55, CHARING CROSS, W.; 70, DAKER STREET, W.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq., Hall Grove, Bagshot. *Deputy Chairman*—C. MORTIMER, Esq., Capel, Surrey.
Sir JOHN WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., Ald., Buccleuch House, Richmond.
J. T. FIRBANK, Esq., M.P., Chislehurst.
W. R. HOARE, Esq., The Brewery, Lower East Smithfield.
W. LATHAM, Esq., Q.C., 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
EARL OF LICHFIELD, Shugborough Hall, Staffs.

J. TRUBMAN MILLS, Esq., Clermont, Watton, Norfolk.
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., 12, Coleman Street, E.C.
Sir FREDERICK WIGAN, 15, Southwark Street, S.E.
JOHN EDWARD WOODROFFE, Esq., 90, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Honorary Director—J. THORNTON ROGERS, Esq., Sevenoaks. *Actuary*—L. K. PAGDEN.

Fire Manager—WM. GEO. WILKINS. *Sub-Manager (Fire Dept.)*—A. F. BAILEY. *Secretary*—CHAS. DARRELL.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £450,000. INVESTED FUNDS, £3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £850,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring Property generally at home and abroad, at equitable rates, and according to the risk to be protected.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Bonus during the last 40 years has averaged £1 10s. per cent. per annum on the sum assured. **INTERIM BONUS.**—Policies on the participating scale which shall have been ten years in force, and which become Claims before the 1st January, 1898, will have an Interim Bonus in proportion to the number of full years during which the Policy has been in force since 1st January, 1893. All Claims paid at the expiration of one month from the date of their being admitted by the Board, or in ordinary cases on proof of title.

The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.

CHARLES DARRELL, *Secretary.*

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SUN LIFE

FUNDS IN HAND,
OVER
£3,800,000.

ASSURANCE

INCOME OVER £600,000. **SOCIETY.**

Chief Office:—

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Branch Offices:

London: 40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.: 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.;
332, OXFORD STREET, W.; 42, MINCING LANE, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM—Bennett's Hill.

BRISTOL—Clare Chambers.

DUBLIN—Trinity Street.

EDINBURGH—Princes Street.

EXETER—High Street.

GLASGOW—Renfield Street.

LEEDS—Park Row.

LIVERPOOL—Chapel Street.

MANCHESTER—King Street.

NEWCASTLE—Collingwood Street.

NOTTINGHAM—St Peter's Gate

PORTSMOUTH—Commercial Road.

*Net Premium Valuation, 31st December, 1896,
by Institute of Actuaries Hm and Hm(5) Tables of
Mortality, with Interest at 3 per cent. Surplus,
£338,032.*

LIFE ASSURANCES & ANNUITIES.

REVISED RATES for Endowment Assurances and
for Immediate and Deferred Annuities.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS and **REVISED RATES**
for Residents, Civil and Military, in India and the East.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

*Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full
prospectuses and information.*

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1834, by Special Act of Parliament.

Directors.

Col. CHAS. FREVILLE SURTEES, *Chairman.* Col. Sir W. G. STIRLING, Bart, *Deputy-Chairman.*
 JAMES WOODGATE ARBUTHNOT, Esq. CHAS. MACNAMARA, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 BRISTOW BOVILL, Esq. Sir CHARLES PONTIFEX, K.C.I.E.
 Sir H. SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E., M.P. The Hon. E. BERKELEY PORTMAN.
 Rear-Admiral CHARLES D. LUCAS, V.C.

ALFRED WILLETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Adviser.* Messrs. POLLOCK & Co., *Solicitors.*
Actuary and Secretary—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

Sum Divided amongst Policy-holders as Cash Bonuses in reduction of Premiums for the Current Year, or in Bonus Additions to Sums Assured.

Current Year.		Cash Reduction of Premium per cent.
12th May, 1897, to 11th May, 1898	£29,250 0 0	45
13th May, 1896, to 12th May, 1897	29,250 0 0	45
8th May, 1895, to 13th May, 1896	27,000 0 0	45
9th May, 1894, to 8th May, 1895	27,000 0 0	45
10th May, 1893, to 9th May, 1894	26,400 0 0	45
TOTAL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS in 5 Years	£138,900 0 0	AVERAGE 45

In those cases in which Reversionary Bonuses are taken instead of Cash Reductions of Premium, such Bonus additions to the Policy amount to £2 16s. 10d. at age 20 or £2 1s. 11d. at age of 40 (as examples), these being the proportionate equivalents of each £1 of Cash Bonus reduction of the Year's Premium. Since the establishment of the Society 58 Annual Bonuses have been paid, averaging about 47 per cent., as cash reductions of premium, so that policy-holders of over six years' standing have been charged little more than half the premium set out in the prospectus.

Great Reduction in the Rates of Premium. Indian Assurances at specially favourable rates.

The Society's New Prospectus may be had at its CHIEF OFFICE, 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.; or at the WEST END AGENCY, HENRY S. KING & CO., 45, PALL MALL, S.W.; or from the Branch Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo. [23t]

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

For the Assurance of the Lives of University & Public School Men upon Specially Advantageous Terms.

Established 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

TOTAL FUNDS, £1,079,145. ANNUAL INCOME, £32,000. CLAIMS PAID, £3,380,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—J. COPLEY WRAY, Esq.

CHARLES S. BAGOT, Esq. The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
 The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL. REGINALD SOUTHEY, Esq., M.D.
 The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY. FREDERICK STALLARD, Esq.
 The Right Hon. LORD JUSTICE CHITTY. REGINALD E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.
 Sir JOHN E. DORINGTON, Bart., M.P. The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE.
 The Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Esq.
 R. G. C. MOWBRAY, Esq. The Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.

Secretary—H. WALSINGHAM ANDRAS, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Assurance Fund in hand represents twenty-one years' income of the present Annual Premiums under Policies in force, an exceptional condition of stability and security.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BONUSES FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

Specially Reduced Premiums per £100 Assured at Death.

*Age	£	s.	d.	Age	£	s.	d.
25	1	12	3	45	2	14	10
30	1	18	0	50	3	6	9
35	2	0	9	55	4	3	3
40	2	6	11	60	5	4	1

Next Division of Profits to Policy-holders, June, 1900.

A Prospectus and Proposal Form may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, 25, Pall Mall, London, S.W. [119]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £700,000.

Head Office: LIVERPOOL.

London Office: 13 & 14, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

Branches.—BIRMINGHAM, 1 & 2, Waterloo Street; DUNDEE, 10, Panmure Street;
EDINBURGH, 5a, York Place; GLASGOW, 175, West George Street; HULL, 48, Lowgate;
LEEDS, 7, Greek Street; MANCHESTER, 4, Chapel Walks; OLDHAM, 9, Union Street.

Applications for Agencies are Invited.

Manager and Secretary, JAMES ALLAN COOK. [110]

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.

Ninety per cent. of the Divisible Profits allotted every five years
to the Assured.

ERNEST WOODS, Actuary. [120]

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES

Established 73 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Accumulated Fund, £1,078,450. Annual Income, £923,111.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, Escrick Park, *Chairman.*

PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq., Saltmarsh, near Howden; H. J. WARE, Esq., York, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE.

JAMES MELROSE, Esq., Clifton Croft, York.

GEO. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.

EDWARD HOTHAM NEWTON, Esq., Fulford Park, York.

EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.

Sir GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G.

Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.

JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq., Hollybank House, York.

The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, Yorks.

H. BELL THORP, Esq., Clifton, York.

W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.

Sir GEO. O. WOMBWELL, Bart., Newburgh Priory, near
Easingwold.

EDWARD P. MAXSTED, Esq., Hull.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *Secretary and General Manager.*

BRYAN ED. COOKSON, *Sub-Manager.*

JAMES HAMILTON, *Resident Secretary, LONDON.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the advantages offered:—

Immediate Payment of Claims.

World-wide Freedom of Travel, &c.

Policies Indisputable.

Free Right of Revival of Lapsed Policies within Six Months.

Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values.

Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Insured's Credit.

Right to Intermediate Bonus.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	5
25	2	10	8
30	3	0	6
35	3	14	9
40	4	16	5

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profit.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices in all the principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

Annual Premium Income Exceeds £1,090,000. (Showing an increase of £70,000 the Income of 1895).

Claims Paid in 1897 over £420,000.

Total Amount Paid on Claims £4,270,000.

All claims are settled immediately on proof of Death.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Chief Office or of the agents.

WILLIAM PROCTOR, *Manager*. [109]

THE SCOTTISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital, £100,000, fully subscribed.

Capital paid up and Reserves, £145,000.

Head Office, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW, LONDON.
LONDON Office—88, Cannon Street, E.C.

Branches at Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham & Dublin.
Chairman—A. O. GILL, Esq.

I. POLICIES issued to cover Employers' Liability at Common Law, under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. 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 Half 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. VI. SICKNESS INSURANCES. Special and Comprehensive Features.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Apply to JAMES DAVIDSON, *General Manager*, 9, King Street, Aberdeen; or to R. T. THOMSON, *Secretary*, 88, Cannon Street, London, E.C. [116]

HOW TO MAKE ENDS MEET!

Is often a harassing problem for the Business and Professional Man when well and able to attend to his daily duties. But what is it when disease has laid hold of him or an accident has befallen him—when income is stopped or reduced, and expenses are growing? OUR system perfectly meets the difficulty. We insure against ALL Sicknes and ALL Accidents, from £1 to £10 per week. "The scheme is unique."—*Newcastle Chronicle*. Particulars free.

SICKNESS, ACCIDENT AND LIFE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Head Office—

London Office—

24, YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH. 35, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

* * We have a few vacancies for Influential Agents. [117]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Single Daughters, and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

By far the oldest, largest and most comprehensive of the Clergy Charities.
Donors of 20 Guineas are elected Governors of the Corporation.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

Sir PAGET BOWMAN, *Bt., Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [168]

ARMY & NAVY LABOUR CORPS.

(FOUNDED 1885.)

For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M.'s Forces.

62, WHITCOMB STREET, W.C.

Secretary and Directing Manager—Captain N. SP. PERCEVAL.

The ARMY and NAVY LABOUR CORPS provides men for Window Cleaning, Carpentering, Painting and Glazing, Whitewashing and House Repairs of all kinds; as temporary Servants, or Boot and Plate Cleaning, Waiters, Luggage Porters, &c. Cisterns cleaned, Carpets beaten, Caretakers provided. A Free Register for Service men of all classes. No Enquiry Fee to employers.

Estimates furnished and Contracts made for Window Cleaning and Home Repairs, &c. &c.

Scale of Charges on application to "SECRETARY," 62, WHITCOMB STREET, W.C. [247

BRITISH ASYLUM for DEAF and DUMB FEMALES

Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQ., 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, &c.

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 towards 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. [121

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

PATRONS—

Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

PRESIDENT—

The Lord Rathmore.

The Schools of this Society are established for the Free Education, Clothing, Partial Feeding, and benefit of some 500 very poor children of Irish parentage, without distinction as to "their religious tenets or mode of worship."

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, at the Anniversary Festival, held March 17th, 1895, said:—"I congratulate you on having attained the 112th year of your existence. . . . The connection between the origin of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick is a very interesting feature of your history. . . . In 1820, half a century before the foundation of the London School Board, you built your first large schools in London. . . . A matter of great importance is the supervision exercised by the Society, and the premiums for good conduct which it grants during the five years after the children have left the schools. . . . As your President, I should like to feel that a special effort has been made to increase the numbers of your scholars."

[With the aid of a legacy, bequeathed by the late Dr. Madden, the Society some years since added technical classes to their system of education, and much increased the usefulness of the schools.]

The Committee will gladly receive subscriptions or donations addressed to

A. F. RANALD DANIEL, *Secretary*, The School House, 61, Stamford St., S.E. [243

NEARLY
FIVE THOUSAND ORPHAN WAIFS
ARE ALWAYS BEING
MAINTAINED, EDUCATED AND TAUGHT TRADES
IN
“Dr. Barnardo’s Homes.”

“Christian, Protestant, Evangelical, but not Sectarian” is the religious motto of the Institutions. The work is supported by all sections of Christendom. In their operations all Evangelical Christians may and do join hands.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute Children of any age or creed, of either sex, and of any nationality are eligible.

Deaf or Dumb, Blind or Crippled Children, or those Diseased and already Given Over to Death, are, if destitute, always eligible.

The most searching enquiry is made into every application, but no really destitute boy or girl is ever rejected. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over 32,000 Children have been received since 1866. From 50 to 60 Fresh Cases are admitted during the Winter Months.

About 1,500 Young Children are now Boarded Out in Rural Districts under careful supervision.

Technical Training in some one of the Fourteen Handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every Lad capable of receiving it.

All the Girls are brought up in Cottages on the Family System, or are boarded out in the Country, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

9,395 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these 98 per cent. have been successful.

Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge, open in the Metropolis, and Eight “Ever Open Doors” in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to Homeless “Waifs and Strays” seeking temporary shelter.

In all, these Institutions now include 86 distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and 24 Mission Branches.

The Homes are supported solely by the free-will offerings of the benevolent. £140 is required every day for food alone.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO; or by the Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch), and Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE AND Co.

JOHN ODLING, *Secretary.*

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

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The CHURCH of ENGLAND

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

Presidents—THEIR GRACES THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

The Church of England Organisation for the Rescue of Destitute Children and those in moral danger.

Over 6,000 little ones have been rescued by this Society during the last sixteen years.

Contributions and Subscriptions will be gladly received by E. DE M. RUDOLF, Secretary, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., from whom all particulars may be obtained. **FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. PLEASE HELP.** [127]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, 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 by Election, and in some cases, by purchase between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly appeal for increased support of an Institution which has been carrying on its work of usefulness more than 70 years, and which is dependent on Voluntary aid. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s.; Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.; Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited.
20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. CHARLES T. HOSKINS, Secretary. [123]

HELPLESS

These helpless ones our care and pity claim
A grant from treasures of our heart and
wealth
Will buy a world for them whose feeble aim
Oft points at little joys unknown to health.

BRITISH HOME FOR
INCURABLES.
Streatham, S.W.

HOPELESS

A NATIONAL CHARITY, & UNSECTARIAN.

In addition to those in the Home, there are more
than 300 Incurable Pensioners each
receiving £20 a Year.

HOMELESS

Support urgently needed.

For particulars apply to R. G. SALMOND, Secretary, 72, Cheapside. [122]

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

TO GIVE
STRENGTH,
SYMPATHY,
AND
SHELTER.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Fulham Road, London, S.W.

Convalescent Home: St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Patron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Patronesses.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICA.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK.

Chairman of Committee.

The Lord GLENESK.

Treasurer.

HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Physicians.

WM. DUNCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

W. H. FENTON, M.A., M.D.

J. INGLIS PARSONS, M.D.

Surgeon.

J. BLAND SUTTON, F.R.C.S.

Matron.

MISS MILDRED HEATHER-BIGG.

CHELSEA
HOSPITAL
FOR
WOMEN.

The Hospital has 52 Beds, and was founded for the reception and treatment of respectable poor women and gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, suffering from those many distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable, irrespective of social position. A great proportion of women thus afflicted are those upon whom the numberless misfortunes of ill-health most heavily fall—the poor gentlewoman, the governess, the wife of the lowly-paid clerk, the artisan, and the very poor. Their homes are altogether unsuited for the performance of a critical operation, nor can they there have the special nursing and care which their condition demands. It is therefore obvious that the work of this Charity in restoring Mothers, Wives and Daughters to that health upon which the maintenance of families so frequently depends is one of real value and importance.

FREE IN-PATIENTS

are admitted on recommendation of Subscriber, one Letter being sufficient for each Patient's entire stay.

CONTRIBUTING IN-PATIENTS

are received upon payment Weekly of 10s. 6d., 21s. or 42s., according to means.

OUT-PATIENTS

attend daily at 2 o'clock.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME

at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 22 Beds.

The Hospital is entirely without Endowment or Reserve Funds of any kind, and is in pressing need of assistance.—Annual Subscriptions are especially solicited. Any contributions will be thankfully received, and information gladly given by

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, Sec.

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CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL STRAND, W.C.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurer—GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq., 49, Charing Cross.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations and New Annual Subscriptions. The Annual Income from Invested Property is only £1,000, while the Expenditure (including that of the Convalescent Home) is £16,000, the Balance being derived from Voluntary Contributions including Legacies. Average number of Patients received yearly 24,000, of which three-fourths are cases of Accident and Emergency.

ARTHUR E. READE, *Secretary*. [131]

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1750.

Patroness—HER GRACE (ELIZABETH) THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

Treasurer—A. J. ROBARTS, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.

This Hospital 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, 2,154; delivered in the Hospital since 1750, 80,017.

New Annual Subscriptions especially solicited.

R. A. OTHWAITE, *Secretary*. [130]

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

Patrons—

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G. | His Eminence CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

A 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 treatment of the most expensive kind.

The Hospital has been in operation 46 years, and has given relief since its foundation to upwards of 45,000 persons suffering under this terrible scourge of humanity.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

No restriction is placed on the admission of Out-Patients, the number of whom amounts to upwards of 1,500 constantly under treatment.

Out-Patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

New Annual Subscriptions & Donations are urgently solicited.

Chairman—Sir GEORGE S. MEASOM, J.P.

Treasurer—H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO., 59, 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 (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution." [24]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

(Nearest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, G.E.R.)

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 £11,000, 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, 1896 1,055

Out-Patients " " 17,451

HENRY T. DUDLEY RYDER, *Secretary.* [128]

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Founder and Principal—Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

The Very Rev. Dean FARRAR.

Right Hon. Sir H. H. FOWLER, M.P.

Rev. J. H. RIGG, D.D.

Rev. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D.

Rev. Canon FLEMING.

MARK WHITWILL, Esq., J.P.

Sir HENRY MITCHELL.

J. J. COLMAN, Esq., J.P.

Rt. Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE WAY.

General Treasurers—J. E. VANNER, Esq.; T. B. HOLMES, Esq., J.P.

Secretary—Mr. JOHN PENDLEBURY, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICE	Bonner Road, LONDON, E.
LONDON BRANCH	Bonner Road, LONDON, E.
Gordon Hall Mission	Globe Road, E.
Children's Mission	Hartley Street, Bonner Lane, E.
Girls' Protection Agency	Office, Bonner Road, E.
Servants' Free Registry	Bonner Road, E.
Working Boys' Lodge	Bonner Road, E.
Working Girls' Lodge	Bonner Road, E.
Our Own Hospital	Waterloo Road, E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH	Edgworth, near BOLTON.
CANADIAN BRANCH	Hamilton, ONTARIO.
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BRANCH	Milton, KENT.
RAMSEY BRANCH	Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN.
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANAGE	New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.
CONVALESCENT & INFANT BRANCH	Alverstoke, HANTS.

The Mission of **The Children's Home** is to rescue children who, through the death or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways, it is, therefore, at once an **Orphanage** and a **Refuge**.

The Home receives Children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the **Family system**; is a **Religious and Industrial Institution**; is a **Training School for Christian Workers**; and is dependent on **Voluntary Contributions**.

Within the last twenty-eight years 4,043 children have received the benefits of this Institution. 984 are now in residence. About £16 will maintain a child in the Home for a year.

3,079 children have now passed through the Home, and there is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of this great number.

In connection with this work the **Gordon Hall Mission** is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the **Protection of Girls** is at work, a Refuge being available night and day; a **Servants' Free Registry** is open, and **Lodgings** are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a **Mission to the poorest Children** of East London is very successfully carried on. A small number of **Epileptic Children** have already been received. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at G.P.O.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

J. PENDLEBURY, *Secretary*. [126

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

33, FINSBURY SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

The Patients (about 10,000 in the year) are of both sexes and all ages—from Children of a month old to Adults over 95. Over HALF A MILLION Patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity. Additional Funds are greatly needed to meet the increasing demands on the charity. Premises, recently enlarged, providing *inter alia* a separate entrance, waiting room, and female attendants for female patients.

Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYD'S Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved in and from all Parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary. [129]

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 upwards of 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 re-election for a second 5 years.

At each Half-Yearly Election there are generally over One Hundred and Fifty Applicants seeking admission, of whom the Board can only elect 25 to 35, owing to want of sufficient Funds for a larger number.

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: at the rate of Four for each Guinea.

Special Provision is made for the reception of Paying Patients, who have the comforts of a Private Home, as well as instruction and amusement.

The last Report and other Pamphlets may be had gratuitously on application.

Offices: 36, King William Street, E.C. JAMES DOWNING, Secretary. [132]

FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, &c.

Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. FOUNDED 1841.

President—Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Treasurer—W. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard St., E.C.

Bankers—BARCLAY & CO., Limited, 54, Lombard Street.

304 Persons helped to Employment last Year.

300 Inmates Maintained Daily.

30 Religious and Philanthropic Meetings Weekly.

3,500 Benefits Dispensed 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."

Funds urgently needed. Bequests also earnestly solicited.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Bankers; or by

PEREGRINE PLATT, Secretary, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. [134]

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

100 BEDS still remain for want of Funds. **CLOSED**

£1,000 will endow a Bed; £500 a Cot.

October, 1897. H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Esq., M.P., Treasurer. [137]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE QUEEN | Vice-Patron—H.R.H. PRINCESS OF WALES. | President—H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Chairman of Committee—Field Marshal Sir LINTORN J. SIMMONS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

NEW BUILDINGS NOW OPEN AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.
OFFICES—20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 240 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. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15½. 2. He must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 240 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; Messrs. W. S. KING & CO., 45, Pall Mall, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained. Lt.Colonel G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, Secretary. [135]

GORDON HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA, PILES, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

276 & 278, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.
(Close to Victoria Railway Station).

President—The Right Hon. the Lord HERSCHELL, G.C.B.
Treasurer—Sir ARTHUR BIRCH, K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.
Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Honorary Medical Officers. { Consulting Physician—Sir F. H. LAKING, M.D., M.R.C.P.
{ Consulting Surgeon—W. T. WHITMORE, F.R.C.S.,
EDGAR HUGHES, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons—{ C. J. OGLE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
{ F. BOWREMAN JESSITT, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Assistant Surgeon—CHARLES RYALL, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Anaesthetist—A. G. FAUSSET, M.B.

The Management is vested in a Committee of Governors who are elected at the Annual Meeting. Both out-patients and in-patients are treated. The department of the former is entirely free: that of the latter is divided into two classes. Firstly, the really poor, who are received free of all charge. And, secondly, those who are able and who are willing to contribute towards the cost of their maintenance whilst under treatment. In every case all moneys received from patients, or whatever other source, are devoted to the Hospital. As the Hospital is entirely without endowment, the Committee earnestly appeal for Annual Subscriptions and Donations. Out-patients seen daily at 2 o'clock; also on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Apply to the Secretary. [136]

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—The QUEEN.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women, in indigent circumstances, and certain single women (with their first child after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss Annie Whyte, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [138]

Telegraphic Address—"ALUMNUS LONDON."

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 Two to Four Guineas per week, according to the severity of the case and the experience of the nurse supplied. Also skilled Masseurs by day or hour. Travelling Attendants for Invalids.

Last Annual Report, Rules, &c., post free on application to the Medical Superintendent, 57, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. [143]

The Hospital & 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, Duchesses of Teck.

President—H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHBARN, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer—E. A. BONNOR-MAURICE, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; PARR'S 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 was established with the object of providing for 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 advantage of a Home and a Hospital.

Over One Hundred and Eighty Children have been received, and there are Thirty cots. 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 donations and new subscriptions*, which are much needed. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 p.m. daily. Miss A. COLEMAN, *Matron*. [140]

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

(FOUNDED 1863.)

President—THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Entirely Free to the Poor and Necessitous. Open always.

Out-Patients are seen daily at 1.30 p.m. Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30, and on Monday mornings at 9, specially for Children.

Number of Attendances registered last year, 43,972; In-Patients, 519.

The Committee of Management appeal for Help to carry on the constantly increasing work of the Hospital.

Treasurer—C. J. LACY, Esq.

Bankers—Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co.

WM. HOLT, Capt., *Secretary*. [142]

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—Major-General LORD METHUEN, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Treasurer—JOSEPH GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

This was the first, and for many years the only, Institution in the kingdom established for the special treatment of Cutaneous Diseases. Over 357,000 Patients have been successfully treated.

NEW OUT-PATIENTS are received on Mondays and Thursdays at Two o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at One o'clock. Also on Friday Evenings at 7 p.m.

Medical Practitioners and Students are admitted to witness the Practice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or by Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, Bankers, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SAMUEL HAYMAN, *Secretary*. [175]

THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS,

Battersea Park Rd., S. Lambeth, London, S. W.



The poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend;
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.

PATRON—

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

President—His Grace the DUKE of PORTLAND.

Treasurer and Chairman—Sir GEORGE S. MEASOM, J.P.

OBJECTS—

1. To provide shelter and food for the lost, deserted and dangerous dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
 3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
 4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless operation, all valueless and diseased dogs.

UPWARDS OF 230,000 DOGS

have been received during the past Ten Years.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

to feed and shelter more than 500 dogs daily, to maintain the Home and meet the expenses of the Lethal Chamber and Crematorium.

CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED BY

HENRY J. WARD, Secretary. [2,6

HOMES OF HOPE.

4, 5 & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

(Established 1860.)

This Society was established in 1860 for the reception of the less degraded class of penitent fallen young women, for whom little provision had been made.

Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatsoever, if there be room in the Homes.

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 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.

Since the Homes have been established, 3,704 have been admitted; of this number, 1,483 belonged to the class of young mothers who were thus saved from falling into deeper and continued sin; 516 were rescued from the surroundings of great temptation unfallen. In almost every case the mothers, and those admitted unfallen, have turned out well, and about 70 per cent. of the others.

While inmates of the Homes, the young women are trained in household and domestic duties, with a view to their becoming good and useful members of society. The great object, however, kept most anxiously before the Committee, is to afford them opportunities of religious instruction, and to impress upon them the extreme importance of turning to God with all their hearts.

The applications for admission are *painfully urgent*, and the charity is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions.

The Secretary will be happy to forward the last Annual Report.

Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (Bloomsbury Branch),
218, High Holborn.

HENRY THOMPSON, Esq., Treasurer, 38, Mincing Lane, E.C.

WM. HORNIBROOK, Secretary, 4, Regent Square, W.C. [139

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

BROMPTON.

THE Hospital contains 321 Beds, and in 1896 received 1,595 In-Patients; 13,416 Out-Patients were also treated. The yearly requirements of the Hospital cannot be estimated at less than £25,000 a year. Further, it has been decided, upon the unanimous and urgent advice of the Medical Staff, to establish a

COUNTRY BRANCH

AND

CONVALESCENT HOME,

and it is estimated that £20,000 will be needed to inaugurate this new departure.

The Charity, being unendowed, is dependent on Donations, Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies. Contributions are therefore earnestly solicited in aid of both objects.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., and MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK.

Treasurer—W. S. DEACON, Esq., 20, Birchin Lane.

Secretary—W. H. THEOBALD.

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ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

Patron.—THE QUEEN.

Special Appeal.—DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly asked for to enable the Court to accept a generous conditional offer of help from Mr. FRANCIS PECK. Seventy Beds still Closed.

MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer*.

Offices:—30, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

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THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.

Founded 1842. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1887.

Patron—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. | *President*—The Duke of Westminster, K.G.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

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, containing 61 beds, 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.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., LIMITED,

54, Lombard Street, E.C., and 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary*. [141]

THE
Hospital for Sick Children

GREAT ORMOND STREET,
LONDON, W.C.
And CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, N.

Patron :
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President :
His Grace the DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.

ARTHUR LUCAS, Esq., *Chairman.* | JOHN MURRAY, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

*The Oldest and Largest Children's Hospital in
the United Kingdom.*

This Institution, the Mother of Children's Hospitals, last year treated 1,661 children in the Wards, while no less than 77,629 attendances were registered in the Out-Patient Department, and the number of children sent to our Convalescent Home at Highgate was 240. All this work was done at a cost of £14,444.

Cots can be founded in memory of a Relation or Friend.

Legacies and Donations are most respectfully asked for and greatly appreciated. New Subscribers are needed to replace those lost every year by death, &c.

PRIVATE NURSES are supplied by the Hospital. For terms apply to the Matron.

Visitors are gladly welcomed on all week-days between 2 and 4 p.m.

ADRIAN HOPE, *Secretary.*

Bankers :
WILLIAMS, DEACON AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD
BANK, LIMITED.

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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 Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,234 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-one were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

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—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary*. [144]

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION. 18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Patron—H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The Association has been formed for the purpose of helping, *in every possible way*, the seriously invalided and crippled Children of the London Poor.

It works chiefly by Visitors, each of whom takes charge of one or more children: but it also endeavours to carry out whatever is most calculated to benefit the children placed under its care. Skilled nursing, medical advice and treatment, convalescent aid, loan of invalid carriages, industrial training, surgical appliances, are amongst the principal benefits secured.

Funds are greatly needed to meet the heavy expenses incurred. Visitors are also wanted who may be able to go into the poorer districts. Full particulars will be given by the Secretary, who can be seen at the Office at any time, except on the afternoons of Tuesday and Saturday.

N.B.—The Accounts are Audited by Messrs. JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co., of 58, Coleman Street. [251]

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Executive Committee :—

President—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.

Vice-President—Her Grace the DOWAGER-DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Chairman—THE EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy Chairman*—Lieut.-Gen. R. W. LOWRY, B.C.

Hon. Treasurer—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W.

Manageress—Work Depot, Miss CAMPBELL, 17, North Audley Street, W.

Secretary—General W. M. LEES, 17, North Audley Street, W.

The Committee *appeal for Funds* for the Relief of Ladies who depend for their support on the proceeds of Irish property but who, owing to the depreciation in the value of land and the non-receipt of their incomes from causes beyond their control, have been reduced to absolute poverty.

Office and Work Depot :—17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.

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LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON, N.

Patron : H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

President ; The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

During the last 25 years over 22,000 persons suffering from infectious fevers, other than small-pox, have been treated in this hospital, and probably ten times that number of persons have been saved from infection by the isolation of these sufferers.

Patients pay a fee equal to about one-fourth of their cost, the balance falling upon the funds of the Institution.

Additional help in this great public work is urgently needed, and the benevolent are earnestly appealed to. Governors have the right of sending their domestic servants for free treatment.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

Major W. CHRISTIE. [146]

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF NURSES.

Chief Office: 123, NEW BOND STREET, W.

(Between Brook Street and Grosvenor Street.)

Branch Office: 86, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, S.E.

Superior Hospital-trained Nurses for Medical, Surgical, Mental, Monthly, Fever and all Infectious Cases; also Male Nurses and Medical Rubbers can be obtained immediately on application to the Superintendent.

Great care is taken in the selection of Monthly Nurses, who reside in a separate home, and never come in contact with those who attend infectious cases.

There is a Home in connection with the Association where invalids suffering from infectious illness can be received under the care of their own physicians, each patient being provided with a separate room and a trained nurse.

M. FIRTH, Superintendent.

Telegraphic Address—"FIRTH'S ASSOCIATION, LONDON."

Telephone—No. 1855, GERRARD.

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THE LONDON CITY MISSION

EMPLOYS 478 MISSIONARIES,

And is in URGENT NEED of Funds.

IT is one of the oldest of the Home Missionary Societies, and has ever held fast to its Evangelical principles. Its work is still pioneering, inter-denominational, and subsidiary to that of the Churches.

Notwithstanding the uprising of other Evangelistic Agencies, the need is no less urgent now than formerly for persevering and systematic house-to-house visitation. In addition to 384 Missionaries, who give their whole attention to visiting the homes of the people, 123 men are set apart for the visitation of special classes, such as Bakers, Cabmen, Canal Boatmen, Navvies, Omnibusmen, Coachmen, Coalheavers, Foreigners, Gasworkers, the Fire Brigade, Police, Postmen, Railwaymen, Scavengers, Soldiers and Sailors; also to the inmates of Hospitals and Work-houses, the Landlords and Customers in Public-houses, and men in the Docks, Common Lodging-houses, Factories, &c., &c. More than half-a-million men were visited, and vast numbers of them personally dealt with, during the past year.

The labours of these devoted men have been largely blessed, and the Committee look with confidence to the liberality of Christians of all denominations for their future maintenance, and with the hope that the number may again reach 504.

At present there are upwards of 50 districts without any guaranteed support, and about 100 districts for which less than £40 was contributed last year.

For every gift of £50 per annum one of the former can be retained, and for sums varying from £5 to £40 per annum the occupation of the partially supported districts can be continued.

If friends are unable to contribute the whole sum necessary to maintain a Missionary, they may perhaps be able to offer £10, £5, or smaller sums. The subscriptions will be grouped for particular districts, and will thus remove the very pressing anxiety of the Committee.

Gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer—**F. A. BEVAN, Esq.**; or by the Secretaries—**Rev. T. S. HUTCHINSON, M.A.**, **Rev. ROBERT DAWSON, B.A.**

Offices—3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Limited, 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. [152]

INSTITUTED 1740.

President,

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer: J. H. BUXTON, Esq., J.P.

Chairman: HON. SYDNEY HOLLAND.

Number of Beds, 776.

In-Patients treated in 1896,

11,337.

Out-Patients treated in 1896,

158,002.

Assured Income,

£20,000.

Expenditure,

£60,000.

£40,000 required each year from
Voluntary Contributions.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers—ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & Co. ;

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

G. Q. ROBERTS, *House Governor and Secretary.*

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THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH SESSION.

The **SUMMER SESSION** will commence on **May 1st.**

The **WINTER SESSION** on **Oct. 1st.**

The Hospital, which is the largest general hospital in the kingdom, contains nearly 800 beds, all in constant use. There are wards for accidents, surgical and medical cases, diseases of women and children, and ophthalmic cases. Special departments for diseases of the eye, ear, throat, skin and teeth, and for cancer, tumours, diseases of the bladder, piles and fistula. Number of in-patients last year, 11,337; out-patients, 158,002; accidents, 14,625. Surgical operations daily.

APPOINTMENTS.—Resident accoucheur, house physicians, house surgeons, &c. More than 60 of these appointments are made annually. Numerous dressers, clinical clerks, post-mortem clerks and maternity assistants are appointed every three months. All appointments are free to students of this College. Holders of resident appointments are also provided free board. The New College Buildings are now complete, and afford more than double the former accommodation.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Thirty-two Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. Students entering in May are eligible to compete for the Six Entrance Scholarships, value £120, £60, £60, £35, £30 and £20, in September. Luncheons or dinners, at moderate charges, can be obtained in the Students' Club. Fees, 120 Guineas, or by instalments. A reduction of 15 Guineas is allowed to the Sons of Medical Men.

The London Hospital is in direct communication with all parts of the Metropolis. The Metropolitan District and other railways have stations within a minute's walk of the Hospital and College.

For further information, apply, personally or by letter, to
Mile End, E.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden. [148

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

(LATE ASYLUM),

HARROW ROAD, W.

Male Hospital—91, Dean Street, Soho, W.

230 Beds. Average number occupied, 170. Funds Urgently Needed.

This Institution, the only one of the kind in the Metropolis, has no Investments or Endowment.

New Subscriptions are urgently required, as well as Donations, to prevent the Hospital running into debt.

Cases are received from the London General Hospitals, from the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries, and from all parts of the Country.

The "Rescue Home" is for those patients who wish to give up their former mode of life. A large number who pass through the Hospital are rescued through this and other Homes.

Treasurers—THE LORD KINNAIRD and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.

Secretary—A. W. CRUIKSHANK.

Bankers—MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd.,

1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

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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.

6,012 Orphans have been already benefited by this Society,

500 Orphans are now in the Asylum. 110 were admitted in 1897.

This Charity is almost entirely dependent upon *Voluntary Support*.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. LIFE SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.

A. CAPEL CARNEY ARBUTHNOTT, *Treasurer*.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Chairman*.

HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary*.

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THE LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL.

40, FITZROY SQUARE, W.

Patron—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President—His Grace THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

Vice-Presidents.

(His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.
The EARL OF EGDMONT.
The EARL OF ROSSLYN.
The LORD WOLVERTON.
The LORD BISHOP OF ELY.
Rear-Admiral J. CHATFIELD, C.B.

JOHN CORBETT, Esq.
E. H. HULSE, Esq., M.P.
Hon. and Rev. E. LYTTLETON.
PANDIA RALLI, Esq.
LEO F. SCHUSTER, Esq.
JAMES L. FELLOWS, Esq.
W. J. S. BARBER-STARKEY, Esq.

ROBERT GRANT WEBSTER, Esq., M.P.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections. It is free to the necessitous as Out-patients; others are expected to contribute according to their means. The Hospital has no endowment and is supported by the payments made by the In and Out-patients and voluntary contributions.

Eleven beds are available for paying In-patients. Up to the 31st of Dec. last, 15,000 persons had been relieved, and the attendances exceeded 80,000; nearly 2,000 new Patients were treated last year. Out-patients are seen every afternoon at 2, and every evening at 7. Cheques should be crossed "Messrs. DRUMMOND." Subscriptions and Donations would be gratefully received by

H. MONTAGUE DUNCAN, *Secretary*.

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HAM COMMON, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Office: 12, Pall Mall, London.

Patrons:

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY, THE DUCHESS OF TECK, &c.

NATIONAL A Cot for All Time may be had for £450.

Orphan Girls received, from 7 to 12 years, without distinction as to religion. They receive a plain English Education, and Practical Instruction in the Home, Kitchen and Laundry. Nearly 800 have been provided for. Eighty Children on the books; room for 70 more. Lack of funds prevents them being received.

ORPHAN

This National Charity is in the greatest need of Annual Subscriptions, and the Secretary earnestly appeals to the charitable for help on behalf of the poor Orphans.

Reader, will you Help?

Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests gratefully received by the bankers,

Lloyds Bank, Ltd.: HERRIES FARQUHAR
BRANCH, 16 St. James's St.,

And by E. EVANS CRONK, Secretary, 12, Pall Mall, S.W. [242]

HOME.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

Established 1819.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Treasurer—The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards. The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £12,700 per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Two thousand five hundred and seventeen, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £493,109.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary. [154]

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 (standing in 22 acres), 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 upwards of 14,000 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 recommend one In-Patient yearly. The yearly expenses exceed £10,000.

Bankers: THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Full particulars on application to ERNEST MORGAN, Secretary.

Offices: 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C. [155]

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR Homeless & Destitute Children

And "ARETHUSA" & "CHICHESTER" Training Ships.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

Instituted by the late WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office; 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25 and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.).

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Training Ship "Arethusa." | } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
For Poor Boys of good character. |
| 2. The "Chichester" Tender. | |
| 3. The Boys' Refuge and Technical Home, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. | |
| 4. The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham. | |
| 5. The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey. | |
| 6. The Shaftesbury School, Bisley. | |
| 7. The Girls' Home, Sudbury, near Harrow. | |
| 8. The Girls' Home, Ealing. | |
| 9. Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. | |
| 10. "Arethusa" and "Chichester" Depot, 100, East India Dock Road, E. | |

In these Homes and Ships NEARLY NINE HUNDRED Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 14,000 Boys and Girls have been rescued. £18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G. Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. Finance and Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.
Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretary, or Bankers, as above, [273]

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, SHOREDITCH, N.E.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Established 1867.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

President—J. G. BARCLAY, Esq. | **Chairman**—Lord FREDK. FITZROY.

Treasurer—J. LISTER GODLEE, Esq.

(1896) In-patients, 705. Out-patients, 15,272 new cases; 55,149 attendances.
Accident cases average 30 per week.

The Hospital is dependent on Voluntary Contributions; and the Committee earnestly appeal for Donations and new Annual Subscriptions towards the maintenance of the work, and for Donations towards the completing wing of the Hospital, which will provide the extra accommodation for In-patients so badly needed.

The Committee earnestly plead for Legacies.

T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary.*

City Office :—27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers :—BARCLAY & Co., LTD.

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THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ARE WOMEN.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 6c, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

Physicians—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.

Surgeons—Mrs. SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S., Mrs. BOYD, M.D.

Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss WEBB, M.B., Miss MACDONALD, M.B.,

Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss ELLABY, M.D.

In-patients pay a weekly amount, according to their means. Out-patients, 6d. or 1s. on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. Daily, from 1 to 1.30.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [157

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1758.

SENIOR SCHOOL.—MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, HORNSEY RISE, N.

CONVALESCENT HOME.—HAROLD ROAD, MARGATE, KENT.

Patrons—Her Majesty the QUEEN; their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES; Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK, &c.

Treasurer—B. WOOD SMITH, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK (Limited), Princes Street, E.C.

Offices—73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

A National, Undenominational Institution. Now in URGENT NEED of FUNDS. Supports 500 Orphan and other Necessitous Children, varying in age from infancy to 14 or (in Special Cases) 15 years. 5,450 have been Trained. Contributions thankfully received, and all information given by ALGERNON C. P. COOTE, M.A., *Secretary.* [254

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

CONVALESCENT HOME—"THE LAURELS," WEALDSTONE, HARROW.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average 450, and the New Out-Patients 11,000 a-year; the total attendances being nearly 30,000.

The Hospital, which formerly had accommodation for 23 Beds, has recently been RE-BUILT and ENLARGED, and now provides 46 Cots.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are URGENTLY NEEDED to meet the increased Expenditure, and for the Convalescent Home.

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [159]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N. W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1835.

Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons { H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES.
H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF YORK.

President—THE 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 for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 100,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year, 1,151 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,122 were attended at their own homes.

Annual expenditure of the Charity exceeds £4,000; Reliable Income, £2,000 only.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £3r 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend Two In-Patients and Three Out-patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W., or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [240]

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—ROBERT FIELD, Esq., J.P., V.P.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, 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.* [16r]

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE

PURLEY, SURREY.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Treasurer—H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Office—35, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

This Undenominational 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.

Orphans are received from all parts of the Kingdom, at any age between *three months* and eleven years, and are retained until they are fifteen.

1,969 children have already been admitted to its benefits, 310 of whom are still in the Orphanage.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least £8,000, of which only £2,300 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.

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary*. [160

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

There are at present 960 pensioners residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom upwards of £6,500 is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the agency of about 600 Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those Elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer*.
W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary*. [241

235, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

Established at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. *President*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

This Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls, and at the age of 16 places them out in respectable private families. New Subscribers to this old Institution are most urgently needed. Children are eligible for admission from all parts of Great Britain. They must be between the ages of 7 and 10, and in all respects thoroughly sound and healthy. They are admitted by Election, held half-yearly, in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes .. £10 10 0	Annual Subscription, 2 Votes .. £1 1 0
Ditto 1 Vote .. 5 5 0	Ditto 1 Vote .. 0 10 6

A donation of 60 Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of One Child to the Charity, provided such child be eligible; Orphan Girls may be placed in the Institution and paid for at the rate of £12 12s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £2 2s. upon admission, pending election or otherwise.

Cheques crossed HOARE & CO. Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

London Offices—32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C. BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary.* [244]

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

Sea-side House, 55, Marina, St. Leonards-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, 218; PENSIONERS, 648. Total, 866.

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 week-day between the hours of 12 and 6, by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

Post Office Orders payable at Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

FREDERIC ANDREW, *Secretary.* [172]

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—{ H.R.H. the DUKE of YORK, K.G.

{ 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.

Chairman and Treasurer—Colonel HORACE MONTAGU.

Deputy Chairman—Vice-Admiral GEO. DIGBY MORANT.

Secretary—Major F. A. C. CLAUGHTON.

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.

Nearly Three Hundred Places in and around London are furnished with Life-Saving Apparatus to rescue persons from Drowning.

The Society has for the past sixteen 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 Major F. A. C. CLAUGHTON, Secretary, at the Office, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; or by Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE, CAVE, TUGWELL & CO., Bankers, 50, Cornhill, E.C. [163]

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

BLOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS, E.C.

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, Birchin Lane, E.C.

This Hospital, the oldest and considerably the largest of its speciality in England, is the parent of all the Eye Infirmaries 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 to 100, or an Annual Subscription of not less than £1 1s., entitles the Donor to all the privileges of a Governor.

Support is urgently needed, both for the General Management and for the New Hospital (now building).

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., Birchin Lane; or the Secretary at the Hospital.

ROBERT J. NEWSTEAD, *Secretary*. [250]

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

This Society has ministered for fifteen years to the spiritual and physical needs of the North Sea trawlers, as well as to the Fishermen on the West Coast, off the South of Ireland, East Coast of Scotland, and elsewhere. During recent years the Society has established two permanent hospital stations on the Labrador coast, which are also centres of spiritual effort. The steamers *Fulia Sheridan* and *Princess May* carry on itinerary medical Mission work along the whole 800 miles of coast frequented by the English-speaking fisher-folk. The Society has also shore agents at *Georgetown* (Gt. Yarmouth), *Grimsby*, *Ymuiden* (Holland), *Ostend*, &c. It thus wholly employs thirteen vessels (three of them being fully equipped hospital ships with surgeons on board), and the number of persons medically treated as in- and out-patients during 1896 was no less than 22,591.

The Council earnestly appeal for Funds. Large or small donations will be thankfully acknowledged. Cheques or Postal Orders to be made payable to **The Secretary (FRANCIS H. WOOD)**, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd."

Offices: BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C. [243]

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

FOUNDED A.D. 1863.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT—49, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.

IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT—238, Uxbridge Rd., W.

President—The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Hospital maintains 50 Beds for Free In-patients. Out-patients are seen Daily at 2; also on Thursday mornings at 10.30 and every night, except Saturday, at 6.

Bankers.—The London and Westminster Bank and its Branches.

J. DUNLOP COSTINE, *Superintendent*. [252]

BEFORE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The special claims of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST to recognition are:—

1. That it was the only Society for both Zenana Work and School Work existing in the Empire at the time of the Queen's Accession.
2. That it was then already carrying on Zenana Work in India, and Harem Work in Egypt, and School Work in China, the Straits, Egypt and India.
3. That it was the pioneer of all subsequent efforts in Zenana and Harem Work, for which it prepared the way, by encountering, and, to a certain extent, overcoming the greatest initial difficulties.
4. That it still occupies a wider sphere than any kindred Society in existence.
5. That by the help of God it has continued steadfast unto this day "in the Apostles' doctrine," and in the work of sending the Gospel to the heathen women and girls of the East.

The Committee urge these claims, and *Appeal for Help for their Commemorative Fund*, to enable them to strengthen and extend the work of the Society.

Secretary—Miss WEBB, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. [164]

SAINT MARK'S HOSPITAL

For Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1835.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

TREASURER.

RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.

MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED, 68, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THIS is the only **entirely free** Special Hospital for the treatment of such painful and distressing diseases.

Funds are very urgently needed to open more Wards, and will be thankfully acknowledged by

EDGAR PENMAN, *Secretary*. [239]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone, Stricture & Urinary Diseases, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

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, and contains 2 Wards for Men, 24 Beds; 1 Ward for Women and Children, 2 Beds, and a Private Ward for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the last twelve months was 474 In-Patients and 4,799 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, *viz.*, Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 2 to 3; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

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., or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary*. [165]

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LAMBETH, S.E.

THREE WARDS ARE STILL CLOSED TO THE SICK POOR
THROUGH WANT OF FUNDS.

Present Hospital Accommodation in South London is lamentably deficient, as shown by the following figures:—

London District.	Population in 1896.	Beds in General Hospitals.	No. of Extra Beds Required to give the same Proportion to Population.
South of the Thames	1,664,104	986	1,392
North of the Thames	2,768,914	3,975	—

Help in the form of Subscriptions and Legacies is most earnestly solicited.
Endowment of Bed, £1,000. Governor's Donation, £52 10s.

Bankers—UNION BANK, CHARING CROSS. *Treasurer*—J. G. WAINWRIGHT.

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S. THOMAS'S HOME,

S. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

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For Paying Patients.

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AND



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Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | *President*—His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
Treasurer—Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD, | *Chairman*—WILLIAM BIRD, Esq., J.P., D.L.

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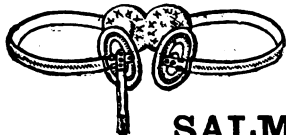
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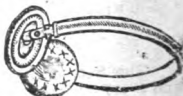
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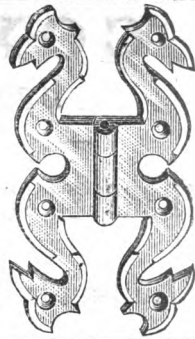
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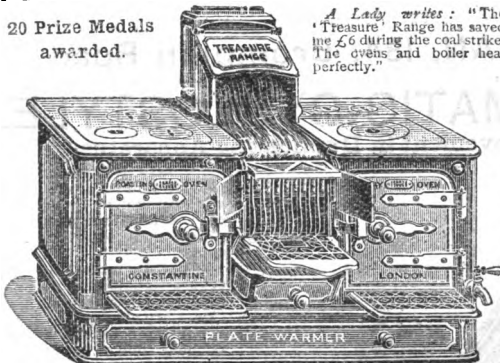
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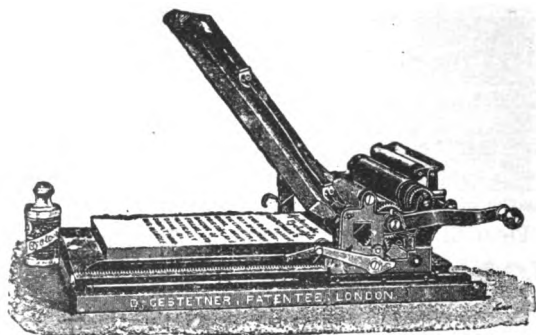
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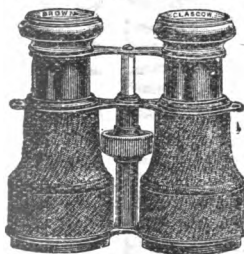
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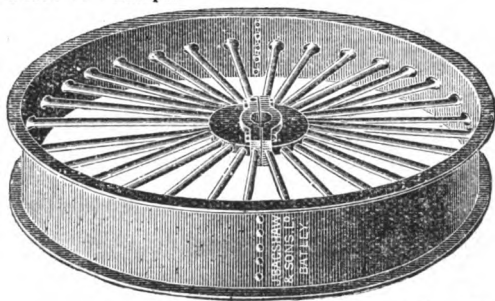
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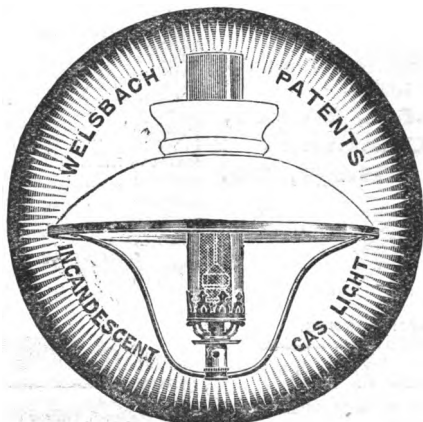
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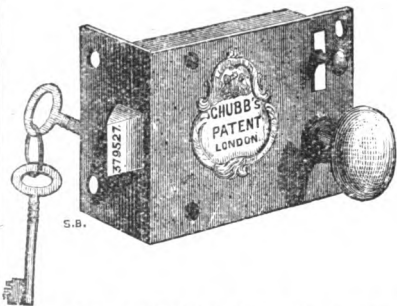
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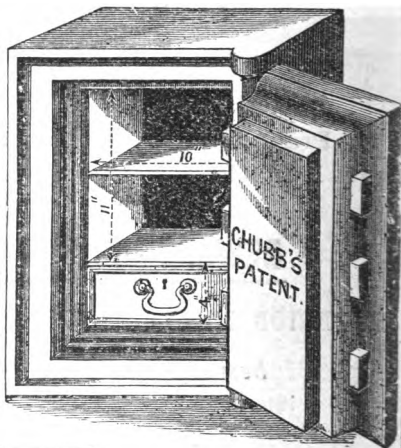
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LEEDS—HIRST & LEECH, 58, Briggate.
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CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, LTD.,

Makers to the Queen, the Royal Mint and the Bank of England.

128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"CHUBB; LONDON."

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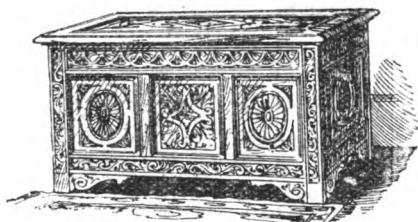
OETZMANN & CO.,

62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79,
HAMPSTEAD ROAD, W.

(Continuation North of Tottenham Court Road and near Euston and Gower Street Stations);

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 202, RUE ROYALE & 12, RUE DE LA POMPE, BRUSSELS.

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ANTIQUE OAK DOWBY CHEST, with richly carved panels in front and ends, 3 ft. wide, £1 15s.

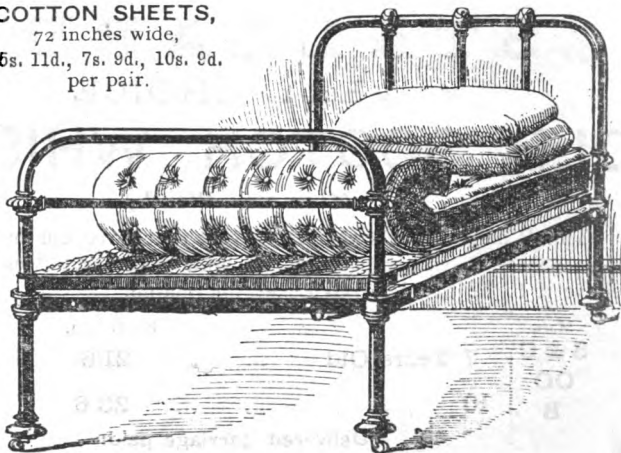


CARVED ANTIQUE OAK HALL SETTEE, the seat lifts up and forms a useful rug box.
 3 ft. wide, £3 5s.
 3 ft. 6 in. wide, £3 18s. 6d.

COTTON SHEETS,
 72 inches wide,
 5s. 11d., 7s. 9d., 10s. 9d.
 per pair.



CHIPPENDALE
 MAHOGANY
 PALM STAND,
 fitted with
 brass lining,
 £2 7s. 6d.



STRONG IRON BEDSTEAD,

With Double Woven Steel Wire Mattress, Wool Mattress with striped Tick Bolster and Feather Pillow, 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 6 in. long, 21s. complete.

BEDSTEAD and BEDDING, complete as above, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. long 25s. 6d.; 4 ft. wide, 29s. 6d.; 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 37s. 6d.

[230

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HYDE'S INKS

Writing & Copying.

The Finest INKS produced in England.



GOLD & SILVER MEDALS,
LONDON and PARIS.

- 1 **Bankers' Black.**
- 2 **Blue-black Fluid.**
- 3 **Blue-black Copying.**
- 4 **Hindoo Red.**
- 5 **Writing & Copying Inks.**

ORIGINAL MAKERS OF THE

**BANK OF ENGLAND WAX AND
INDIA WAX FOR HOT CLIMATES.**

Of all Stationers. [32r

HYDE & CO., ST. BRIDE ST., LONDON.

THE

'Ludgate' Tea Service

(China with Gold Edge
in Rose-Pink, Blue or Green).

12/6



For 12 persons (40 pieces) 12/6
(If for the Country, 6d. extra for box).
Enamelled and hand-painted Sets, 18/- to 15 gs.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
Established 1760. [300

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VERY CHOICE

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

(Our own Blend.)

This Whiskey (matured in large Vats that have not been emptied for many years) is exceedingly mellow and pure, and Messrs. STALLARD believe it to be the finest Whiskey obtainable.

Mark.		Per Gallon.	Per Dozen.
S & C	7 Years Old	21/6	46/-
OO			
B	10 " "	23/6	50/-

Delivered, carriage paid.

STALLARD & CO.,

4, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address, "STALLARDS, LONDON."

[190

“Strongest and Best.”

—HEALTH.

Fry's

PURE CONCENTRATED

Cocoa

“The Richest in Flesh-forming and Energy-producing Constituents. There is no better Food.”

—DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E.

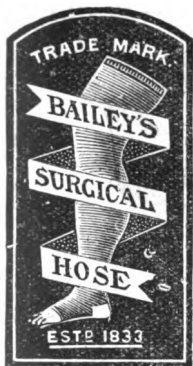
250 GOLD MEDALS & DIPLOMAS.

[903

New Catalogue (78 pages) free.

BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

A badly-fitting Stocking, or one made of unsuitable material, is not only no good, it is positively harmful. "Varix," all about Elastic Stockings, how to wear, clean and repair them, post free, two stamps.



BAILEY'S PATENT "VERILITE" BELT,

Made of Light Network Material, Suitable for India.

The greatest improvement ever effected.

"Cannot shift or ruck up."—*Lancet.*

Address: The SUPERINTENDENT, Ladies' Department.

BARR'S PATENT AND OTHER EAR TRUMPETS FOR THE DEAF.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES, Male & Female.

BAILEY'S "VERI-

LITE" TRUSS.

The lightest, easiest and most effective, perfect freedom, no straps, cool, and does not bind the body; entire weight only 3 ounces.

Price 18/.



W. H. BAILEY & SON, MANUFACTURERS,
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DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.
FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions
Ladies, Children and Infants.



SOLD THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD. [180]

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.

EPPS'S

*Breakfast and
Supper.*

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

*Boiling Water
or Milk.*

C O C O A.

WITH NATURAL FLAVOUR ONLY. [183]

PICKFORD & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS AND PAWNBROKERS,
 241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1839.

**THE
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 £5
 FOR
 ONE
 MONTH
 COSTS
 1/3.
 LARGER
 SUMS
 AT
 LOWER
 RATES.**

Pickford & Co. for Second-hand Jewelry,
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At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.
 Pickford & Co. for Gold & Silver Watches,
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At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.
 Pickford & Co. Jewelry for Presents.

MONEY from £1 to £100

IMMEDIATELY ADVANCED ON
 Every Description of Valuable Property.

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 Cash by Return Post. Private Office No. 241.*

Business Matters **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.**

Ladies' Silver Watches from 10/6.

Gentlemen's Silver Watches from 12/6.

Ladies' Gold Watches from 25/-

Gentlemen's Gold Watches from 40/-

Gold Chains Sold by Weight.

Wedding & Keeper Rings Sold by Weight.

*Old Fashioned or Broken Watches and Jewellery,
 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones,*

**PURCHASED FOR CASH or
 TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.**

**THE
 USE
 OF
 £10
 FOR
 ONE
 MONTH
 COSTS
 2/6.
 LARGER
 SUMS
 AT
 LOWER
 RATES.**

PICKFORD & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS AND PAWNBROKERS
 241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF-A-CENTURY.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

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250,000 Negatives in Stock

Color Photography

ESTIMATES
given for the preparation of
SPECIAL VIEWS of ESTATES
Mansions, Public & Private Buildings
& Residences at Home & Abroad

Photographic Views of the World in Color.

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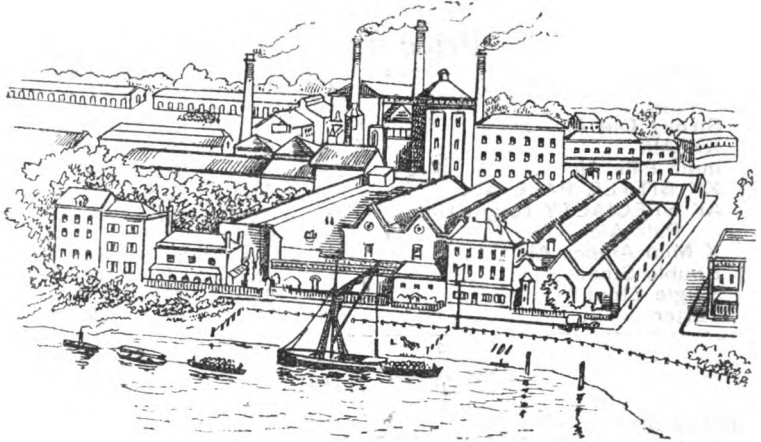
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STUDIOS AND WORKS -
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

FULLER, SMITH & TURNER,

"GRIFFIN" BREWERY, CHISWICK.



THE "GRIFFIN" BREWERY, CHISWICK. From the River.

Messrs. FULLER, SMITH & TURNER invite critical consideration of the special purity and excellence of their Ales for Family use, a class of beer which they have made their speciality.

For a lengthened period an increasing proportion of their attention has been given to the production of the lighter qualities, the change in public taste, though very gradual, having been carefully watched and gauged by successive directors of their firm. Having developed every possible source of improvement and perfected their processes always with the aim of providing the very finest brews for the dinner table and home use, their Ales have acquired an unexcelled reputation wherever known.

The **CHISWICK BREWERY** was established in the early part of the last century, when the first of the Four Georges was on the throne, and the first Jacobite Rebellion was an event of only yesterday. The business was then carried on as "**YE OLDE GRIFFIN HOCK BREWERY**;" and a painting of the Griffin as a trade mark, dated six years later than the '45, can still be shown. In those days the heavier and more heady was the beer in demand; and the word "Hock," being the term under which a special class of heavy dark ale was known and largely consumed in London, was chosen as an appropriate part of the title. The use of the word still holds good in this district for what is known as "Four Ale."

The name of the firm carrying on trade at Ye Olde "Griffin" Brewery was altered from time to time, as different partners became identified with it. Originally Wood & Co., the style was successively changed to WOOD & FULLER, WOOD and THOMPSON, THOMPSON, FULLER and WOOD, and FULLER and THOMPSON, until, about 1843, it reverted into the hands of Mr. FULLER, who, taking into partnership Messrs. SMITH and TURNER, made the firm's name what it now is.

In all these years the one object of the proprietors has been to secure the most absolute purity, regardless of cost, combined with brilliancy, flavour and keeping qualities. The rapid extension of their business round all their different branches has proved that this sound policy is fully appreciated.

[300

FULLER, SMITH & TURNER,

"GRIFFIN" BREWERY, CHISWICK.

Price List.

	Pin. 4½ gal.	Firk. 9 gal.	Kil. 18 gal.	Barrel. 36 gal.
Strong Old Ale	9/3	17/6	35/-	70/-
XX Ale	7/6	14/-	28/-	56/-
India Pale Ale	7/9	15/-	30/-	60/-
XK BITTER PALE ALE	6/-	11/6	22/6	45/-
AK SPECIALTY (Light Bitter } Pale Ale) }	4/6	9/-	18/-	36/-
X Mild Amber Ale	5/-	10/-	20/-	40/-
Double Stout	7/-	13/6	27/-	54/-
Single Stout	5/9	11/-	22/-	44/-
Porter	4/6	9/-	18/-	36/-

Dinner Ales.

During the last half-century the requirements of private trade have been specially met by the "GRIFFIN" BREWERY, and are now provided for in the best possible manner by the above XK and AK qualities.

It can be found, upon reference, that the gravity of ordinary beer in the last century was never less than 28 lbs., and was preferred to be as dark in colour as possible, the question of brilliancy not being much considered by the consumer. To-day these conditions are reversed, a light sparkling Ale being the one in request, and to attain the highest perfection in such a brand every ingredient must be of the purest and best, and manipulated in the most scientific manner.

The malt used by Messrs. FULLER, SMITH & TURNER is made from the finest selected Eastern Counties barleys, which, of late years, have been so well harvested, and the Hops are the choicest of East Kents that money can procure. In the years 1896-1897 the firm used no foreign material of any kind in their brewery, English Hops and Southern and Eastern County Malts being solely employed. Each sample of malt was submitted to analysis, and the foreign, being found inferior to the home-grown, was in every case rejected, without allowing the question of cost to influence the decision.

The "GRIFFIN" BREWERY is fortunate in possessing an unfailing supply of the purest possible water. This is drawn from a well sunk over 400 feet into the chalk. To its absolutely faultless purity must, in great part, be attributed the exceptional keeping quality of the beers. This same water has recently been utilised in the manufacture of the highest class Mineral Waters, for which it is of the utmost value. It has lately been submitted to the most stringent analysis by Drs. E. R. Moritz and C. H. Morris, Consulting Chemists to the Brewers' Society.

NOTE.—The cellar in which beer is kept should be of an equal temperature, ranging from fifty to sixty degrees. It is most important that the vent-peg be kept tightly in the cask, and when removed to permit the beer to run it should be carefully replaced. After tapping, three clear days ought to elapse, with the vent-peg eased, previous to any beer being drawn. A cask may be kept cool by having a turf of grass placed upon the top of it, and occasionally sprinkling the turf with cold water.

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FULLER, SMITH & TURNER,

"GRIFFIN" BREWERY, CHISWICK.

Christmas Ale.

The "GRIFFIN" BREWERY has made it a point to keep up the custom of vating the Strong Ale which was in such demand at the end of the last century, but which is now only required on special occasions. Immense vats are devoted to this purpose, and have been drawn upon for many public celebrations.

Bottled Beers.

Price List.

	Imp. Pint.		Imp. Pint.
PALE ALE	2/6	Stout	2/6
INDIA PALE ALE ...	3/6	Extra Stout	3/6

The convenience of bottled beers for storing and handling is now fully recognised in many families, and the four qualities quoted above may be said to cover the full range of present day taste, and will be found highly appetising and digestive.

Intending customers should write for particulars of the local deliveries, which will be forwarded upon request.

NOTE.—Bottled ales should always be kept in an upright position, and in a comparatively warm temperature (about sixty degrees); after removal the bottles should be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours.

The Ales of the "GRIFFIN" BREWERY are supplied to the households of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, the PRINCESS VICTORIA OF HOHENLOHE, the DUKE OF NORFOLK, the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, the DUKE OF BEDFORD, the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, the DUCHESS OF MONTROSE, the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, as well as to numerous Clubs and Hospitals.

Branch Stores.

BRIDGEND—No'ton Road.

BRIGHTON—102, Western Road.

CARDIFF—18 and 19, Moira Place.

CROYDON—110, Canterbury Road.

EASTBOURNE—Grove Road Chambers.

GUILDFORD—North Street.

ILFORD—Ilford Hill.

LEICESTER—Campbell Street.

NEWPORT (Mon.)—Lewis Street.

PONTYPRIDD—Upper Middle Street.

PORTSMOUTH—Swan Street.

SLOUGH—High Street.

SOUTHAMPTON—76, Millbrook Road.

WALTHAM CROSS—High Street.

Continental Agents.

BRUGES—M. Ed. Moulart, Rue St. Jacques.

MONS—M. C. Guattary, 19, Rue d'Égmond.

OSTEND—M. J. Lescramvaet, 14, Rue Banc Aux-Huitres.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

All Bottled Beers are supplied in Patent Screw-stoppered Bottles.

A Cash Discount is allowed of 1/- per Kil., 6d. per Fir., 3d. per Pin, 3d. per doz.

All Casks and Bottles are returnable.

Head Offices: CHISWICK.

See preceding pages. [302

FOR HOT CLIMATES.
"SPECIAL" SLOW DRYING "TUBE," moist
 Water Colours, remain moist and usable on Palette for days
 even under Hottest Sun. See Descriptive Circular.

NEWMAN



NEWMAN

FOR HOT CLIMATES.
"SPECIAL" CREWICK PAPER, with only "N"
 In Water Mark, takes Colour freely without Dampening.
 See Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURER
 OF EVERY ARTICLE FOR
THE ARTIST IN WATER COLOURS.
THE ARTIST IN OIL COLOURS.
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOURIST.
 OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
24 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

NEWMAN'S FLAKE WHITE IN OIL

is more brilliantly White, better prepared, and keeps its Colour better than any other.

NEWMAN'S "SPECIAL" COPAL OIL MEDIUM

is the best Medium for the Oil Painter, never changes Colour. Dries in about Twenty-four Hours, and the finished Work is particularly fresh and clean.

Price 1s. per Bottle; or in ½ and ¾ Pints, &c.

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ONE Medical Man in every SIX

Throughout England has placed on Record his opinion that

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

IS UNRIVALLED FOR
RECUPERATING THE SYSTEM
 AND FOR
REGAINING LOST HEALTH.

COLEMAN'S "WINCARNIS" is an elegant combination of Port Wine, Fine Extract of Malt, and Liebig's Extract of Meat. It is the original preparation, and none of its imitations approach it in physiological value. Be guided by the incorruptible testimony of over 4,000 Medical Men.

Sold in Bottles 2/9 and 4/6 everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers—**COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., NORWICH and LONDON.**

[328]

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE
KILLS RATS, COCKROACHES, etc.

WORKS:
CLEMENCE ST.,
LIMEHOUSE,
LONDON.
ENGLAND.



IN
3d., 6d. & 1/-
GLASS JARS,
 AND
2/6 & 5/-
TINS.

IS USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

[94]

With what shall we cover the FLOOR?



Treloar's Carpets.

TRELOAR & CO. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

TRELOAR & SONS,

Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Telegrams:—"TRELOAR, LONDON."

Telephone:—No. 15044.

Artistic Floor Coverings.

NOTICE.

TRELOAR & SONS deal exclusively in Floor Coverings, and offer exceptional advantages to customers in consequence.

To enable intending purchasers to form some idea as to the merits of various British and Foreign Floor Coverings, they issue Sheets of Coloured Drawings representing a small portion of their Stock, and thus place before those about to furnish the most reliable information regarding every kind of Carpet or other Floor Covering.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the very best quality of every kind of Carpet if they wish for it, but the less expensive grades are also kept in stock. Customers residing in the country will be able to ascertain prices and particulars by consulting the Catalogue and the Coloured Drawings. Patterns and full detailed Estimates will be sent free upon application. Foreign Carpets will be sent on approbation if desired.

It is, of course, impossible to Catalogue all the various British and Foreign Carpets and Rugs. The patterns and colourings of Eastern Carpets and Rugs vary considerably; in fact, the great charm of these hand-made articles is that it is seldom two can be found exactly to match in every respect. At frequent intervals a list of Oriental Carpets and Rugs is issued in addition to the regular Catalogue. The Coloured Drawings are intended only to be a guide, and do not in the slightest degree represent the extent of the enormous stock of every description of Carpet and other Floor Covering.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS'

LIST OF COLOURED DRAWINGS OF ARTISTIC FLOOR COVERINGS.

Intended to be a Guide to Customers.

- Plates A & B.*—Cheviot Carpets. Seamless. All Wool. Adapted for light wear.
- Plate D.*—Chinese and Japanese Matting. Cool, Clean, Cheap.
- Plate F.*—Shetland Carpets. All Wool, Seamless, Reversible.
- Plate G.*—Kerval Carpets. Seamless. "An effective imitation of Eastern Work at a low price."
- Plate H.*—Brussels Carpet. "Ludgate" quality guaranteed.
- Plate J.*—Rugs for surrounding Billiard Tables.
- Plate K.*—Axminster Carpets. Seamless, "Ludgate" quality.
- Plate L.*—Linoleum. Warm, Elastic, Durable.
- Plate M.*—British Lahore Rugs. All Sizes, Colourings and Patterns.
- Plate N.*—Agra (European) Rugs and Mats. All sizes.
- Plate O.*—Stair Carpets. Specially made to resist hard wear.
- Plates R & S.*—Turkey Carpets. The patterns of Eastern Carpets vary.
- Plates T & U.*—Indurated Linoleum. A Patented Article (Registered).
- Plate V.*—Wool-bordered Coco-Nut Fibre Mats.
- Plate W.*—Fiji Fibre Imperial Mats for Halls, etc.
- Plate X.*—Tweed Carpets. All Wool. Seamless.

Upon application any of the above-mentioned Plates will at once be forwarded free by post.

Every description of British and Foreign Floor Coverings, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Floor-Cloth, etc., etc., kept in stock. For Turkey, Persian and Indian Carpets, Koula Carpets, Kirman or Anatolian Carpets, Yhiordes Carpets and all Foreign Rugs for the floor, see Monthly List of sizes and prices.

All Goods sold for prompt cash. Cheques should be crossed "City Bank, Ludgate Hill Branch."

NOTICE.—When customers not known to the firm are ordering from the Country and find it inconvenient to remit with order, it will save time if a Reference in London, or to a Customer or Banker be sent. Customers ordering from a new address will oblige by notifying the fact.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS' CHEVIOT CARPETS.

REGISTERED AND PROTECTED BY TRADE MARK.

These well-known Carpets

are suitable for Bed-rooms, Sitting-rooms and Offices, &c. &c. They are adapted more for light than very heavy wear, and as a good floor covering at a moderate price they are frequently used. They are made and kept in stock in various other patterns in addition to those represented on the plates.

They are ALL WOOL

and it is necessary to caution the public against imitations made of a mixture of cotton and jute, which are sometimes offered at somewhat lower prices.

THE STOCK SIZES AND PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ :—

FT. IN.	FT. IN.						£	s.	d.
9 0	by 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6
10 0	" 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
10 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
11 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
12 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
12 0	" 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
12 0	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
13 6	" 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	0
13 6	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	0
15 0	" 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	6
15 0	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
16 0	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	0

Other lengths in any of the foregoing widths made to order, but these Carpets cannot be made wider than 12 feet.

THE QUEEN says:—"The writer of this note had a year's experience of Cheviot Carpets, and, finding them to wear well and look well, has every reason to be satisfied."

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS' SHETLAND CARPETS.

These Seamless Carpets

are protected by Trade Mark and Registered. They are very heavy and reversible, being what is called in the trade "Three Ply." The designs, as may be seen, are in good taste. In addition to the patterns here shown we have a large stock of others in all colourings. Like Cheviot Carpets,

**They are All-Wool,
and the Wear is very Good.**

Being stouter than Cheviot Carpets, they, of course, will stand harder wear. Shetland Carpets are as heavy as Brussels Carpets, and will certainly

Wear longer and give greater satisfaction
than any of the cheap and inferior Brussels.

SHETLAND CARPETS

ARE KEPT IN STOCK IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES, VIZ. :—

FT. IN.	FT. IN.					£	s.	d.
9 0	by 7 6	...	...	...	...	1	15	9
9 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	2	2	9
10 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
12 0	" 9 0	...	...	...	...	2	17	0
12 0	" 10 6	...	...	...	...	3	6	6
12 0	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	3	16	0
13 6	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	4	5	6
15 0	" 12 0	...	...	...	...	4	15	0

Other lengths in any of the above widths made to order, but the Carpets cannot be made wider than 12 feet.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS'

KERVAL CARPETS.

PROTECTED BY TRADE MARK AND REGISTERED.

These are the latest Novelties in Seamless Carpets.

Although the price is so low, they have all the appearance and style of the finest productions of the Eastern looms.

They are All-Wool,

reversible, and are made in a great variety of patterns and colourings. Strongly recommended for hard wear.

These Carpets are wonderfully Effective considering the Cost.

KERVAL CARPETS

are made in the following sizes, of the patterns as shown on plate, as well as in various other patterns and colourings.

FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.				£	s.	d.
9	0	by	7	6	...	...	...	2	1	3
9	0	"	9	0	...	...	...	2	9	6
10	0	"	9	0	...	...	...	2	15	0
12	0	"	9	0	...	...	...	3	6	0
12	0	"	10	6	...	...	...	3	17	0
12	0	"	12	0	...	...	...	4	8	0
13	6	"	12	0	...	...	...	4	19	0
15	0	"	12	0	...	...	...	5	10	0

Other lengths in any of the above widths made to order, but these Carpets cannot be made wider than 12 feet.

CAUTION !

Many Imitations of TRELOAR'S SEAMLESS CARPETS are offered to the public. It is desirable, therefore, to mention that CHEVIOT, SHETLAND, PAISLEY, TWEED & KERVAL CARPETS are all protected by Trade Marks which cannot be used by any other Firm.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS'

" LUDGATE "

BRUSSELS SQUARES.

Of our famous "Ludgate" Brussels Carpets

our stock is large. The price is from 3/9 per yard; Border from 3/2 per yard, 18 inches wide, and the quality is guaranteed. We have generally in stock

A Large Number of Squares, Bordered all Round, and ready for Laying Down,

which we make up from remnants and old Patterns, and sell at a reduced rate. On application, if sizes required be given, prices and particulars of Squares in stock will be sent.

TRELOAR'S

Special Quality Stair Carpets.

Brussels, Wilton and Saxony.

We have made extra quality Brussels Carpets a special study, and being aware that supplying a good Carpet of the old-fashioned quality at a fair price, will in the long run do us more credit than selling a cheap common quality, we are content to let time prove that we can be relied upon.

Like many other coverings for floors, it requires care when first laid. It improves as the pile gets flattened down by wear. When it is laid upon stairs, for which purpose only the extra quality should be used, it should be frequently shifted, so as to give it an equal amount of wear in every part. The more often it is so shifted, the better it will wear, and the longer it will look bright and fresh. Prices for Brussels Stair Carpets from 3/9 to 4/6, or even higher. Width 27 inches.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS'

"LUDGATE"

AXMINSTER CARPETS.

SEAMLESS THICK PILE.

The demand for Seamless Carpets

has now become so great that manufacturers are compelled to make them. The trade was first brought to recognise this want by the introduction of our "Cheviot Carpets." Axminster Carpets are now made in various sizes

All ready for Laying Down, Bordered all round and Seamless.

Considering the quality, the prices will be found to be very moderate. Four patterns are shown on this Plate, others can be sent for inspection.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE SIZES AND PRICES OF SEAMLESS
"LUDGATE" AXMINSTER CARPETS:—

FT. IN.		FT. IN.						£	s.	d.
10	0	by	6	0	...	...	...	3	2	0
10	0	"	7	6	...	...	...	4	7	0
12	0	"	9	0	...	...	...	6	2	0
12	0	"	10	0	...	...	...	6	18	0
15	0	"	12	0	...	...	...	10	5	0
18	0	"	12	0	...	...	...	12	8	0

Other lengths in any of the above widths kept in stock or made to order.

WE HAVE A

Large Assortment of other Patterns of these Carpets

always in stock. Axminster Carpets are made in many varieties. Axminster kept in stock at 2/11 per yard. In all Pile fabrics the darker patterns wear better than the lighter coloured.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS' ORIENTAL CARPETS.

Turkey, Persian, and Indian Carpets,
Daghestan Rugs, &c. &c.

ANTIQUÉ CARPETS AND RUGS.

We have in stock an assortment of all qualities, and are able therefore to suit all customers.

We have every reason to believe that the **CARPETS** imported by us from Turkey, Persia and India are shipped under such circumstances as to render it impossible for any other firm to sell at lower prices.

If favoured with enquiries, we will quote price and forward on approbation, any Carpets or Rugs, upon receipt of reference or remittance.

**We have all the Newest Colourings
and Designs,**

and any Carpet not in stock can be made to order in from Three to Four Months.

TRELOAR'S TURKEY CARPETS

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB, St. James's Street.

THE ROYAL MARINES, Chatham.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB, Pall Mall.

2nd ROYAL WILTS REGIMENT, Portsmouth.

THE ROYAL MARINES, Devonport.

4th BATTALION ROYAL RIFLE REGIMENT, Aldershot.

THE ROYAL MARINES, Gosport.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY, Eastney.

LAW SOCIETY CLUB.

ROYAL FRENCH HOSPITAL, Victoria Park.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO FORWARD OUR MONTHLY SPECIFICATION OF ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS, UPON APPLICATION.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS' LINOLEUM.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1878.

Treloar's Linoleum. Warm, Elastic and Durable.

Plain Brown or Red, 1/3 to 3/- according to quality and thickness, and a lower quality still at 1/- per square yard; this, however, will not stand hard wear. Sometimes this lower priced Linoleum is considered good enough for using as a surround to carpets in bedrooms, etc., and with a pattern printed on it at 1/3 a yard, has a smooth bright surface which can be easily swept or polished.

TRELOAR'S LINOLEUM STAIR CLOTH.

This is made especially for the purpose. It is very pliant, the oxidised oil in it being greatly in excess of the quantity used in the ordinary Linoleum. It can be easily bent.

GREENWICH INLAID LINOLEUM

is a patented article, and is made in many new and appropriate designs in imitation of Tiles and Parquet Flooring. The pattern is not printed on the surface, as is the case in ordinary cloth, but goes right through the material, so that it cannot wear off. On a flat, even floor this Linoleum will, in fact,

Wear almost for ever.

Price 3/6 per square yard.

TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

TRELOAR & SONS' COCO-NUT FIBRE MATTING

PRICES.

	18-in.	24-in.	27-in.	35-in.	45-in.	54-in.	72-in.	wide.
Ordinary	-/8	-/10	1/0	1/4	1/3	2/2	2/8	per yd.

A Lower Quality from 1/- per square yard, and an Extra Superfine Quality at special price.

DOUBLE TWILL COCO-NUT FIBRE MATTING, in all widths, at 2/- per square yard.

NAPIER and other Mattings in all widths and various Colourings. Bordered, Striped, and a great variety of Pattern Mattings, suitable for Halls, Passages, Stairs, Sitting-rooms, Nurseries, &c. &c., at prices proportionate to the above, according to quality.

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Mats with Names, Crests, Mottoes, Monograms,
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TRELOAR & SONS, Ludgate Hill, London.

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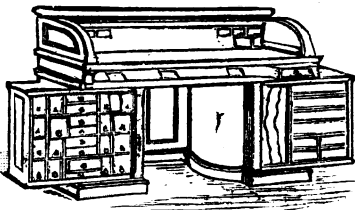


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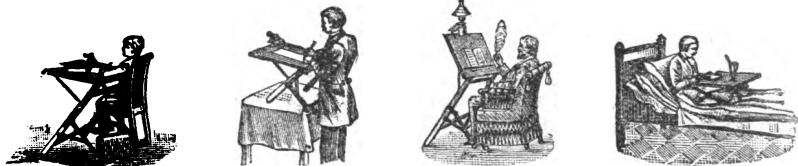
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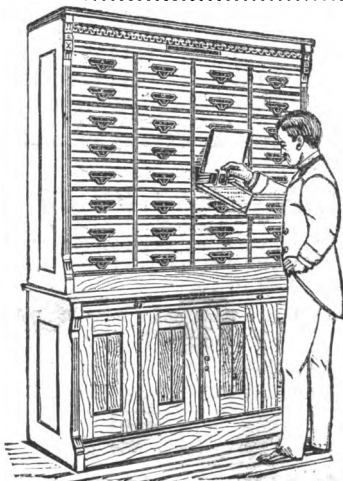
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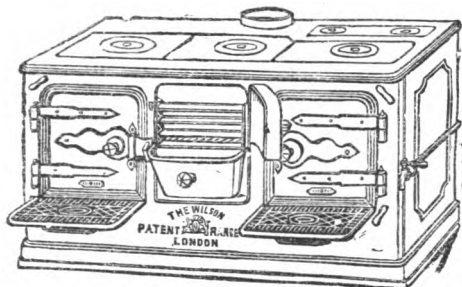
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226^w, HIGH HOLBORN.

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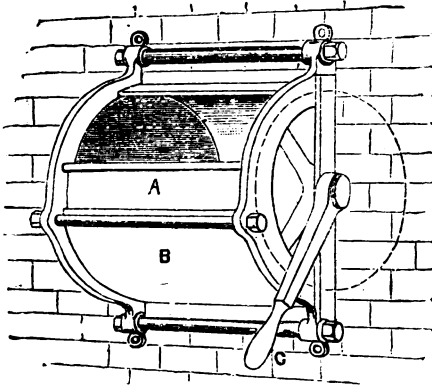
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THE Patent Sanitary Dust Trap is intended to take the place of the ordinary shoot door, and consists of a drum-like hopper (A) working in a cylindrical casing (B); a lever (C) is provided by means of which the hopper is actuated. When the trap is opened dust and refuse can be safely

put in, and then, by an upward movement of the lever (C), the hopper is carried round and emptied down the shaft on the other side of the wall, the orifice being closed simultaneously with the revolving of the hopper. The perfect closing of the trap prevents any inroad of vitiated air from the shoot. The hopper revolves in dust-proof bearings, to obviate clogging.

Inside Size of Drum.		Over All Dimensions.		
DIAMETER (Inches).	LENGTH (Inches).	WIDTH (Inches).	HEIGHT (Inches).	PRICE.
12	14	17½	23	£2 0 0

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THE ÆOLIAN.



THE ÆOLIAN

*Is conceded by the World's best Musicians
to be, without question,*

THE GREATEST MUSICAL INVENTION OF MODERN TIMES.

By the invention of the ÆOLIAN, *even those devoid of musical knowledge can luxuriate in all the works of the great Masters, whether sacred or secular.* The ÆOLIAN looks like an upright piano, and sounds like an orchestra. It has a majestic volume of tone, which is controlled by stops, and increased or decreased by swells, the use of which may be learned in a few hours.

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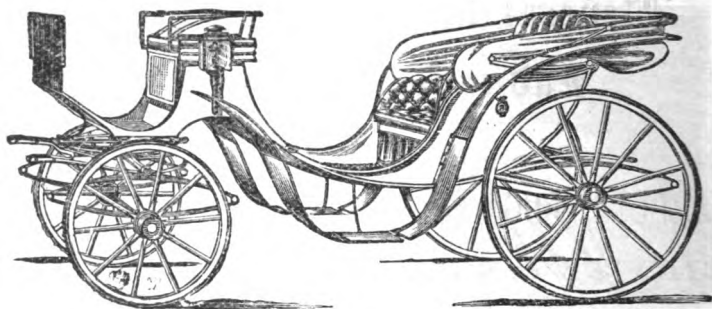
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